



129 437

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OUR GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Photo]

[Keystone.

ACCLAIMING NEW PROVOST, ETON COLLEGE

Frontispiece.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THEIR TRADITIONS, CUSTOMS AND GAMES

BY

F. A. M. WEBSTER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
LONDON AND MELBOURNE

First published in 1937

MADE IN ENGLAND

Printed in Great Britain by Butler & Tanner Ltd., Frome and London

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	9
BEAUMONT COLLEGE, OLD WINDSOR	13
BEDFORD SCHOOL	21
BRADFIELD COLLEGE	37
CAMBRIDGE, LEYS SCHOOL	47
CANTERBURY, THE KING'S SCHOOL	52
CHARTERHOUSE	58
CHELTENHAM COLLEGE	72
CLIFTON COLLEGE	79
DULWICH COLLEGE	87
EASTBOURNE COLLEGE	98
ELY, THE KINGS' SCHOOL	102
EPSOM COLLEGE	111
ETON COLLEGE	116
HAILEYBURY COLLEGE	129
HARROW SCHOOL	139
HIGHGATE SCHOOL	151
LONDON SCHOOL, THE CITY OF	161
MALVERN COLLEGE	165
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE	176
MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL	187

OUNDLIE SCHOOL	210
REPTON SCHOOL	222
ROSSALL SCHOOL	238
RUGBY SCHOOL	242
ST. ALBANS SCHOOL	259
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL	268
SHERBORNE SCHOOL	283
SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	295
STOWE SCHOOL	306
TAUNTON SCHOOL	315
TONBRIDGE SCHOOL	320
WELLINGTON COLLEGE	328
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL	341
WINCHESTER COLLEGE	359
ST. PETER'S, YORK	376

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	FACING PAGE
ACCLAIMING NEW PROVOST, ETON COLLEGE	<i>Frontispiece</i>
THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY	52
CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL	61
ETON COLLEGE: "ABSENCE" IN WESTON'S YARD	116
WALL GAME IN PROGRESS	116
HAILEYBURY COLLEGE	132
HARROW SCHOOL: OLD SCHOOL	141
OLD FOURTH FORM ROOM	141
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE: OLD HOUSE AND COURT	180
WAR MEMORIAL HALL	180
MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL	189
MILL HILL SCHOOL	208
REPTON SCHOOL: THE ARCH	225
THE PRIORY AND PEAR'S SCHOOL	225
RUGBY: OLD QUAD	256
WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS TABLET	256
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL	273
SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	300
STOWE SCHOOL: QUEEN MARY'S VISIT	308
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL: ASHBURNHAM HOUSE AND THE YARD	352
LATIN PRAYERS UP SCHOOL	352
WINCHESTER COLLEGE: FROM THE WARDEN'S GARDEN	369
FLINT COURT	369

INTRODUCTION

IF a composite history of all the public schools is ever written it will be, in reality, the history of England, since the British Empire has been in the main built up by the founders of the schools and the pupils who gained their knowledge and had their characters moulded in those institutions.

The question which is the oldest scholastic institution in England has not been, and I suppose never will be, satisfactorily settled, since authentic records of some foundations have long since vanished behind the veil of antiquity.

There is a claim that the history of the King's School, Canterbury, can be traced right back to the advent of Augustine in A.D. 597. The late Mr. Charles H. Ashdown, a great authority upon mediæval matters, adduced proof of the foundation of St. Alban's School by Abbott Ulsinus in St. Alban's Abbey in A.D. 948; St. Peter's School, York, dates back to 700, and there is definite notice of it by Alcuin; and, finally, Asser, the biographer of King Alfred, states that the King sent one of his sons to a school at Winchester. On the statement of such an authority it seems fair to assume the existence of a Winchester School in the ninth century, which some historians have suggested was founded in A.D. 679, just after the see was established, that is to say, more than seven hundred years before the Winchester College buildings were finished in 1898.

Kings and prelates, and more especially warrior-prelates, were the founders of our English public schools, and thus such names as those of King Alfred, King Henry VI, Augustine, Aelfric, Alcuin, Alexander Neckham, John Lyon, Walter of Merton, William of Wykeham and Richard of Bury, will never be forgotten.

All the early institutions were under the direction of the national leaders and closely associated with the national life, and

origin attained to the honours of high ecclesiastical dignity. For example, it is said that William of Wykeham, a most magnificent prelate, founder of Winchester College and worthy forerunner of Cardinal Wolsey, "Was the son of a stout yeoman, whose ancestors for generations had ploughed the same land, knelt at the same altar and paid due customs and service to the lord of the manor." Of like origin was Henry Chichele, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who led the ecclesiastical thanksgiving for the great victory of the English arms at Agincourt in 1415. He established the Chichele Chest at Oxford University for poor students and was the founder of All Souls' College, Oxford, and of the College Hospital and Grammar School at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire.

The institution of our first Grammar Schools dates back to the end of the sixth century, although the term "gramer scole" does not appear in English until 1387, when John of Trevisa used it in translating Ralph Higden's *Polychronicon* from the Latin. In A.D. 597 the Mission from Rome led by Augustine landed at Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet, and the missionaries established schools to enable the laity to take an intelligent part in church services with some knowledge of Latin. This was the beginning of the Grammar Schools, in contradistinction to the Song Schools and the Writing Schools.

In such a volume as this, necessarily limited in size, it is, of course, impossible to include all those institutions which justly lay claim to the right to be considered public schools. It is felt, however, that those included are representative, though every school is naturally tenacious in preserving its own traditions and methods.

In the same way, it is obviously impossible to mention all the great men who have been produced by our great schools, but it is hoped that those of the *alumni* whose names are referred to may be regarded as representative of the spirit of the places at which they were educated and their characters moulded.

Every care has been taken to make the brief histories of the public schools as comprehensive as possible and in every case the proofs have been submitted to the authorities principally

English Public School life made within this volume will contribute to the perpetuation of those great traditions upon which so much of the influence and power of the British Empire has been built up.

It will be observed that the arrangement of the schools is in alphabetical order, to avoid the drawing of invidious distinctions of priority of foundation or present-day importance.

BEAUMONT COLLEGE, OLD WINDSOR

THE great Roman Catholic Schools of England are Ampleforth, Downside and Douai, founded by the Benedictine Order, and Beaumont and Stonyhurst, which had their origin in the Society of Jesus. With the exception of Beaumont their early history is darkened with tales of exile, persecution and pursuit.

In its very early days Ampleforth was a claustral school connected with the Benedictines of St. Lawrence's, in corporate succession from Westminster Abbey, but at the Reformation the community was exiled and settled at Dieulouard in Lorraine. From there, however, monks and pupils were expelled during the French Revolution, and in 1802 they returned to Ampleforth, near York.

The School now known as Downside was founded at Douai about 1605 with the object of providing for English Catholics the education which was then denied them in their own country. It was attached to the English Benedictine Community of St. Gregory. As in the case of Ampleforth, the French Revolution led to the transference of the School. It settled at Acton Burnell, near Shrewsbury, until in 1814 it was removed to its present site at Stratton-on-the-Fosse, near Bath.

Douai School, at Woolhampton, near Reading, can also trace its history to the seventeenth century. Originally the Abbey and School of St. Edmund K.M., it prospered in Paris from 1615 until the Revolution. In 1818 the monks of the English Benedictine Congregation revived it at Douai. This town, however, did not prove a permanent harbourage, for in 1903 the monks were expelled from France under the Associations Law, and the Abbey and School sought refuge in England.

Stonyhurst was founded for the education of English Catholics by Father Robert Persons at St. Omer in 1592. The French Government, however, did not look upon the institution

with favour, and in 1762 it moved to Bruges. Eleven years later there was a further transference to Liège, and finally, in common with Ampleforth, Downside and Douai, the Revolution drove the Jesuit College from its last home on the Continent in 1794. Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, however, placed his Hall at Stonyhurst at the disposal of the refugees, and there, in the Valley of the Ribble and on the slope of Longridge Fells, the School was reopened.

Beaumont was founded by the Jesuit Order in 1861 for the education of Catholic boys of the upper classes. Possibly this object and the proximity of its famous neighbour a few miles upstream on the other side of the Thames, may have given rise to the title of the "Roman Catholic Eton" so often bestowed upon it.

Although the School is by no means ancient, the neighbourhood in which it stands is English history itself, for Beaumont is little more than a mile from Old Windsor, which became "Old" when in the eleventh century William the Conqueror began to build the castle that was to become the residence of the Kings of England. Even long before that time the place had been known as Wyndleshora and there the Saxon kings had held their courts. Downstream are Magna Charta Island and Runnymede.

For many years what is now Beaumont was part of the Royal demesne, and its old name of Remnants was not altered to Bowmont Lodge until the Duke of Roxburghe gave the property to his son, the Marquis of Bowmont. In 1786 Beaumont, as it was then called, was bought by Warren Hastings, who found some peace there from the unsettling effects of his trial. Three years later he was able, to his great joy, to buy back the family estates at Daylesford in Worcestershire, and Beaumont was sold for £13,915 to Henry Griffiths, Esq., who built the Old House as it stands to-day, with its imposing front and the curious double columns constructed in imitation of the split or twin beech-trees so often found in Windsor Forest.

Mr. Griffiths mortgaged his property to William Makepeace Thackeray, the novelist, and a Mr. Williams, finally selling it with their approval to Lord Ashbrook, who died suddenly in

1847 in what is now the Third Guest Room, which is alleged to be haunted. For seven years the house was empty, but in 1854 Fr. Hon. Joseph Maxwell, brother to the thirteenth Lord Herries, gave it to the English Province of the Society of Jesus. Six years later the Novices who had inhabited it moved to Roehampton, and on October 28, 1861, Charles Roskell was admitted as the first boy of Beaumont College, although a week earlier there had arrived Emanuel Pereira, a Stonyhurst boy, who had come to complete his education. He was the first of those who, during the succeeding eighteen years, studied as "Philosophers" or "Second Rhetoricians," though they studied neither Philosophy nor Rhetoric. They were, in fact, a privileged class with rooms of their own and greater liberty than ordinary boys.

Fr. Eccles was the first Rector, and within a year there were fifty boys in residence. In those early days they led a Spartan life. So few chairs were available that the pupils were obliged to carry them from room to room. Fires were a luxury, and dormitories were not heated, so that often in winter the ice had to be broken in the jugs. The food, too, was hard and the religious discipline of silence was rigidly enforced. True, the smaller boys were allowed to talk, but only in French.

1862 was notable for many reasons. First Mrs. Hatcher became Matron, a post which she held for over thirty years. Then a month afterwards, Mr. Samuel Smith, organist of Windsor Parish Church, took up his duties of music master and composed the score of the School song "*Carmen Beaumontanum*," the words of which were written by Fr. Kingdon. The Library was begun, and the annual retreat in preparation for the Feast of All Saints was instituted. This retreat is given by a priest unattached to the School. The three days' silence is well observed and the exercises performed earnestly and devoutly.

There are other customs at Beaumont. The holiday in each month called "Blandyke" is a relic of the penal days when Jesuit monks and their pupils, exiled at St. Omer, spent one day each month at a country house near a village of that name. The old Jesuit device of "*Romans and Carthaginians*" was introduced by Fr. Gerard. The boys in the lower classes

are divided into two camps, each boy having his particular opponent whom it is his duty to correct. Each correction counts as a victory, and the half-holiday Victory Walk is given to the camp with the most victories, while the losers remain at work.

The "Concertatio," in the nature of a musical and elocutionary competition, was likewise an early innovation, boys from each camp being matched against one another in the Community refectory during dinner, and a tea awarded to the victorious side. The Sodality was also founded in 1862. This pious association does much to safeguard the moral tone of the School. The Spiritual Father, who lives apart from the School routine and upon whom primarily devolves the responsibility for the spiritual instruction and moral well-being of the boys, must, before admitting him, be convinced that any boy who wishes to join is earnest in his desire to live the life of a good Catholic. The members of the Sodality elect their own Prefect, two Assistants and six Councillors.

By 1865 there were a hundred boys in the School, and Beaumont had taken its place among the leading Catholic Schools in England. Two years later, Fr. Clough succeeded Fr. Eccles as Rector, and the foundation stone of a church was laid. The plans were too ambitious, however, and a smaller building was devised, which was finished in 1870. Already the School's accommodation had become insufficient and a wing had been added to the original White House.

Fr. Clough was a man of broad views, who allowed the boys considerable liberty which soon, at the request of parents, had to be curtailed owing to some young bloods of the day visiting Windsor Races. In the last year of Fr. Clough's rectorate the Prince Imperial, an exile in England, distributed the prizes at the Grand Academies, and, to the huge delight of the boys, kissed on both cheeks one of their number who had made an address in French.

Fr. Welsby became Rector in 1871. He had been at Beaumont as Master of Syntax, First Prefect, and Minister, and under his guidance many useful reforms were introduced. He divided the School year into three terms, inaugurated Easter holidays,

and abolished certain holidays of the summer term. Among these was "Lame-Leg Day" given in honour of the wound received by St. Ignatius on the walls of Pampeluna.

In September 1873 occurred the first public pilgrimage made by English Catholics since the Reformation. Twelve Beaumont boys took part in it, carrying the banner of St. Stanislaus, the patron Saint of Beaumont.

Before he was succeeded by Fr. Cassidy in 1877, Fr. Welsby added a new wing to the College and converted the old White House into a Preparatory School. Beaumont, indeed, was expanding and in 1881 a swimming-bath was opened.

Queen Victoria made the first of her three visits the following year to receive a congratulatory address after the attempt on her life by Maclean outside Windsor Station. It was a great day for Beaumont. There was a triumphal arch, floral decorations, bunting, and as a consequence an extension of the Easter holidays by Royal Command. Later, Her Majesty sent the School a signed portrait, which was ceremoniously unveiled in the refectory. The Queen's other visits were on the occasions of her Golden and Diamond Jubilees.

When Fr. O'Hare became Rector in 1884 he had already spent nine years at the College, and he at once set about building a new Preparatory School, employing the services of J. F. Bentley, later to be the architect of Westminster Cathedral. St. John's, as the new house was named, was completed in 1888, and at the end of that year it held fifty-eight boys, while a hundred and forty-two more were at the College.

There was a change in the Rectorship in 1891, Fr. Heathcote succeeding Fr. O'Hare. He was the first Old Boy to obtain this appointment, and he had already been eleven years on the staff. His candour and straightforward methods as First Prefect, an office from which he had made many disciplinary reforms, had enhanced his popularity, while his patriotism and love of the Army had earned him the nickname of "The Gen.," short for General. He had also discovered much of the early history of Beaumont. He was succeeded by another Old Boy, Fr. John Lynch, three years later, and during his term of office the Boating Club and the *Beaumont Review* were inaugurated.

During Fr. Tarleton's Rectorship came the South African War, in which over a hundred Beaumont boys took part; five were killed and seven gained the D.S.O. The early months of the War were gloomy enough, and their gloom seemed to fall on Beaumont. When Fr. Bampton became Rector in 1901 the School was not what it had been ten years previously. Numbers had fallen and the standard of education had not kept pace with that of other schools.

Fr. Bampton zealously began the work of reconstruction. Chemical and Physical Laboratories were built, and the "captain" system of Dr. Arnold was introduced. It was a difficult change, for the system, depending largely on a strong and healthy tradition, was necessarily of slow growth. The innovation did not bear fruit until five years had elapsed. Then came an increase in the liberties of the Higher Line. Study-dormitories were created; boys could enter their cubicles at any time during the day; and, while they were given generous bounds inside the College domain and certain bounds outside, the powers of the captains were extended.

In December, 1907, the King of Spain visited the College, and in the following year Fr. Bampton's strenuous term of office came to an end. He was succeeded by Fr. Charles Galton, an Old Boy.

Fr. Galton had already spent a considerable time at the School, and he was well acquainted with its traditions and necessities. In 1909 King Manuel of Portugal, who was staying at Windsor, heard Mass at Beaumont and the front of the College was decorated with the Portuguese colours of blue and white. A further honour was conferred on the School when an Old Boy, Sir John Knill, was elected Lord Mayor of London. During a visit to his Alma Mater he asked that an annual holiday should be granted and that it should be known as "Knill Blandyke."

The year 1911 saw the Jubilee of the School, and to mark the passing of fifty years of progress the foundation stone of a sports hall, for use in wet weather, was laid. There have since been numerous additions to the School buildings, including the new Science Block built between 1929 and 1930 and the new

Infirmery, designed by an Old Boy, Adrian Gilbert Scott, F.R.I.B.A. He it was who, in conjunction with Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., also an Old Boy, designed the Memorial to the 130 Beaumont Boys who fell in the Great War.

Fr. Jinks, appointed in 1911, was succeeded in 1917 by Fr. Bodkin, who left in 1921 to become Head of the Order in England. During the Rectorship of Fr. Aston Chichester the annual match at Lords was instituted, squash courts were built and new science buildings opened. He left in 1929 to become the first Bishop of Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, which mission is in charge of the English Jesuits, and was succeeded as Rector by Fr. Weld.

The performance of plays has long been a feature of the School, and the Old Boys produce a play each Shrovetide.

Cricket appears early in the School's history, for in 1862 an away match was played against a team of old Stonyhurst boys, while games against the Oratory School date back to 1867. Since then Eton (2nd Upper Club) and Douai, among others, have been added to the fixture list, as well as M.C.C., Emeriti, and the Incogniti. For the last ten years there has been an annual match at Lord's against the Oratory.

Football came to Beaumont through Stonyhurst, and at first had much in common with the games then played at Harrow, Winchester and Eton. Soccer was introduced in 1881, but not for eleven years did it become the recognized School game and interest seems to have flagged, although a match between the School and Cooper's Hill was played in 1886, Beaumont being defeated 1-0. In 1904 a particularly strong School side beat the 2nd Grenadier Guards, the winners of the Army Cup. Annual games with the Oratory School began in the following year. In 1917, in common with many other schools, a change was made to Rugby, which, incidentally, had been played with enthusiasm during the Easter term of 1911. Eton, Epsom, the "auld enemy," the Oratory School, Merchant Taylors, and Douai are now met regularly. A most successful season was 1934-5, when 8 matches were won, 1 lost and 1 drawn.

With the River Thames at its gates it would be surprising if the School had not taken up rowing. The Boating Club's

existence is due to the influence of Fr. O'Fallon Pope in 1895, and when Rugby ends about half-way through the second term, the Wet-Bobs come into their own. They do not play cricket, but the School boat is seen at several Regattas, and frequently an VIII competes for the Ladies' Plate at Henley.

Each year, too, the College is represented at the Public School Sports at Stamford Bridge. In 1936 P. A. Burden, in his second heat in the 100 yards, equalled the previous record of $10\frac{3}{10}$ secs. in that event. He got into the final and also into the final of the Long Jump. In the same year a triangular contest between Beaumont, St. John's, Leatherhead, and the Imperial Service College, Windsor, was instituted, Beaumont winning with 53 points; I.S.C. were second with 37 points and St. John's point behind. During the past few years F. F. Wolff has brought a team to compete against his old School. Wolff was English A.A.A. champion for 400 yards (49 secs.) in 1933, and was one of the four quarter-milers who won for Great Britain the Olympic 440 Yards Relay at Berlin, in 1936.

Since 1926 a four-cornered boxing contest has been held between the College, Charterhouse, Wellington and Bradfield. There is also an annual match with the Imperial Service College.

A Cadet Corps was established in 1905-6, but three years later it was disbanded and reformed as a contingent of the Junior Division, Officers' Training Corps. On Speech Day the Corps of Drums play the contingent to the parade ground where the ceremony of Trooping the Colour is performed.

Among other distinguished *alumni* of the School may be mentioned Lord Russell of Killowen, P.C. (Lord of Appeal in Ordinary), Vice-Admiral Dickens, C.B., C.M.G., and the late F. F. Urquhart, Dean of Balliol and one of the most popular dons at Oxford, affectionately known as "Sligger." Lieut.-General Sir G. Macdonogh, Director of Military Intelligence during the War, and Hugh O'Beirne of the Diplomatic Service, who went down with Lord Kitchener on H.M.S. *Hampshire*. Bishop Compton Galton and Mr. Justice Langton also spent their youth at Beaumont.

BEDFORD SCHOOL

THERE are no authentic records to establish the actual date of the first foundation of Bedford School. It was certainly monastic and probably pre-Norman in origin.

The Form for the Commemoration of Benefactors at Bedford School attributes the foundation to the tenth century, and the first mention of the School in an existing document is provided, at a time when, in the eleventh century, it was threatened with extinction.

At some period during the reign of Henry II the College of Secular Canons of the Church of St. Paul was transmuted into a Priory of Regulars, and Nicholas, Archdeacon of Bedford, surrendered to the Prior and Convent of Newnham in Bedford the School, together with the tithes of Hordelhide. From that time the School was carried on by the Prior and the Convent of Canons Regular until the dissolution of the Convent in the year 1540.

The Form for the Commemoration goes on to declare : " The School was then continued by the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses and Commonalty of Bedford, who appointed Edmund Greene, Fellow of New College, Oxford, its Master in the year 1548, and were authorized by letters patent of King Edward VI in the year 1552 to establish a free and perpetual Grammar School and to hold lands for the sustentation of a Master and Usher and for the continuance of the School for ever."

The sixteenth century is notable for the number of wealthy men who, in the hour of their prosperity, remembered the places of their birth and found funds for the education of the children thereof. Among these must be numbered Sir William Harper, who created the Harper Trust and, in effect, refounded the pre-existing School at Bedford.

Greene stayed on as Head Master when Harper endowed the foundation in perpetuity. It is interesting to note that the

Wardens and Fellows of New College, Oxford, were given the right to appoint the Master and Usher and were Visitors to the School.

Some fourteen years were still to elapse from the granting of letters patent before Harper could legally and safely give effect to his intentions. In 1566, however, he purchased and conveyed to the Corporation of Bedford the School building with its garden and outhouses, and by the same deed made provision for an endowment, he having purchased an estate in the then rural district of St. Andrews, Holborn. This endowment has become very valuable during the growth of London, a circumstance which it is improbable was foreseen by the benefactor.

Of Sir William Harper's early life and his antecedents but little is known, beyond the fact that he is believed to have been born at Bedford between February 1496-7. He became, subsequently, High Sheriff and Lord Mayor of London and was a Freeman of the Merchant Taylors Company. He died on February 27, 1574, and is believed to have been buried in St. Paul's Church, Bedford.

A year before Harper's death, Greene retired from the Mastership of Bedford School. Of his successors we are not able to identify every one accurately, since the roll of these early masters, as prepared in 1692 by Robert Barker, Rector of Bow Brickhill, although preserved in the archives of New College, gives no Christian names.

The seventeenth century seems to have started with strife between New College and the Corporation of Bedford. In 1610 Daniel Gardener became Master, and fifteen years later secured the post of Usher for Giles James, thereby storing up more trouble for himself than he well knew. James, although in holy orders and holding the curacy of Clapham, in addition to the post of Usher, was an idle, evil-natured brute. He beat the boys unmercifully and even had recourse to his fists. In this way he "so mangled a boy in his mouth and throat" that the physician despaired of saving the child's life. Not content with that, James did not hesitate to assault the Master, who was obliged to swear the peace against him.

Boarders were first attracted to Bedford School after the appointment of George Butler to the Mastership in 1656. Otherwise the seventeenth century seems to have been notable for the inefficiency of the Masters and Ushers and the determined efforts of the Corporation to make the revenues of the Trust a source of profit to the Borough, rather than using them as a means for the development of the School. Towards the end of the century, however, Nicholas Aspinall became Master, and things improved.

Matthew Priaulx, who succeeded Aspinall, found the School shut against him by the order of the Corporation and was forced to enter upon his Mastership by the back door, with the connivance of the Usher. The Corporation, however, maintained its hostile attitude, refused to pay Priaulx's salary, and appointed a certain Holloway to teach school in the Town Hall.

In 1760 the leases of the Holborn property fell in and the income of the Trust was thereby considerably augmented. Unfortunately, the Corporation preferred the eleemosynary pauperization of the town to the proper application of the funds. Nevertheless a Writing School was instituted in 1768, and although attempts were made to reduce the salaries of the staff, the Rev. James Woodford, who was a candidate for the Mastership in 1773, described the post, "with salary, house, coals and candles as the third best thing in the gift of New College."

Of the further period from 1787-1811 the records are very meagre, but they suffice to show that the School was steadily degenerating, although they give no clue to the cause. The Trustees blamed the Masters, who, they said, were dilatory; while the Masters blamed the Trustees, on the grounds that they discouraged attendance and misapplied the revenues. In 1796 the School reached its lowest recorded level of sixteen scholars, but even that number may have been reduced a few years later.

With the appointment of Dr. Brereton in 1811 Bedford entered upon a new phase, with the granting of permission to the Head Master to take boarders for his own advantage and

emolument and the appointment of an assistant "to teach useful knowledge." The monitors now began to read prayers before School and administered two strokes of the cane to the late-comers. The punishment was administered at the door if the monitor happened to be there; otherwise the delinquent was followed to his seat and caned where he sat. This custom obtained until the end of Fanshawe's headmastership in 1874; but the practice of monitors carrying canes at morning prayers continues to this day, though they are not used.

It is now, too, that we obtain a first reference to games, which Brereton seems to have supported at his own expense. Hockey was played in the Long Playground, which ran down from the School to the river, and cricket on Goldington Green, while football was played on a field near to what is now Brereton Road. Football in those days was not governed by any rules and seems to have been a most brutal form of amusement.

Dr. Brereton quickly raised Bedford to a high reputation as a Public School and soon had fifty boarders. In 1822 he introduced School Lists after the fashion of the Long Rolls at Winchester. They were written in Latin and adorned with the coat of arms of Sir William Harper.

The number of boarders increased, until, in 1845, there were 133 paying pupils as against fifteen others. It was at this time that the first influx of short-time settlers arrived in Bedford for the period of the education of their sons. They were called "squatters" in those days, but now supply most of the boys.

Among Brereton's pupils was Henry Hawkins, afterwards Lord Brampton, the famous advocate and judge, who was a grandson of Theed Pearse, Town Clerk of Bedford and a captain in the original battalion of Bedfordshire Volunteers raised by Samuel Whitbread in 1807. Another of his boys was Thomas Erskine May, Clerk to the House of Commons and afterwards Lord Farnborough.

During Brereton's reign of forty-six years floggings were very rare, although the masters carried canes slipped through a band at the side of the gown. Brereton, undoubtedly, raised the tone and increased the numbers of the School, but it is doubtful if any man could maintain an even tenure of efficiency for so long

a period as nearly half a century without adequate support from the Governors ; wherefore the School was fortunate in finding a strong man in Mr. Le Mesurier, the second master, to fight its battles when the Trustees again sought to deplete its revenue.

When the Rev. F. C. Fanshawe became Head Master in 1855 the School was in an unsatisfactory state, and some of the best families, settled in the town for the sake of the education, either departed or sent their sons to schools at a distance.

Le Mesurier stayed on under Fanshawe, and a good tale relates how on one occasion he chastised a whole class for the supposed stealing of his spectacles ; then, discovering the missing aids to vision perched upon the top of his bald pate, he beat the boys all over again, on the ground that the young dogs had been laughing at him. He was a man of violent temper, but was, none the less, much beloved by his pupils.

Fanshawe, like his predecessors, met with opposition from the Trustees, and Bedford began to lose its boarders, because the Trustees would not follow the example of Sherborne, Repton and Uppingham, by providing new buildings to compete with such new colleges as Marlborough. The whole interest of the Trustees, indeed, seems to have been centred in the Commercial School. Rivalry between the two Schools was bitter, and, in 1859, there was a first-class Town and Gown row, arising from the circumstance that both Schools shared the same cricket field. In the end the police ran for the senior magistrate and the Riot Act was read.

After many struggles Fanshawe succeeded in obtaining permission to erect new buildings in 1858, and they were completed in 1861. Immediate benefit was derived, the numbers rising from 104 boys at the opening of the new buildings to 204 boys five years later.

Games were not compulsory in Fanshawe's time, but we begin to hear of good oarsmanship, and of blues being won. Cricket was not very good, but began to improve when Ruthven Pym, afterwards Bishop of Bombay, who captained the School XI in 1873, very sensibly abandoned the custom of playing masters in the team. Rugby football was in vogue, but the School had its own rules. In 1874 Fanshawe retired.

With the next era begins the story of Bedford's great prosperity, following upon the appointment to the Head-mastership of James Surtees Phillpotts. So far, the School had imbibed Winchester traditions through a series of Winchester head masters. The new Head was also a Wykehamist; but he was to introduce into Bedford the traditions of Arnold's Rugby, which were at that time beginning to remodel English Public School life.

Phillpotts vacated a house-mastership at Rugby to assume the reins of government at Bedford. A grandson of the famous Bishop Henry of Exeter, he had achieved high scholastic honours at New College between 1858 and 1862. In sport he had won the University mile, and, on the same day, was placed third in the steeplechase. He would, doubtless, have achieved an athletic blue, but for the fact that the Oxford and Cambridge Sports were not begun until 1864. As an oarsman, he rowed in his College four, but, outside his work, one of his main interests was centred in volunteering. At Rugby he had commanded the School Rifle Corps and he was subsequently to become Captain Commandant of the Bedford Town and the Bedford School corps.

When Phillpotts came to Bedford the School comprised upwards of 250 boys. There were now seven class-rooms and one large hall, but neither the staff nor the accommodation was adequate to the needs of the time.

The amusements of the boys were then of a very primitive nature. A dangerous form of hockey, with a brewer's bung taking the place of a ball, went on in the long narrow playground, or gave place to prisoners' base, and a game called "hum." There was also a crude form of fives, played with a rubber ball. On the cricket field all but the first game sited their pitches on the ridges between the old furrows; and on the river the oarsmanship was good, but very few boys rowed. Firearms were in common use as late as 1873, in which year a careless Sixth Form boy fired his ram-rod into his own heart.

Among the first steps taken by Phillpotts was the creation of a strong feeling of *esprit de corps*, by the institution of a proper system of games. Coeval with this was the commencement

of the House system, whereby day boys were divided into Houses according to the parishes or districts in which they lived.

At Bedford, Phillpotts began the teaching of natural science by the establishment of chemical and physical laboratories. He instituted also carpentry and engineering workshops and built a new gymnasium and fives courts. Under his wise guidance School fees were raised to such an amount as would place the School finances on a sound footing. In 1880 the Civil and Military Sides had been started, and, meanwhile, the Head had been buying land and extending the buildings. In 1884, when the numbers had risen to 558, he decided that the School must migrate to a more open site and three years later new buildings were erected at a cost of £20,000.

During Phillpotts' term of office, which lasted from 1875 until 1903, this great Head Master practically refounded the School, and, with much foresight, diplomacy and pecuniary generosity, overcame singular difficulties, financial and otherwise.

He found Bedford a small county Grammar School, accommodated in the building which is now the Town Hall; in a dozen years he raised the numbers to close on the 800 mark, below which they have rarely fallen since; and, as the direct outcome of his genius in developing a county grammar school into a great English public school, Phillpotts changed Bedford town from a quiet rural market centre into a large residential borough. With the migration of the School to its present site, roads of villas, especially designed for the accommodation of large families, sprang up to house the "squatters," who still come to Bedford, chiefly from India and other parts of the Empire, to educate their children.

Every year, after his retirement, Mr. Phillpotts held in London his own reception of Old Bedfordians, and only for the first time in twenty years was he forced to send a deputy in October, 1930, when his last reception was held a few days before his death at the age of 91. A few days later the new School Gates, which had been set up by the Old Bedfordians Club to commemorate his Head-mastership, were opened.

The two head masters who followed Phillpotts were both old Cliftonians and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Having regard to the life his predecessor had revived in the School and the fire of learning he had lit, one might suppose that when John Edward King vacated the High Mastership of Manchester Grammar School to take over Bedford School, he would be entering upon an easy term of office ; but, despite the splendour of King's inheritance, it was no easy matter for him, or any man, to follow a Phillpotts. King was a man of wise circumspection and unobtrusive disposition. It was not in the nature of things that he should be afforded the opportunity of making many innovations.

During his reign he made judicious purchase of the Pemberley Estate ; the Playing Fields, greatly enlarged thereby, and the School Chapel, remain as permanent memorials to the success of his Head-mastership. He was responsible for the foundation of the Engineering Side, and he was the first to realize the wisdom of appointing a Headmaster's secretary. This was W. E. Smith, O.B., who had long managed the School office. Mr. Smith served for forty years, and both the School and the Old Boys' Club owe to him an everlasting debt of gratitude.

In 1910 King left Bedford to take over the head-mastership of his old school, Clifton. It is not too much to say that he left Bedford at least as flourishing as he had found it and a great deal better equipped.

Reginald Carter succeeded King at Easter, 1910, having been since 1902 Rector of Edinburgh Academy. Characterized by firmness and an acute sense of justice, he was the ideal head for a great public school. Much insight may be had into his character by an examination of his personal predilections. A keen oarsman himself, he had a great love for all manly sports, combined with an erudite knowledge of and a great fondness for music. To this he added the unusual combination of first-rate scholarship and remarkable business ability.

No spectacular changes took place in the internal development of the School during his Head-mastership, yet steady progress was made and the trying period of the Great War was encountered and successfully survived.

Here one may interpolate the suggestion that Bedford is unique among schools in that it is primarily a day school run on boarding-school lines. In many cases the fathers of the boys being educated are abroad, a state of things which was, of course, more pronounced than ever during the War period, and it is in this connection that parents and guardians, and especially mothers, found Mr. Carter a never-failing tower of strength in the hour of trouble and perplexity.

On June 27, 1918, the School was honoured by a visit from the late King George V and Queen Mary; henceforward the name "Bedford Grammar School" was dropped and the still older name "Bedford School" was revived.

It may here be added that the sum of £7,000 was raised subsequently for the erection of the War Memorial Hall, designed by O. P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. (O.B.), and opened in 1926 by H.R.H. Prince Henry, now Duke of Gloucester.

The War period proved conclusively the very high physical standard obtaining at the School, since practically the whole of the boys who attained military age during the years 1914-18 left the School to enter one or other of the Services.

In the workshops much valuable work was done in the making of submarine valves and boltings for turbine casings, and the manufacture of 13-pounder shells.

During the War 2,318 Old Bedfordians served, nearly 500 laid down their lives and 375 were wounded. Many distinctions were won, including three V.C.'s.

Bedford House, Holborn, the School Mission, was opened as a club for poor London boys on the Harper Trust Estate in Mr. Carter's time, and is managed largely by O.B.'s.

At the end of the Easter Term, 1928, Reginald Carter retired, a much loved Head Master, who will not be soon forgotten.

In the previous January the Governors of the Harper Trust had elected Humfrey Grose-Hodge (Marlborough and Pembroke College, Cambridge), assistant master at Charterhouse, to the Head-mastership of Bedford.

Since his appointment a large scheme of rebuilding has been carried through, including a block of new Science Buildings,

a new Gymnasium, Armoury and open-air Swimming Pool. The Pavilion has been rebuilt and a new wing added to the Preparatory School. Two new Boarding Houses have been erected. The new buildings were inspected by King Edward VIII, when Prince of Wales, in 1933. Meanwhile, the normal activities of the School have continued to flourish. The number of University Scholarships gained every year has increased; during some academic years the School has been unbeaten at either Cricket or Football, and the Officers Training Corps has probably never reached so high a state of efficiency. The President of the Old Bedfordians Club is Field-Marshal Sir Cyril Deverell, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

In sport, Bedford has, for more than half a century, enjoyed an almost unrivalled reputation. Phillpotts established the athletic tradition, when he instituted the House Races in 1875. In 1933 the School reached its athletic peak, winning for the eighth time the English Public Schools Cup, which no other school has held more than twice, while English Junior records were set up by R. C. Spalding, 440 yards, 51 sec., and F. R. Webster, pole vault, 11 ft. 11 in. Webster, against Germany, and I. M. Barrett, against Italy, became the first two Bedfordians ever to gain international honours in athletics, while in 1934, Webster, then 19, increased his pole vault record to 12 ft. 3 in. and was chosen to represent Great Britain against France and also represented England in the Empire Games. Going up to Cambridge in 1934, he established a new Freshman's record for the pole vault of 12 ft. 4½ in., gained his Blue and won the event for Cambridge against Oxford with a new English record of 12 ft. 6½ in. A month later he won the first English indoor pole vault championship at 12 ft. 3 in. Representing Oxford and Cambridge in South Africa in 1935, he broke five pole vault records in seven matches and achieved 12 ft. 7½ in. In 1936 he again won against Oxford, was British Universities Champion, equalled his own indoor pole vault record, and also established a new English Decathlon record. On three successive Saturdays in 1936 he increased his own English outdoor pole vault record to 12 ft. 7 in., 12 ft. 8 in., and 12 ft. 9 in. He won the English Open Championship at the latter height and, representing

Great Britain at the Olympic Games in Berlin, he vaulted 13 ft. 1½ in. to tie for sixth place in the Olympic Pole Vault Championship.

The School's first athletic Blue was T. P. Moll, who represented Cambridge in the high jump, 1929-31, and long jump, 1931. He was the eldest of a great athletic trinity, for G. M. Moll's Public Schools high jump record of 5 ft. 11¼ in. (1929) still remains unbroken, while J. S. Moll's Public Schools discus throwing record of 131 ft. 4 in. (1930) was only broken in 1934, when R. F. Walker, also of Bedford, threw six inches farther.

Rugby Football has always been the premier game at the School, and the wonderful reputation which has been built up is largely due to the splendid work of E. H. Dasent, who was for thirty years in charge of the School games. He is a recognized authority and served as a member of the Rugby Union Football Committee. In 1909 the School was able to claim that more Internationals, Blues and County players had learned their "Rugger" at Bedford than at any other similar institution. Of this number J. G. Milton enjoyed the peculiar distinction of being "capped" three times for England in 1904 while he was still at School. Incidentally F. G. Brooks, the English Rugby three-quarter, won the Public Schools Athletic Challenge Cup for Bedford off his own bat in 1902, when he took the 100 yards, high jump, long jump and hurdles championship. In the next year J. G. Milton took the long jump and high jump.

The first great period of Bedford Rugby was from 1888-9 to 1895-6. During those seasons Bedford remained undefeated by any school, and in the Christmas Term of 1892 the School won 14 matches, drew another and did not suffer a single defeat, besides scoring 225 points and only having 7 points scored against them.

In the eighties and nineties Leicester and Bedford Town Clubs appeared in the School Fixtures List and were frequently beaten. Leicester, for instance, were defeated in 1882, 1888-9, 1889-90, 1891-2. The match between Bedford and the School, which resulted in a draw on the School ground in 1896, was attended by 3,000 spectators.

The first Inter-Schools fixture was with Dulwich; St. Paul's

and Merchant Taylors followed ; the latter match was dropped some years ago, but Dulwich, St. Paul's, The Leys, Oundle, Haileybury and Stowe are now the School's opponents. Eton and Mill Hill have also figured in the fixtures.

Early in the nineties the School became the pioneer of open outside play which has always been a feature of Bedford football. In fact, the so-called " Harlequin Game " was invented by E. H. Dasent. The open game was developed at Bedford over forty years ago, a dozen or more years before Adrian Stoop went up to Oxford. It may be that the seed of the open game was sowed among the Harlequins by W. F. Surtecs, one of Bedford's greatest captains, and subsequently Archdeacon of Exeter, who played centre for the " Quins," with his two brothers A. A. and H. P. in the scrum.

One of the greatest sportsmen in the School's history was at Bedford from 1893 to 1899. This was Basil Maclear. Wing three-quarter was his proper place upon the Rugby field, the astute E. H. Dasent having taken him out of the scrum. He was very heavy and very fast, with a tremendous hand-off. His speed was proved when he won the Bedfordshire 100 yards Championship of 1900 on grass in 10 secs. In that year, also, he was awarded the Sword of Honour at Sandhurst and gazetted to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. For some reason the English Rugby Union Selectors ignored the claims of this great player ; but Ireland snapped him up, since being quartered at Fermoy made him eligible to play for Ireland. He was first capped against England in 1905 and represented that country in every match of the next two seasons.

His rise in the Army was rapid. From the Staff of the R.M.C., Sandhurst, he proceeded to France in March, 1915, and on May 24 of the same year was killed towards the end of the Second Battle of Ypres when leading a bombing party.

After the visit of the All Blacks in 1905-6, their formation was adopted successfully.

In the following season Bedford only lost 5 matches out of 27 and scored 1,010 points against 228 points. In that season R. C. Wilkinson, the left wing three-quarter, scored 88 tries and placed 61 goals.

In that season also Bedford won every single Inter-School match, defeating Dulwich 17-8, Mill Hill 89-Nil, Haileybury 48-Nil, St. Paul's 84-Nil, The Leys 76-Nil, and Merchant Taylors 59-Nil, thus scoring 373 points against 8.

There was a reversion to the earlier form of play some years ago and from 1923 to 1926 Bedford remained again undefeated by any school. This run of success came during the period in which Mr. Dasent's mantle had descended upon the shoulders of Mr. H. A. Henderson, who, for many years, maintained the great athletic traditions his predecessor had built up.

The number of Blues and Internationals gained of late years is small, considering the Rugby reputation of the School.

The earliest authentic boating records date back to 1867, when a four-oared crew took part in the Bedford Regatta. The early eighties found a Bedford crew taking part in the Public Schools four-oared race which, at that time, was a fixture at Henley Regatta. The School VIII was instituted by N. P. Symonds, a master, and himself an old Cambridge Blue, in 1885, when Bedford first rowed for the Ladies' Plate.

Of Mr. Symonds' four sons, all of whom were educated at Bedford School, the two elder brothers gained Blues at Cambridge, the third won the Colquhoun Sculls, and the fourth was captain of the Lady Margaret B.C.

A race against Shrewsbury School was started in 1895 and was continued for twenty-eight years, during which period each School scored fourteen wins. The last seven of these matches were rowed at Henley Regatta, but the match had to be discontinued as the programme became so full.

The School has been well represented in the University Boat Race, while J. Beresford, of Diamond Sculls fame, won everything at School that could be won, but did not proceed to the University. He enjoys what must be the unique distinction of having represented Great Britain at each of the five celebrations of the Olympic Games since the War; he won the Single Sculls at Paris in 1924, assisted in the winning of the Fours without Coxswain at Los Angeles in 1932, and, at Berlin, he shared with R. Southwood the honour of winning the Double Sculls. He was Captain of the entire British Olympic Team, 1936.

It is rather remarkable that three of the four Bevan brothers, one or other of whom rowed in the School VIII from 1922 to 1927, were successful in winning the Ladies' Plate while at the University.

Bedford cricket is lucky in its field. Enlarged by the energies of successive head masters, it now covers some thirty to forty acres.

The oldest School match, as far as the Old Bedfordian Register tells us, is that with Merchant Taylors, which dates from 1881 and was dropped in 1927. The other School fixtures are with Dulwich (1882), St. Paul's (1887), The Leys (1907) and Oundle (1927). Between 1918 and 1929 some fine games were played with Wellingborough. The only two-day match is against the Old Bedfordians, which takes place at the end of the Term.

Of the many good cricketers who learnt the game at Bedford space is lacking to tell. Some at least must be mentioned. H. R. Orr, a member of a family to which Bedford School cricket owes much, including the gift of its pavilion, has played the game in more schools than one—in places as far apart as Australia and British Columbia. He was in the XI from 1880 to 1884, represented Bedfordshire for the first time in 1882, and in 1922 played his last game for the County, of which he was Captain from 1900 to 1912. He was a fine all-round cricketer and a real lover of the game.

E. H. D. Sewell, that stimulating writer on the game and caustic critic of some of its later developments, was a tower of strength to the 1888–1891 XI's. He shares with H. Grierson the School record for the largest number of wickets in a season. Sewell was also Rugby Football Captain in the first great period. At 18 years of age he weighed 14 stone, and was a fine athlete. His 16 lb. shot-putting record of 35 ft. 10 in. still stands. H. V. Baumgartner's left-handed, medium-pace stuff was a feature of the XI's of 1900–1. He afterwards did well in South Africa, and appeared in at least one Test match.

Probably the best batsman Bedford ever turned out—though not on actual figures—and certainly the best all-round player of games, was F. G. Brooks, already mentioned. Like

so many of our cricketers, he played very little after he left and went to Rhodesia. He could get runs even on bowlers' wickets, and while at School scored heavily for Bedfordshire. W. Bovell Jones was the School's most consistent run-getter, and during his three years in the XI averaged over 70.

From 1900 to 1927 the coaching was largely in the hands of Mr. R. W. Rice (Gloucestershire and Oxford University), whose sound tuition improved the School cricket immensely.

Boxing, gymnastics and fencing have flourished greatly at Bedford under the direction of the Rev. H. C. Perry. In pre-war days the School was always represented in the Public Schools Meeting at Aldershot, and it was seldom that they failed to win a prize at boxing and fencing. The instructor in those days was Sergeant Fowler, who was succeeded upon his retirement in 1921 by R.S.M. Whitelaw, the Senior Instructor at the Army School of Physical Training, under whom an even higher standard was reached.

When the Aldershot meeting was abandoned after the War, Bedford embarked upon a new venture and organized a quadrangular Inter-schools tournament. Eleven schools were approached, but only Eton, Dulwich and Haileybury were able to accept Bedford's invitation. That contest has been continued ever since, and Bedford, the pioneer in post-war Inter-schools contests, has the satisfaction of knowing that three other sets of four schools have organized themselves on the same lines for similar contests.

Outstanding boxers in the School since the War have been the four Bevans, who successively won the heavyweight in the tournament for seven consecutive years; R. D. Stewart, who represented the School for six years in the tournament, winning his weight four times; and R. D. Brumwell, J. K. Carlton and A. R. Anderson.

Among great swordsmen the School has turned out must be numbered Colonel R. B. Campbell, D.S.O., in whose honour the Campbell Foil is presented annually at Bedford, and who was formerly Inspector of Army Physical Training. Colonel Campbell was succeeded as Inspector of A.P.T. by yet another O.B., Colonel C. E. Heathcote, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and in 1928,

General Sir Walter P. Braithwaite, K.C.B., A.D.C., Adjutant General and now Governor of Chelsea Hospital, who is also an Old Bedfordian, became President of the Army Sport Central Board.

Fives is a game which continues to grow in popularity, and the courts are continually in use. The brothers G. M. and J. S. Moll provided one of the best pairs turned out by any School of late years, while G. M. Moll, who played for Cambridge as a Freshman, was considered the finest Public Schools singles player of 1929-30.

The School O.T.C., numbering about 350, was started in 1886 as a company of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers.

On June 15, 1876, the first number of the *Ousel*, as the School Magazine was happily named by Phillpotts, appeared. Its first editor was I. Sargeaunt. He was head boy under Phillpotts, became later an assistant master at Westminster, the history of which School he wrote, and was, at the time of his death, engaged upon a History of Bedford School, which has since been edited and completed by Ernest Hockliffe. The *Ousel* was the successor of the *Harper Magazine*, eight numbers of which had appeared in 1845. The late Arthur Hutchinson, who was for more than a quarter of a century the editor of the *Windsor Magazine*, was an Old Bedfordian, as also was H. H. Munro ("Saki").

BRADFIELD COLLEGE

BRADFIELD COLLEGE belongs to the Victorian era, in which a number of new schools were instituted, much on the lines that had been followed for centuries by the older foundations. But in some respects the inception of Bradfield, or perhaps one should say the conception of the founder of the College, was different from that appertaining to any of its contemporaries.

Among those who were at Oriel College, Oxford, when Newman was Tutor, and who were inspired by his enthusiasm, was a certain Thomas Stevens. No man could have appeared, to a casual acquaintance, a more unlikely subject for religious ardour. Heir to many acres, son of a wealthy country squire, a man who took a close interest in his farms and was a first-class shot, no one would have guessed that young Stevens would come to be best remembered as the founder of a great public school.

Having taken his degree at Oxford, Stevens returned to his Berkshire home in the secluded and beautiful valley of the Pang. On the death of his father he succeeded to the estate, and having in the meantime taken orders became not only Lord of the Manor but also Rector of Bradfield. His Tractarian enthusiasm at once became manifest in his restoration of the parish church.

The next task to which Thomas Stevens set himself was that of making the church, of which he was patron as well as rector, a collegiate one ; and it must represent the very last of such collegiate-church foundations in England.

Stevens, having thought the matter over for some time, began to look round for means of achieving his purpose. Close to the church lay the remains of a vast fourteenth-century manor house which had once belonged to the De la Beche family, and immediately above these ruins stood a fine house of the

early eighteenth century, known as Bradfield Place. It was in this house, which now forms part of the Quadrangle, that, in January, 1850, the College of St. Andrew, Bradfield, was opened, with Stevens as Warden, the Rev. F. B. Guy as Head Master, and one boy, named Blackall Simonds, to comprise the "School."

Sir Gilbert Scott and Stevens designed the early buildings, which were not in the Gothic style, their architecture being inspired, evidently, by what was left of the fourteenth-century manor and the remains of a later house of the Tudor period, some of which was incorporated in the new buildings. The Dining Hall, in particular, was a noble structure, designed on the model of an old tithe barn, with a stained-glass window by Burne-Jones. And it is upon these lines that subsequent additions have been carried out; so that Bradfield College to-day comprises a pleasing, if somewhat irregular, mass of buildings in the typical Berkshire red-brick and flint tradition, which fits in perfectly with its surroundings, themselves of great beauty.

On May 16, 1859, by Deed of Settlement, the College was made a perpetual Foundation, "for the encouragement of religious and useful learning, and for the careful education of boys as loving children of the Church of England," and in 1862 the School was incorporated by Royal Charter and the Statutes were ratified and confirmed.

In those early days the College was, quite clearly, ecclesiastical in character. Stevens himself had received a private education, but his father was a Wykehamist, as were many of his Oxford friends, and, in these circumstances, it is not surprising that the ancient foundation of Winchester was to some extent the model for the new institution. There was more in the matter than imitation, however, for it was as if the Wykehamist spirit itself entered into the place, and there has always been a close association between the two foundations. The boys wore, and still wear, caps and gowns for Chapel and Hall, the School Lists were printed on Long Rolls and in the Latin tongue, and all the masters were bachelors.

All, however, was not plain sailing. People of the old

way of thinking viewed the Oxford Movement in general, and Bradfield College in particular, with mistrust, but the then prevalent impression of the founder as an "extreme Tractarian" is altogether inaccurate: in the earliest days of the School, as in the present time, the moderate and liberal churchmanship of Bradfield was in contrast to the more advanced position at the companion foundation of Radley, to which Stevens himself referred on one occasion as "the High-church gentleman over the way."

Thomas Stevens, the Founder, continued in the Wardenship until 1880. He was a most lovable man and possessed of the imagination and enthusiasm that, alone, achieves great results. He, however, lacked ability to delegate authority, and a succession of head masters found the position impossible. In fact, a certain Dr. Hodson, upon returning to an Oxford fellowship after vacating the Head-mastership of Bradfield, announced on his arrival in Oxford that he had been "disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus." Further, the founder of Bradfield had little experience of business, and, by 1880, had spent the entire family fortune upon the College and was declared a bankrupt. It seemed a tragic ending to a great enterprise, but fortunately the hour called forth the man to save the situation.

The man who brought Bradfield through was Dr. Gray, but in telling the story of how Gray saved the College from extinction some writers, carried away by admiration for the saviour, have forgotten all that Stevens, the Founder, did, and have given him less than his due for a great idea carried out in a large-hearted and idealistic manner.

In 1880, then, the numbers of the School were right down and the finances in so hopeless a state that Dr. Gray, at first, seems to have despaired of carrying on the College at all. Finally he was persuaded to take into his own hands the whole task of reconstruction, and, for the next thirty years, he was both Warden and Head Master and, in everything but name, the owner of the College.

During Dr. Gray's Head-mastership, Bradfield developed from a small, but not undistinguished, collegiate institution into a thriving public school of over three hundred boys. He

was one of the leading educational authorities of his time, and always willing to test new schemes if he thought they were likely to have satisfactory results.

Despite the greatness of his work in general, however, it is for the founding of the Greek Theatre at Bradfield that Gray will be longest remembered. In 1890 he leased a disused chalk-pit close to the College gateway and had it converted into a miniature of the great theatre at Epidaurus. Most of the excavation was done by the boys, some working voluntarily, although for a long time digging out the Greek Theatre was a recognized form of School punishment. The object of creating this theatre was to make possible the performance of the Greek tragedies in circumstances and conditions as similar as could be reproduced to those obtaining at ancient Athens. Thus Gray planned to make the great plays a living reality to the Sixth Form, and to provide for Speech Day a somewhat more stimulating entertainment than the more usual declamations. From these modest beginnings the Play, which now takes place triennially, has gained a world-wide reputation.

The plays performed are the *Antigone*, the *Agamemnon*, and the *Alcestis*; although in 1928 a departure was made from this cycle, the *Rhesus* being played instead of the *Alcestis*. The educational value of the plays, which extends far beyond the select bounds of the classical library, or Upper Sixth Form Room, and which Dr. Gray foresaw full forty years ago, is being more and more realized to-day, and so the theatre is a cherished and unique possession, of which Bradfield is justly proud.

In 1910 the great reign of Dr. Gray came to an end. During that period of thirty years the numbers had increased steadily, the buildings were extended and many scholarships were won. The resignation of Dr. Gray marked the division of the two offices which he had combined so long and so admirably. He was succeeded in the Wardenship by Mr. Edward Armstrong, F.B.A. Mr. Armstrong was an old Bradfieldian and became, later, Pro-Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. The new Head Master was the Rev. H. Costley-White, subsequently Head Master of Westminster.

From 1910 to 1915, owing to a variety of causes, mainly financial in nature, the School declined. The numbers dropped from over three hundred to barely a hundred, and by the end of 1914 the position was again about as serious as it could be. The spirit and the traditions behind Bradfield had, however, remained sound, and an urgent appeal to Old Bradfieldians to save their Alma Mater from extinction met with instant and enthusiastic response, so that, within the space of a few weeks, a large sum was subscribed and the crisis which had clouded the horizon when the Rev. R. D. Beloe assumed the Head-mastership in January, 1914, was averted.

It was not, however, the loyal support of former scholars alone that saved Bradfield. Their action eased the financial situation, but it was the work of Beloe himself that revitalized the College. From the moment of his appointment progress was steadily maintained, and when he retired, owing to ill-health, in 1928, there were three hundred and sixty boys on the rolls and the financial position, for the first time in the history of the place, was on a sound footing. There were eight houses of forty to fifty boys each, taking the place of that former unwieldy division known as College, Army House and Modern Side, and the old Junior School had been replaced by a boarding-house, while the College estate had been increased by sixty acres, making a total of just over a hundred acres.

During the War, while Beloe was facing a long and arduous task at Bradfield, Old Bradfieldians were bringing honour to the School in the service of their country. Two hundred and sixty-three were killed, and three won the Victoria Cross.

In 1928, on the retirement of Beloe, Mr. E. E. A. Whitworth, M.C., was appointed Head Master, and under him the prosperity of the College has been well maintained. In 1930 a new block of classrooms, designed by W. G. Newton, was opened as a memorial to Dr. Gray, and more recently a Biological Laboratory, an Art School, and a Geography School have been provided. During the same period recreational facilities have been increased by a gymnasium, 2 fives courts, and hard lawn tennis courts, while the living accommodation in each House has been improved by the provision of a house library and by a large

increase in the number of studies. A new organ by Compton & Co. has been built into the Chapel, and houses built for married masters. The total estate of the College is now 160 acres, and in all £25,000 has been spent during recent years to improve equipment and without any attempt to increase the total accommodation, which is for a school of 342 boys.

The local "slang" and "customs" of the College are fairly extensive, though Jeremiahs may be heard bewailing the decline of both. In these two connections the early influence of Winchester can be clearly traced. At Bradfield a manservant is known as a "Budgeon" (Boot-John); to kick is "to rux"; to be over-enthusiastic about anything is "to cheese," which also yields a noun; to cut an hour is "to skunk." A master is known as an "usher," the masters collectively are the S.C.R. (Senior Common Room); a prefect is "a beak," and prefects collectively the J.C.R. (Junior Common Room).

A new boy used to be termed a "dock," but that idiom has gone out of fashion. Each boy has a cupboard, in which he keeps his books and other possessions. This is known as a "toise," wherein we can trace the Wykehamist derivation. And, finally, a crowd of any kind is called a "booze."

When a boy first arrives at Bradfield he has a "nurse," whose duty it is to instruct him in all the customs and idioms of the College. The instruction is keenly given, for the newcomer will be examined by the head of his House room at the end of a fortnight, and, should he fail to come through the ordeal successfully, it is the unfortunate youngster who, as "nurse," having failed to drive knowledge into the thick head of the tyro, will be held responsible.

The living accommodation in each House includes studies, House rooms, and House libraries. The majority of boys sleep in dormitories, but in each House there are a number of separate rooms, known as singles, for more senior boys.

The feature of Bradfield which at once strikes the casual visitor is the great beauty of the surroundings, into which the place fits as perfectly as the tiny village in which it is built and from which the College takes its name. Below the playing fields runs the Pang, over some 400 yards of which the boys

may fish for the trout wherewith the winding stream abounds. The College stands on the southern and steeper slopes of the valley and the grounds of over a hundred acres are dotted with fine elms and a wealth of other timber.

The close relation between Church and College ceased soon after the death of the Founder ; but in 1908 the College Chapel was completed, to the designs of John Oldrid Scott. Incidentally, the latest addition to the Houses—"The Close," which was opened in 1926—had for its architect Mr. Charles Oldrid Scott, like his father an Old Bradfieldian, representing the third generation to maintain the family's architectural connection with the College, while his son, who left recently, represented the third generation at the School. There have been, in all, five-and-twenty Scotts educated at Bradfield, most of whom were members of the same family, who are, incidentally, Founder's kin. Other families whose names appear and reappear on the College Rolls are the Powells, twenty of whom have been educated at the place up to the present, the Tyndale-Biscoes, the Claytons, the Armstrongs, the Coleridges and the Stevensens themselves.

At Bradfield the 1st XI cricket ground, called "Pit," is carved out of the hillside and was, literally, part of an old chalk-pit in the beginning. To-day it forms a vast amphitheatre and is one of the most beautiful cricket grounds in England. The School's oldest cricket fixture is with Radley, and dates from 1853. Other matches are played against Wellington, Lancing, and Stowe.

For many years Bradfield played only Winchester football and had no matches other than a couple of fixtures with Old Bradfieldian and Old Wykehamist sides. In 1870 the code of the Football Association was adopted and from that year until 1913 there was an annual match with Radley, this fixture ceasing upon the latter school going over to the Rugby game. The only other School Match until 1915 was with Lancing, who from 1892 to 1901 only once beat Bradfield in the course of nine games. The present-day football fixture list is far more comprehensive and includes Charterhouse, Malvern, Winchester, Aldenham and Shrewsbury.

The Bradfield College O.T.C. is in a flourishing state. Special interest attaches to this particular contingent because Bradfield was the first school to put its cadets under canvas. It was, I believe, in 1872 that Bedford, Bradfield and Haileybury founded a joint camp for annual training, but as Bradfield had been the year before under canvas with the Berkshire Volunteers at Wantage Park, Bradfield may fairly lay claim to be the founder of Public Schools O.T.C. Camps.

Shooting is the oldest of what may be termed the minor sports, and Bradfield has had a remarkable record at Bisley, having won the Ashburton Shield three times, been second six times and third four times. In 1909 Bradfield won the "Schools of the Empire" Cup, with a record score. A number of Old Bradfieldians have represented Oxford and Cambridge as riflemen. And, while speaking of Old Boy activities, mention must be made of the Old Bradfieldian Football Club, which has been in existence since the 'seventies. This club has built up a fine record since the War, having twice reached the semi-final of The Arthur Dunn Cup and in 1935 was in the final which was lost to Charterhouse. It is, moreover, one of the very few Old Boy clubs which is honoured by a fixture with the Corinthians. The Bradfield Waifs Cricket Club, founded in 1869, has recently greatly extended its activities and plays about twenty matches each season, including a Cricket Week at Bradfield at the end of July, and a South Coast tour in August.

Apart from the corporate activities of these two Old Boys' clubs, the *alumni* of Bradfield have distinguished themselves in a variety of pursuits after leaving School. The ecclesiastical nature of the foundation of the College led to a large number of O.B.'s taking Holy Orders, and of these five have risen to the episcopate, the late Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Bidwell, some time Bishop of Ontario, the Bishop of Zululand, and the Bishop of Corea. Of those who have served the State the most distinguished are the late Earl of Stamford and Sir Reginald Brade, G.C.B., who was Secretary of the War Office during the Great War. The School's three V.C.'s are Col. D. G. Johnson, the late Commander G. S. White, R.N., and Captain R. B. Davies, while the late Colonel W. R. A.

Dawson was one of the few officers who had the distinction of gaining the D.S.O. and three bars.

Other distinguished soldiers who were educated at Bradfield are Sir F. W. Kitchener, K.C.B., brother of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, who was at one time Governor of Khartoum and also of Bermuda; General L. W. de V. Sadleir-Jackson, who commanded the Dvina Expedition in 1919; General J. E. Watson and Brigadier-General J. D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe, seven of whose family have received their education at Bradfield. Two Old Boys have achieved flag rank in the Royal Navy, Admiral Sir Francis Powell and Admiral L. A. B. Donaldson, and in the Royal Air Force there is Air Vice-Marshal W. L. Courtney.

In the world of art and letters may be mentioned the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, Edward Gordon Craig, Aubrey Hammond, H. Clifford-Smith, A. K. Collett, Graham Seton Hutchison, author of the *W. Plan*, and G. S. Freeman, Sub-Editor of *The Times*.

In the realms of sport Bradfield has produced no one whose name is a household word, but many fair sportsmen have been educated at the place. Four Old Boys played for the Corinthians in the football season 1931-2, i.e. J. G. Stevenson, F. de L. Evans, J. D. Tucker and R. W. E. Groves, while several have gained Soccer Blues at the Universities. One of these Blues is I. M. Sorensen, who represented Cambridge against Oxford in 1922. In cricket there have been fewer notabilities, the only two O.B.'s to gain Blues being the Rev. F. W. Hill (Oxford, 1867-70), who played an historic part in "Cobden's" Match, and R. D. Balfour, Cambridge, 1863-6, the only O.B. who has ever played for the Gentlemen v. the Players. Recently, however, more O.B. cricketers have attained prominence, notably J. G. Wagener and L. E. Hunt at Cambridge and C. L. D. Fawcus at Oxford. In 1936 O. E. Faulkner, Head of the School, 1933, played at full back for Cambridge against Oxford, and P. H. Williams, centre-half, and R. N. Rayne, inside right, for Oxford. P. H. Williams is captain of the O.U.A.F.C. for 1937.

Where track and field athletics are concerned Bradfield has produced a number of outstanding performers, including

several champions. The first of the latter was T. Christie, O.U.A.C., who in 1872, at which time the Half-Mile was not an Inter-University event, dead-heated in the English 880 yards Championship with his fellow Oxford Blue G. A. Templar. In 1879 there was a split between the old Amateur Athletic Club and the London A.C., and two English Championship meetings took place, H. R. Ball, O.B., and L.A.C. winning the 440 yards at the summer fixture and repeating his victory in 1882. In more recent times one remembers M. C. C. Harrison, who, in 1910, won the Irish 880 yards title and, in 1914, took the 440 yards.

There were many wonderful athletes at Bradfield in the old days, and it is indeed good to see a really healthy revival again taking place. The period of Harrison's prowess in Ireland marked, also, the rise to fame at the School of M. J. de Selincourt, who, in 1913, at the Public Schools Championships, won the 440 yards and the Half-Mile, thus, virtually off his own bat, enabling Bradfield to tie for the holdership of the Public Schools Challenge Cup, which is awarded to be held for one year by the school scoring the greatest number of points. In 1933 K. F. S. Lomas won the Public Schools Hurdles.

At least seven Old Bradfieldians have been Masters either of Foxhounds or of Beagles. Many good Polo players have come from the College, of whom E. O. Vaux was Polo Captain at the R.M.C., Sandhurst, in 1931; and, incidentally, J. B. Armstrong was in the English Fencing Team of the same year. A. G. R. Garrod shot for the British Empire in 1920, II. C. King-Stephens was capped for England at hockey in 1902, '03 and '04, while G. V. W. Hill enjoys the somewhat remarkable distinction of having represented England at lawn tennis and Ireland in cross-country running.

LEYS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE

THE Jubilee of Leys School, one of the four great Free Church Schools in England, was celebrated at the Mansion House, London, on May 21, 1925, when H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught was present; but although the School was not actually founded until 1875 the project no doubt dawned in the minds of the group of Wesleyan laymen when the penultimate step towards religious equality was effected at Oxford and Cambridge by the removal of theological tests for admittance to fellowships in 1871, although forty years were to elapse before the final restriction upon theological degrees was removed.

The opening of a university career to the young flower of nonconformity postulated the need for the prior advantages of a Public School education and, a singularly suitable site becoming available in Cambridge in 1872, the Wesleyan Conference set up a Committee, with Dr. W. F. Moulton as Con- vener, to formulate a scheme.

Guarantors for the purchase of the suggested site were at once forthcoming, and in 1874 the Conference accepted the scheme and the guarantees in their entirety. In 1875 Leys was established as a Public School for boys of 10 to 19 years of age, primarily the sons of nonconformist families, and Dr. Moulton assumed the Head-mastership, with Mr. Arthur Vinter as his sole assistant master. No greater staff was needed, for there was at first sleeping accommodation for but sixteen boys, and that was the number of the School's original roll.

With the main purpose of the project thus achieved, all denominational barriers have been avoided, and the School is as open to-day as it has always been to boys of good family, irrespective of their religious attachments.

Dr. Moulton, the first Head Master, a convinced and devoted Wesleyan, was well known among the scholars of his day as the editor of *Winer's Green Testament Grammar* and co-worker

with Westcott and Hort in the revision of the New Testament and the Apocrypha. Under his auspices the constituency soon widened, for he set the seal of his own fine scholarship upon the young school and soon his boys were winning the highest University distinctions. Apart from the broadness of outlook in relation to the religious aspect of the School, he held liberal views as to learning, with the result that Leys was soon able to offer a wider and more comprehensive scheme of education than was traditional among the older foundations.

From 1885, when the first was gained, right down to the present day, Leys can show a long list of University prizes and scholarships, and even in the "earlies," when Leysian undergraduates numbered but a few, King's College elected an Old Leysian to a Fellowship in three successive years.

As a careful observer has said of that period, "It was obvious that a new force of great magnitude had appeared in the world of education."

Meanwhile boys of all denominations were increasing the tally of the School roll. Not a few of these came from abroad, and, curiously enough, quite a number from Japan, where many distinguished men to-day are proud to call themselves Old Leysians.

School and Old Leysian Societies flourished apace from the beginning. Commencing in 1875 with the institution of the Games Committee, Boat Club, Choir and Literary Association, the *Leys Fortnightly* followed in the next year and in 1882 the Old Leysian (Social) Union was formed and paved the way for the foundation in 1886 of the Leysian Mission in London, which carries on so efficiently to-day that social workers come from various parts of the world to study the system.

The Old Leysian Lodge No. 4520 is an important institution, and in 1936 the Twentieth Masonic Festival of the Public Schools Lodges was held at Leys School.

Shortly after the death of Dr. Moulton in 1898, Dr. Barber took up the reins of government, which he held until the Rev. H. Bisseker assumed, in 1919, the office he held till 1934. The present Head Master is Dr. W. G. Humphrey, formerly Senior Science Master at Uppingham.

Meantime, by 1892, the numbers had risen to 200, and in 1896 day boys were admitted, but were refused again in 1900, in which year the Cadet Corps was formed. Four years later the Swimming Bath had been begun and the New Mission and the Caldicott Preparatory School were opened. In the next year the Chapel and the Moulton Scholarships were commenced.

An Old Leysian Master and the Honorary Secretary to the Governors were responsible for instituting the Preparatory School, which is at Hitchin, and, although twenty-five miles distant, maintains a close alliance with Leys.

Perhaps the greatest event in the history of the place occurred in 1914, when his late Majesty King George V visited Cambridge and inaugurated the Library block, designed by Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A. By August of that fateful year, however, the School had become a temporary military hospital and 400 Old Leysians had joined the fighting forces.

In 1921 the School was visited by H.I.H. The Crown Prince of Japan, many of whose countrymen, as already stated, have been educated at Leys School. A year later H.R.H. Duke of York unveiled the War Memorial, while in 1932 King Edward VIII, then Prince of Wales, paid Leys an informal visit and the squash courts and playing fields were opened. The new Science Buildings were opened by Sir J. J. Thomson in 1927.

In 1921 Lord Hayter resigned the Chairmanship of the Governors, after thirty years of sterling, self-denying service. He was succeeded by the late Lord Marshall of Chipstead, who died in 1936 ; Sir Josiah Stamp was elected to the Chairmanship in the same year.

In sport, Leys has always enjoyed an enviable distinction. Rugby has been the School's orthodox football code from the beginning. After the School had been going some five years, Mr. J. C. Isard, a member of the original First XV, returned to his Alma Mater as a Master and Leys entered upon a period of sustained success which has only once since been approached. In 1880 the School team went through the season undefeated, meeting Mill Hill for the first time. This record was maintained unblemished for the next two years, and of 65 successive matches 53 were won and 12 drawn, while the School scored

82 goals and 147 tries against 3 goals and 6 tries. And then again in 1919 Leys won all their matches except that with Bedford.

The Old Leysian R.U.F.C. was founded in 1877, and by 1882 was strong enough to register the first of several victories over Cambridge University, while its team of 1888-9 was admittedly the best side in the London area, defeating both Blackheath and Richmond decisively.

The School cricket has been good, without being, perhaps, especially distinguished, but lacrosse, permitted in 1881, and officially adopted in 1883, in which year the Old Leysian R.U.F.C. defeated both Cardiff and Cambridge University, for many years furnished a distinctive feature of the School's sporting activities. The School Lacrosse Team attained a high standard and in 1885 and 1888 won the Championship flags of the South, while several members of the School teams have played for England.

In 1912, when the Old Leysians R.U.F.C. was at the peak of its fame, hockey took the place of lacrosse at Leys, as the chief game of the Easter term. Playing the new game, Leys were undefeated in 1913, '16 and '17; but then fixtures were weaker, so that even greater credit must be given to later teams which have been so brilliantly coached by Mr. G. F. Green, himself a famous international. Between 1928 and 1933 the School won every inter-school match, except their drawn game with Uppingham in 1931, and the standard of the School hockey can be judged by the facts that Leys were able to take a successful touring team to France in 1926, to Germany in 1935, and now have fixtures with the Cambridge Wanderers and the Oxford Occasionals.

Leys School has produced a long succession of "Blues" and Internationals in many branches of sport, including G. I. Lloyd, a Rugby Captain of Wales, and two Presidents of the Scottish R.F.U., together with that remarkable all-round sportsman, N. Spicer, who represented Cambridge University at Rugby football, athletics, lacrosse and lawn tennis regularly, and occasionally, also, played cricket for the 'Varsity.

Its *alumni* have been equally distinguished in other spheres.

Of these one may mention the late J. H. Moulton, of world-wide repute as an authority on Hellenistic Greek and Zoroastrianism; Sir H. H. Dale, distinguished physiologist and Secretary of the Royal Society from 1925 to 1935; Sir J. Barcroft, Fullerian Professor of Physiology; K. M. Walker, Hunterian Professor; H. G. Gutteridge, Professor of Comparative Law at Cambridge; Sir P. P. Laidlaw, a distinguished pathologist; J. H. Clapham, Professor of Economic History at Cambridge, and the late F. W. Hasluck, a brilliant archæologist.

Many Old Leysians, of course, have made their mark in the nonconformist ministry, but, such is the catholicity of the place, there are numbered among the *alumni* the late Archbishop of Melbourne, the present Bishop of Truro and Principal Greenup.

Music is another distinctive feature of Leys and the annual recital of Bach's Sacred Works in the School Chapel attracts considerable attention in musical circles.

The School is run on the hostel system, there being five houses.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

THE historians of the King's School, Canterbury (C. E. Woodruff and H. J. Cape), seek to deduce evidence of the existence of a school in Canterbury (Dorovernum) in Romano-British times, but admit a probable break in continuity from the wiping out of Dorovernum by Jutish barbarians until Cantwara-byrig, the stronghold of the Men of Kent, which now is Canterbury, arose from the ruins of the former settlement.

In an article on the King's School, Canterbury, published in *The Times* in 1897, Mr. Leach wrote :

If and so far as the Christianizing of Kent and the foundation of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury are rightfully attributed to Augustine (and of that there can be no doubt), then and so far must the foundation of the Cathedral School at Canterbury equally be attributed to that "Apostle of the English." It may claim continuity from the era of Ethelbert to the era of Victoria.

In his book, *The Schools of Mediæval England* (1915), Mr. Leach goes further and states it to be his definite opinion that King's School, Canterbury, is our oldest school.

Despite the assumptions of Mr. Leach and the Canterbury historians, there does not appear to be any direct evidence that St. Augustine founded a school when he made Canterbury the centre of English Christianity. The inference that he did so is supplied by Bede, who tells us that when Sigebert, after his exile in Gallia, succeeded to the throne of East Anglia in A.D. 631, he established a school in imitation of what he had seen abroad and that the teaching was "after the fashion of the Kentish folk." It may be assumed, therefore, that a school at Canterbury, the centre of Kentish culture, was well established early in the seventh century, since Kent supplied the model upon which other institutions were set up.

Other authorities attribute the foundation of the Canterbury



THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

L3. Dixon-Scott.

School to Theodore of Tarsus, the Greek prelate, who, with the aid of Hadrian, made Canterbury a place of education.

The "School of the Archbishop and the City," as it was then called, catered for a crowd (*caterva*) of scholars, among whom were numbered Albinus, Tobias (afterwards Bishop of Rochester), John of Beverley (afterwards Master of the School at York), and Aldhelm.

The days of Theodore of Tarsus are followed by three blank centuries, during which all trace of the Archbishop's School has been lost. The name of the recorded first head master is Master Robert, 1259, and documentary evidence proves that at the beginning of the fourteenth century a school was situated in the Parish of St. Alphege. This is a suggestive circumstance, since King Ethelbert had granted to Augustine and his missionaries the use of a house in the same parish some 700 years earlier. The situation of this house, according to Thorn, would have been nearly opposite the Mint Yard where the King's School now stands.

From the omission of any reference to a grammar school in contemporary writings, it is to be inferred that the school of the Archbishop and the City was maintained right through the Middle Ages, and that Archbishop Lanfranc deemed it adequate for the educational needs of the city and the neighbourhood.

The obscurity of the history of the early school is no doubt due to the fact that it was not placed under the jurisdiction of the Prior and Chapter of the Benedictine Monastery. That a school existed is, however, obvious, for when the Franciscan Friars first set foot in England in 1220, or 1224, certain of their number were lodged in the School House at Canterbury. Within the next half-century the register of head masters begins. Master Robert, the first recorded head master, is mentioned as the "rector of the Schools in the City of Canterbury" and is believed to have been a layman, as was also the last head master of the Archbishop's School, John Twyne, who retained his office when Henry VIII refounded the School, 1541.

Two Public Teachers were appointed for the instruction in grammar of fifty boys in the new school. These boys were to be between the ages of nine and fifteen years, except scholars in the

Chapel Royal and choristers of the Cathedral ; they were to be qualified by poverty and an entrance examination and were not to stay at the School more than four or five years.

The King's Scholars were fed, lodged and, to some extent, clothed from Church funds.

Among the many famous men educated at the Archbishop's School may be mentioned two early Archbishops of Canterbury, Robert Winchelsey, who entered the School in 1255 and became, subsequently, Rector of the University of Paris and Chancellor of Oxford University, and John Kemp, who entered the Archbishop's School in 1392, while Thomas Linacre, who entered the School in 1472, was the founder of the Royal College of Physicians. Among the earlier King's Scholars was Nicholas Faunt, secretary to the famous Elizabethan statesman, Sir Francis Walsingham, and friend of Francis Bacon and his brother ; another famous Elizabethan was Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland. Kit Marlowe, the poet and dramatist, was entered as a King's Scholar in 1579. Despite his undoubted genius, his career at school was undistinguished and he met his end in a tavern brawl at Deptford in 1598. In later times the School produced William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, whose memory is perpetuated in the Harvey Laboratory, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, Walter Pater, the essayist, Bishop Broughton, the first Metropolitan of Australasia and founder of the first public school in the Antipodes, Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, Hugh Walpole, the novelist, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Headlam, D.S.O. (Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, 1925-9), the Hon. Sir Arthur Fairfax Luxmoore (Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division), Major-General Sir Evan Eyare Carter, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., Director of Supplies and Transport, the War Office, 1919-21, Sir William Morris Carter, C.B.E., President of the Court of Appeal for East Africa, 1921-4, Major-General W. J. Vousden, who gained the Victoria Cross for exceptional gallantry in charging the Afghans at Cabul in 1879, Kennerley Rumford, the singer and husband of Dame Clara Butt, Somerset Maugham, the novelist, and the Archbishop of Sydney.

The School is famous in fiction, for the *Ingoldsby Legends* contain the "Legend of a King's Scholar," while the school of Dr. Strong in *David Copperfield* recalls the place as it may have been under the Head-masterships of Dr. Wallis and Dr. Birt. In addition to which Walter Pater has commemorated his old School in his story *Emerald Uthwart*.

The King's School lies within the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral. In early days it was situated in a building which had been the Plumbery of the Monastery, but in 1559 Aloisius Priuli, in execution of the wish of Cardinal Pole, conveyed the Almonry and all its appurtenances to the Dean and Chapter for the housing of the School. The principal buildings form a quadrangle round the Mint Yard, the old Almonry Chapel having made way in 1865 for the present School House and Grange. Monastic remains are to be found, however, in the Norman Staircase, which leads up to the present School Room, in the undercroft beneath the School Room, the Court Gate, and the Sixth Form classroom over it, which dates back to 1405.

In 1935 a large Queen Anne house was opened as Walpole House, and in the following year the noblest house in the Precincts also became a Boarding House; it is called *Meister Omers* which name it has borne since the house was built as the hall of the distinguished guests of the Prior in the middle of the thirteenth century. Here in 1583 Queen Elizabeth was lodged. A memorial chapel has also been constructed out of the undercroft built by Lanfranc in A.D. 1075 and was dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in July, 1936. To cope with the growth of the School, a range of classrooms in Georgian style has recently been added.

The Mint Yard is the centre of communal school life. In the middle of the yard is a spreading tree surrounded by a seat, bearing the inscription, "This seat is the property of the King's School." The only boys who rest there are, however, new boys who have not yet learned the customs of the place. Big School, or the "Schoolroom," as it is styled, is reached by a flight of stone steps, and is a glorious place, with its stained and emblazoned windows and narrow strip of oak bearing the self-carved names of generations of boys. The Junior School, of

which the pupils are known as "Parrots," was founded in a building adjoining the Archbishop's Palace, in 1879, and in 1929 was removed to Sturry Court, presented to the Governors by Lady Milner, as part of the memorial to the late Lord Milner.

Then there is the Dark Entry, which leads from Green Court into the Cathedral. Apart from its great beauty, the Dark Entry is famous as the reputed haunt of Nell Cook of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. The School Chapel is to be found in one of the Transepts of the Cathedral, situated just west of the tomb of the Black Prince.

Needless to say, so ancient a foundation has many traditions and customs. All King's Scholars wear gowns of the size commensurate with their dignity. At the admission of King's Scholars, which takes place in the School Chapel, they are lined up in front of the Altar, first the Juniors, and Seniors, who are admitted collectively. The Head Master presents the Juniors, kneeling in front of the Dean, who lays his hands upon their heads. When attending Cathedral and Chapel the scholars wear surplices and mortar-boards, a purple tassel upon the latter marking the dignity of the Senior Scholar, while the long procession winds slowly on, with the black-garbed Commoners following behind.

The scholars have a right to take part in the procession on all important occasions in the Cathedral, such as the enthronement of an Archbishop, or the Service of Welcome to Bishops attending a Lambeth Conference. They also are required to make their profession of obedience in the Chapter House to a new Dean after his installation, or a new Archbishop after his enthronement.

Monitors, Sixth Formers and First Colours may cut across the Green on their way to town, but all others must walk round the Court and through the Dark Entry. These great ones are privileged, also, to carry walking-sticks, while no one but those who have attained to a certain dignity may use the "Blood's Seat," which is outside the door of School House.

The giving of colours is a great ceremony, known as "Court," once performed from the steps leading up to the Schoolroom, but nowadays in the War Memorial Court.

Games are under the authority of a committee elected by the boys themselves, but guided by a master. The Green Court makes a good practice ground, but the School has 26 acres of playing-fields besides.

Football of a kind with local rules was played on the Green Court for centuries before the Rugby code was adopted. In earlier days the two most notable footballers were A. Latter, who got his Oxford blue in 1892 and played for the "South" in 1894 (Head Master of the School from 1916 to 1927), and A. F. C. C. Luxmoore (now Judge of the High Court), who played for Cambridge in 1896-7, for the "South" in 1897, and got his International Cap in 1900.

More recently, R. Jukes got his Cambridge blue in 1913, and C. H. Gibson (of Birkenhead Park) in 1927.

Cricket is played on the "Beverley" ground—where the famous Canterbury Cricket Week matches are held.

There have been several Athletic blues—W. H. Maundsell, who represented Cambridge 1896-8, and was President of the C.U.A.C. in 1898; W. G. Mosse—1882; R. E. Brindley-Richards—1900. E. F. Housden, the pole vaulter, who was at Cambridge before this event was included at the Inter-Varsity Sports, has represented Great Britain and the British Empire in athletics. He enjoys what must be the unique distinction of having gained an English championship standard medal in 1936 at 44 years of age.

The principal School fixtures in sport are with Merchant Taylors, Christ's Hospital, King's College School, Wimbledon, Eastbourne College, Dover College, Felsted, Tonbridge and Highgate. The School has also done well from time to time in the Public Schools Challenge Cup Race at Marlow Regatta.

CHARTERHOUSE

THE school of six hundred boys among the hills of Godalming is a vastly different establishment from the institution founded more than three hundred years ago on the site of a Carthusian Monastery among the green fields, which have long since been covered with the streets, the stores and the warehouses of Smithfield.

The move to Godalming was made on June 18, 1872. But in the old Charterhouse the boys received their instruction in the panelled hall and mullioned chambers where Queen Elizabeth herself and her ruffed nobles, the Norths, the Norfolks and the Suffolks, had danced and flaunted in their proud silks and velvets.

The boys' games were played against the walls or in the cloisters, where silent Carthusian monks aforetime had paced solemnly up and down. There the wretched "valet fags" executed their toilsome duties in the Gownboys' Hall, and the twelve lower boys took turns in serving the four monitors as "basin fags" or "basinites." Their task it was to rouse the sleepy monitors at five minutes to the hour of "first school," to help them dress and get them into school in time, by hook or by crook. Needless to say, the fags themselves often went breakfastless. If a monitor was not in time then the fag attending to him was for a "flicking," dealt out by all four monitors armed with wet towels. The alternative was a sequence of sharp smacks on the cheek, while the offender "held down his hands." There was also a "milk fag," who had to wrestle with a mighty saucepan, and caught it hot if he burned the milk for the seniors' coffee.

The games played in the cloisters, also, concerned the fags closely. In the early days of Charterhouse football the doorways at each end of the cloisters formed the goals, and it was the duty of the fags to guard them in compact bodies. Some of

the scrimmages in goal lasted upwards of an hour, and from them the fags emerged exhausted, bruised and battered.

The building in which these old-time Carthusians lived was a fine one and redolent with historical associations. It had come into being as a monastery at the time of the Black Death. In 1534 the monastery was dissolved in circumstances of great cruelty. The Prior, John Houghton, was executed at Tyburn; two brethren and the Proctor were also executed. The Prior's memory lives at Charterhouse in Wash-House Court, where his initials were placed in black bricks in one of the walls.

In 1609 Thomas Sutton procured an Act of Parliament for the foundation of a Hospital and Free Grammar School at Hallingbury in Essex, but having subsequently purchased from the Earl of Suffolk the lately dissolved Charterhouse beside Smithfield in Middlesex, he sought and obtained in the 9th year of James I certain Letters Patent, which empowered him to found such Hospital and School in the Charterhouse.

The title taken was that of the "Hospital of King James founded in Charterhouse." The sixteen governors were chosen from among the noblest of the land, and kings, prelates and peers in turn nominated the aged pensioners and the poor scholars, besides controlling the whole establishment.

The name of the school is curiously derived. The Order of Carthusians was founded in 1080 at Cologne. The first and greatest house of the Order still stands on the mountains near Grenoble.

The Founder's will provided for the maintenance of sixty decayed gentlemen and forty boys—"the children of poor men who want means for bringing them up." In time the scholars became known as "Gownboys."

The Pensioners, for some obscure reason, became known as "Old Coddys," and Thackeray, himself an Old Carthusian, has immortalized them.

From the very first, day-boys supplemented those who received the Founder's bounty, but it was the latter who were the Gownboys. The establishment was richly endowed by Sutton with a revenue of £3,500 per annum, which has since increased considerably.

Sutton, reputed to be the richest man in England of his time, came of a good Lincolnshire family and was born at Knaith in 1531 or 1532. He passed an eventful life and filled many high offices, in each of which he proved his capability.

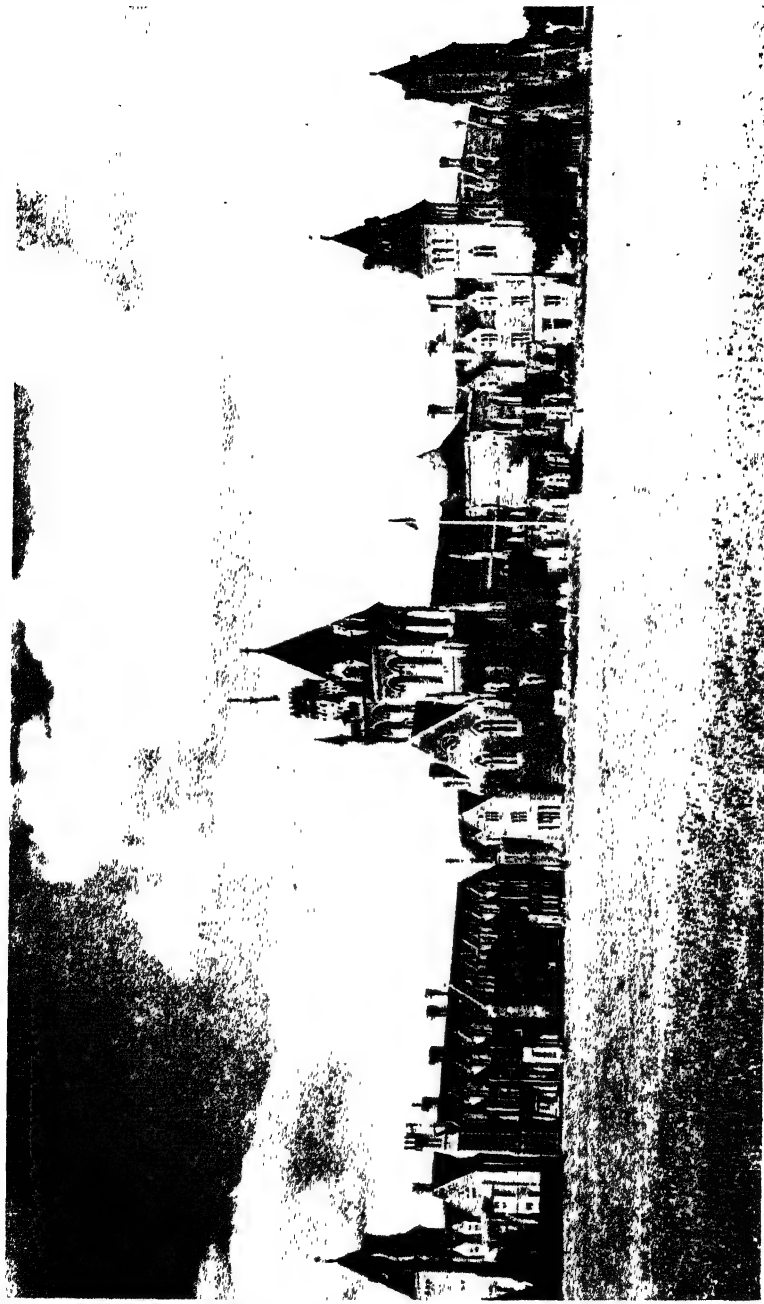
Bacon did his best to defeat the scheme for the foundation of Charterhouse, which he likened to the heaping up of a "stack of mud," and his machinations were only circumvented by a thinly veiled bribe of £10,000, it is said, for the building of Berwick Bridge.

Macaulay has related how Charterhouse first entered actively into the history of England, when, in 1687, the Master of Charterhouse, Dr. Burnett, refused to admit as a Pensioner Andrew Popham, the Papist, who was the nominee of James II. Prior to that time Charterhouse had, in 1641, been pilloried for the refusal of Robert Brooke, the Schoolmaster, to take the League and Covenant. He was reinstated at the Restoration and his steadfastness is commemorated in "Brooke Hall," as the Masters' room was afterwards named at Charterhouse and is still known at Godalming.

The Protectorate brought about a great change in the status of the Governors, the old nobility being replaced by Oliver Cromwell, Ireton and all the chief Roundheads. A letter is still preserved in Cromwell's own handwriting appointing the son of one of his old officers to a place in the school.

Among the seventeenth-century boys who were educated at the place must be remembered the poets Crashaw and Lovelace. There were also Addison and Steele, and Dr. Isaac Barrow, a most learned divine.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries we find Charterhouse boys becoming even more notable, and there are famous names on the school lists in every phase of life: Blackstone of the *Commentaries*; Wesley, the earnest divine; Lord Ellenborough, the judge; the Earl of Liverpool, Prime Minister; and Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury. The three last named were all in office at the same time, and Charterhouse could boast its Lord Chief Justice, its Premier and its Primate. These were followed by Thirlwall and Grote, linked in school and literature; Baron Alderson, who entered the School in 1800;



J. Dixon-Scott.

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL

Leech, of *Punch* fame ; William Makepeace Thackeray ; General Havelock and Sir A. Eastlake, the P.R.A.

Havelock, at school, was so noted for his earnest nature that his fellows nicknamed him " Old Phlos," a pleasing corruption of philosopher. Leech was drawing sporting pictures at the age of nine, and Thackeray wrote ballads and ornamented his school-books with comic drawings.

In the next generation came Dean Liddell ; the Earl of Dalhousie of Indian fame, who inaugurated the Indian railways and the Public Works Department ; Nettleship, Palgrave, Lushington and Professor Jebb—all great scholars ; Richard Webster, later Lord Alverstone and Lord Chief Justice of England ; Julius Hare, Thomas Mozley, Basil Champneys, Canon Elwyn, Forbes Robertson and Cyril Maude.

Of the head masters, Russell, who reigned when Thackeray was at school, was the most original. He used the monitorial system, instituted just prior to his appointment, to an alarming degree but with marked success, for under him the numbers of the school rose from 233 in 1818 to 480 in 1825. After 1825, however, the number steadily fell until, in 1832, there were only 137. This number he taught with the aid of only eight masters and 120 boys of the Upper School, the latter acting really as unpaid ushers. This Dr. Russell was a famous hard hitter, and flogging was very much in vogue in his time ; yet when he wished to substitute fines for corporal punishment the boys would have none of it. Thackeray, in his lectures on Steele, has drawn a true picture of the " swishing block." Long after he had left, the famous author would return to Charterhouse and distribute gold and silver coins, for which the boys scrambled.

Russell, however, was not liked either by Thackeray or by Martin Tupper, who also sat under him. Tupper, in fact, used to say that " if Russell was made a Bishop I should leave the Church of England." His rule and the " Madras " system, of elder boys teaching younger ones, ended in 1832.

The school shop was, and still is, known as " Crown," the name being derived from a crown painted on the wall during his school days by Lord Ellenborough. He put it there to serve as a goal for hoop-driving.

The green fields and rural surroundings which had induced Thomas Sutton to found his Hospital and School in the Charterhouse had long vanished by the middle of the nineteenth century, and parents ceased to send their sons to Charterhouse. And so, although Old Carthusians objected strongly, the move to Godalming was effected in 1872, under the able management of Dr. Haig-Brown.

At the time of the move the Gownboys discarded their gowns, but not their name, and the last of them were nominated to the foundation without examination in 1873. They were distributed throughout the Houses at Godalming and thereby any future cause of unreasoning rivalry was removed. Everything possible was done to preserve at the new place the best traditions of the old. Even the nomenclature of the surroundings was not allowed to change. The cricket grounds at Godalming, for instance, are still called Green and Under Green. One of the senior boarding-houses is still called "Gownboys," and, moreover, that ancient memorial, the Gownboy Arch, was transported from the old Charterhouse to the new. The keystone bears the names of a succession of head masters, themselves Old Carthusians. Other old stones from the façade of the 1808 schoolroom bear such famous names as that of Thackeray. The custom is still kept up, whereby those who leave, having reached the Upper School, may have their names engraved in the Cloisters, adjoining Gownboy Arch, which, itself, has long been filled with names.

There still exist, too, although in altered circumstances, Scholars' Court and Cloisters; the rooms in the Houses are still Hall or Upper Long, and Long Room or Writing School, while in the Pavilion the wing which houses the tuck-shop is still styled "Crown."

As a further outward and visible sign of the School's connection with Old Charterhouse in London, Founder's Day is celebrated on December 12, when Old Carthusians gather in the Hall in London and certain members of the School choir are privileged to attend and sing. The School Chapel, now superseded by the War Memorial Chapel designed by Sir Giles Scott, R.A., was consecrated on Lady Day, 1874, the anniversary

of Sir Walter Manny's dedication of the Charterhouse Chapel in Smithfield, five hundred years earlier.

Over half a century has already passed over the greying stones of "New" Charterhouse and the place has established traditions of its own.

In the houses, for instance, Gownboys preserve the massive oak tables which came from Gownboys in Old Charterhouse, and a fine fireplace and overmantel commemorate the master-ship of Mr. Evans; Hodgsonites have the original Gownboy fireplace; Verites a handsome bookcase designed by Basil Champneys; Saunderites the stained glass windows which commemorate Dr. Haig-Brown's long rule, as well as the bed upon which Thackeray died and upon which the head monitor now sleeps.

The Library is a great and well-loved institution. It is open to the whole school from 8.30 in the morning until 5 in the evening, and is a perfect haven of rest for a wet afternoon. There is a wonderful stand of original Leech drawings now removed to the Museum. At the far end of the Library is a lofty, threefold arch, which is closed by a movable screen. When this has been rolled away the eighty feet of Library combine with the hundred feet of Hall. The view, however, is rather blocked by transverse galleries erected on either side of the screen.

Charterhouse was for many years the only school that published an illustrated magazine of its own. Now the *Greyfriar* is defunct. *The Carthusian* is the School magazine.

When Charterhouse moved to Godalming in 1872 numbers increased rapidly, and by Oration quarter, 1876, the boys numbered 500. The number is now about 600. Even more remarkable have been the necessary additions to the staff. Ten masters went to Godalming in 1872, in 1876 there were twenty-eight, and in 1900 thirty-six, and now the staff numbers just under fifty. In 1873 the school Rifle Corps, now the O.T.C., was raised by the Rev. T. G. Vyvyan and attached to the Fourth Surrey Administrative Battalion, although there had been drilling of an irregular kind prior to the formation of the Corps. Those earlier Saturday drills, called "Battal,"

continued until 1892, and were then abolished as a meaningless nuisance.

In 1874 a Charterhouse XI competed for the Ashburton Shield at Wimbledon, recording 77 hits and 77 misses. They were not, however, bottom of the list, because Rossall did even worse with the Snider rifle of those days.

None the less that first Charterhouse shooting team contained R. S. S. Baden-Powell, later to be famous as the hero of Mafeking and, of course, still better known as the founder and Chief Scout of the Boy Scout Movement. A long series of shooting victories began in 1882 when the Charterhouse VIII was captained by T. T. Jackson and won the Ashburton by 6 points.

It says much for the endurance of the boys of those days that at the Aldershot Review, when the School marched past in double companies to a chorus of "Well done, Dark Greens," the lads were on parade at 5.45 a.m., missed their breakfast, and were under arms until 4 p.m. They did not get back to the School until midnight, but no one fell out during the trying day. By 1900, Charterhouse had shot thirty-one times for the Ashburton Shield, finishing first upon nine occasions and winning with the Snider, Martini-Henry and the Lee-Metford rifle, besides holding the record with each type of weapon and at every range until 1899.

While thinking of the period of forty years ago one remembers that, even then, Charterhouse, who play the Eton game with all its vast opportunities for finesse, had a dozen fives courts, played racquets, first holding the Public Schools Challenge Cup for that game in 1888, and, further, provided asphalt courts for the playing of lawn tennis, when that form of recreation was thoroughly despised at almost every other school. The great period of Charterhouse Racquets dates from the return to his school of F. D. Longworth, the Cambridge representative who was three times English Amateur Racquets Champion.

Hockey is now an established game. Rugby football and golf have been tried, from time to time, as means of filling in the dull end of Long Quarter, but the nature of the Godalming soil renders Rugby almost out of the question; and, indeed,

more scientific preparation for the athletic sports has long since solved the problem of filling in an awkward period.

In the days gone by it was the custom for boys who wanted to fight to explain their grievances against each other to the School monitor of the week, who, if he thought the opponents fairly well matched, not only gave the required leave, but also fixed the time and place of battle, kept the ring and controlled the proceedings.

"Lemon Peel Fight" was a Shrove Tuesday institution, dating back to 1850, if not earlier. No boy thought of wasting upon his pancake the half lemon he received. This was reserved as ammunition for the fight which took place directly after the meal. At Old Charterhouse the Gownboys used to stand the rest, and the fight, lasting about 15 minutes, was begun and ended by the ringing of a House bell. This custom persisted at Godalming, where "Old" Charterhouse fought "New," but, the supply of boys who had come from London dwindling, the opponents were changed in 1877 to Out-Houses *v.* The Rest. In the fight of that year lemons were loaded with stones and ink, and in 1878 the Sixth Form abolished the "Lemon Peel Fight" as a barbarous practice.

"Pulling Out" was even more deadly. This took place on Good Fridays when a line was marked from a corner of Green to Cloisters. One side of the line was occupied by Uppers, the other by Unders. Unders armed themselves with sticks, or stones fastened in the foot of a stocking, and called upon unpopular Uppers to run the gauntlet from Cloister doors to a point near Chapel. Other things changed with the move to Godalming. For example, monitors at Old Charterhouse had enjoyed unlimited powers. It was seldom that any master interfered with them, no matter how exacting might be the demands they made upon the wretched fags.

One of the chief duties of a monitor nowadays is to keep "banco," which is the time from 7.30 to 8.55 every weekday evening, except Saturdays, and from 8.30 to 8.55 on Sundays.

Even under the new régime fags had really to fag at cricket. They got "cocked up" with a stump if they cut or if they missed a catch or "muffed" a ball.

Hall fagging, which was a very heavy task at Old Charterhouse, is now done sometimes by fags who have offended against monitorial discipline, otherwise it is a matter of rotation, but fags in every house still act as under-librarians, and there is also a "cup fag," whose duty it is to arrange the Challenge Cups of his house in their cases every morning and to put them away safely at night. The Head Boy of Long Room is responsible for arranging the fagging for the whole quarter. Exemption from fagging is gained when a boy reaches the Remove, provided he has been a year in the School.

Terms at Charterhouse are called "quarters" and are known by the old names "Long," "Cricket" and "Oration." Curiously enough, "Long" quarter is now the shortest of the three. There is one custom which is probably peculiar to Charterhouse, that of "Boxing Books." If a member of the House Library Committee finds a Library book lying about he calls out the name of it three times at the top of his voice and then adds "Boxed." The boy who took the book out of the library may, however, save himself the sixpenny fine if he calls out the word "Mine" before the finder can shout "Boxed."

Charterhouse idioms have a similarity with the idioms of other schools. For example, "totherun" is a private school, "tosh" a bath, but "hasher," for a football sweater, is probably unique. "Post-te" is a useful expression and to give a "post-te" of anything is to give the right of using it.

Slang expressions, which may not perhaps be considered proper idioms, are found in "fug shop," descriptive of the carpenter's shop; the new boy is a "new bug"; to hustle is to "mob up" or "brick"; to work is to "hash"; a scholar, that is to say a foundationer, is called a "hash-pro." Clothes worn at the Exeat are called "sportings."

At Old Charterhouse even the biggest Gownboys were compelled to wear Eton jackets, black trousers, shoes called "gowsers," and gowns, and, as an additional Sunday adornment, "trenchers," or mortar-boards. The Gownboys' garb was abolished in 1872. In 1849 the cricket colours were pink; the familiar blue and red of the Football XI dates from 1861. Up to 1872 caps were not worn by Carthusians, except by the

"great men" of the School, who wore their caps with the peak behind. The "very great," like the captain of cricket and the captain of football, used to be privileged to wear a straw hat through the winter, but it had to be old and shabby. After the move to Godalming the rank and file wore caps with the peak behind, while the "bloods" wore them the ordinary way. Since 1912 the wearing of caps has been abolished.

Athletic sports were first held at Charterhouse in 1861, in consequence of two letters which were contributed to *Papers from Greyfriars*, at that time the School magazine. The first letter came from Mr. E. S. Thompson in 1860 and was signed, "A Gownboy." The first president was the late J. Butter, who became, afterwards, the Charterhouse Missioner at Coventry. It is noteworthy that R. E. Webster carried off most of the prizes at the first Sports. He is among the most famous of Old Carthusians and achieved great athletic glory at Cambridge, where he gained his Blue for the steeplechase in 1864, the first year of the holding of the Oxford and Cambridge Sports. In 1865 he won the Mile in 4 min. 44½ sec., from the Earl of Jersey, who was first string for Oxford, and the 2 Miles, also by 40 yards, in 10 min. 38½ sec.

One may here digress to relate that Richard Webster rose rapidly to the top of the legal profession; first, as Sir Richard Webster, he became Attorney-General, having established his legal reputation in the Parnell Case, and later as Lord Alverstone, he became Lord Chief Justice of England. He was for many years President of the Amateur Athletic Association, and it is in memory of him that Alverstone colours were instituted at Cambridge University.

Many holders of the Public Schools Challenge Cups and many University Blues have come from Charterhouse since Richard Webster's time.

In the 'nineties Charterhouse had some famous athletes up at the Universities. W. FitzHerbert, who was first Hon. Secretary, and then President, of the C.U.A.C., won the 440 yards A.A.A. Championship in 1895 and 1898. A. Vassall ran for Oxford in the Quarter-Mile in 1893, and his brother, G. C. Vassall, commenced his great Oxford career in 1896. He won the Long

Jump three times in succession, returning 23 ft. 3 in. for his best performance in 1899; in that year he was President of the O.U.A.C., of which, incidentally, he was Hon. Treasurer from 1915-24.

Two outstanding Carthusian athletes of the post-war period are R. St. G. T. Harper and J. St. L. Thornton. Both have represented Great Britain in the high hurdles at the Olympic Games, while Thornton holds the Inter-Varsities record of $14\frac{9}{16}$ secs. In 1936 Lieut. J. E. Steele, 43rd Light Infantry, won the Army Half-mile Championship.

The cloister game of football, already mentioned, was left behind in London. The School brought to Godalming its own peculiar code of rules, by which the game had been governed since 1861. In that year the first School XI had been formed and the familiar red and blue cap was awarded. A match was played against Westminster at Vincent Square in 1863. This is mentioned in the Charterhouse Register as the "first match with Westminster for many years," but of earlier encounters no records exist.

In 1868 the school joined the Football Association, and the Association rules were revised to secure the adherence of Charterhouse and Westminster footballers.

The Westminster matches were resumed in 1875, in which year the Carthusian custodian was Baden-Powell, who is said to have taken "a liberal view of a goal-keeper's functions"; he had, moreover, such a wonderful voice that he was able from his position in goal to control the play of the forwards at the other end of the field. He used to amuse spectators with an impromptu step-dance while his side were pressing and he had nothing to do.

Despite conformity to rules and generally accepted principles, Charterhouse still preserves some irregular forms of the game. For instance, any number play at "Run-about," which goes on at odd times during the day, but everyone has to play forward, no handling, no hard kicking and no long shooting at goal is allowed. "Puntabout" was invented in 1875 to improve back play, and "Shootabout" came later still for the improvement of shooting by potting at goal.

The School has had some wonderful seasons of success, notably 1876-7, when W. R. Page's XI won ten matches and drew the other; 1880-1, in which C. K. Harrison's team won fourteen matches, drew one and lost only to a team of Old Carthusians in an extra match, the same team winning the Football Association Cup a fortnight later; and in 1881-2, when A. K. Henley's XI won every one of sixteen matches played. In that historic team were Blenkiron, Cobbold, Amos and A. M. Walters. Curiously enough P. M. Walters, who was to make so great a name for himself later, never rose higher than the Soccer Second XI, although he was in the School First XI at Cricket. Similarly, A. G. Bower, a later Charterhouse Soccer International and Captain of England, never got his First Eleven colours at school.

The Football Association Cup was instituted in 1871, and those were the days when the Amateurs could still hold their own with the best of the Professionals, and in the season 1881-2 the Old Carthusians beat the Old Etonians by three goals to nil at the Oval. The Old Carthusians numbered three Internationals in their team that year, E. H. Parry, W. R. Page, said to be the finest dribbler in the old style ever seen and to have acquired all his skill at "Runabout," and J. F. M. Prinsep, who was at centre half-back.

After their great Cup victory the Old Carthusians seem to have been content to rest for awhile upon their laurels, but they were again at the head of the amateur clubs in 1885-6-7. In those years W. N. Cobbold, T. W. Blenkiron, A. Amos, and A. M. and P. M. Walters were right in their prime. The first four had places in the famous Cambridge XI of 1886, which is said to have given combination an entirely new aspect. Cobbold was the most dangerous goal-getter in England, and the two Walters were absolutely unsurpassed as a combination at full back. Cobbold was capped for England against Scotland in 1883-5-6-7, A. M. Walters in 1885-6-7-9-90, and Amos in 1885, while P. M. Walters played in every international match from 1885 to 1890.

The most famous match ever played by the Old Carthusians, and one which, perhaps, marked the line of cleavage between

the amateurs and professionals, was that in which they met Preston North End in 1887. The encounter was in the Semi-final of the F.A. Cup, and the professionals had not sustained a single defeat that year. They only, however, beat the Old Carthusians by the odd goal in three.

C. Wreford-Brown was in goal for the Old Carthusians on that occasion. He had begun his career as a forward, and in the space of three seasons at Charterhouse had been also a goal-keeper and centre-half. He "kept" for the Old Carthusians until 1898, in which year he captained England against Scotland, and then retired from the game, although he played later for the Corinthians in South Africa and Sweden.

The period 1894-1902 marks the heyday of such giants as Gilliat, Wreford-Brown, the Stanbroughs, Bliss, Bray, Buzzard, Hewitt and G. O. Smith, who played centre forward for England against Scotland in 1894-6-7-8-9, 1900-1. He was the most famous amateur of all time, and certainly the best writer upon the game of his period.

The need of ground was the circumstance which kept Charterhouse cricket from developing as it should have done in the early days at Godalming. This state of things was largely remedied by the purchase and preparation of some ten acres in 1888, but the School did not make full use of the ground for some time, as cricket had gone more or less out of fashion since the days of Julius Cæsar, a Surrey player who was the professional of the School in 1872. He was a great character and one of the famous family who as "The Twelve Cæsars" enjoyed many successes in local matches. School matches began with a fixture against Broadwater Club, but many people think that Charterhouse cricket dates from the exciting match against Westminster in 1876, when W. T. B. Hayter made 27 runs in six hits, Wood took 7 wickets for 8 runs, and Charterhouse were victorious. In 1885 Charterhouse played Wellington in another great match. On the first innings a Wellington victory appeared certain, but the bowling of Wreford-Brown and Streatfeild, and the batting of the former and Hawkins, enabled Charterhouse to win by scoring 54 runs in 22 minutes, just three minutes before time. G. O. Smith was one of the best cricketers,

as he was the best footballer, Charterhouse ever turned out. In 1896 he performed prodigies in the Oxford and Cambridge match and was well supported by another Old Carthusian, E. H. Bray.

The Charterhouse Mission was founded in 1885, when certain Old Carthusians, who had supported a friend in his parish at Coventry by a Curate Fund, saw further scope for their activities in Southwark. Two houses were taken in Tabard Street, and the cellar of one was converted into a church. This place was but seven feet high and held only half a hundred people, but here for four years divine services were held. In other rooms were carried on classes and meetings and clubs for the old and young of both sexes. In 1898 the cellar church was replaced by a Church named after St. Hugh, who had been a Carthusian monk before he became Bishop of Lincoln. Since then club buildings have been erected for women and girls as well as for men and boys, and a large playing field has been acquired in the country at New Eltham.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE

IN 1840 a few parents whose children were being educated at private schools in Cheltenham met at the house of Mr. Harcourt to found a new school in accordance with their own principles. Among those present was the Rev. Francis Close, Incumbent of Cheltenham, and afterwards Dean of Carlisle. To his memory, incidentally, the Dean Close Memorial School was founded in Cheltenham in 1886.

The first Principal of Cheltenham College was the Rev. Alfred Philips, who came from King William's College in the Isle of Man, and among the earliest scholars were Lord James of Hereford, afterwards President of the College Council, who refused the Lord Chancellorship, and Lord Plunket, a future Archbishop of Dublin.

The first intention of the directors was to build a school in the central part of Cheltenham, but it soon became evident that much greater space would be required, and the present site, in a high situation on the outskirts of Cheltenham, was selected, with a good view of the Cotswolds round it.

The great advantage of the site lies in the fact that Cheltenham has never been cramped for room to expand its grounds when the necessity has arisen, so that all the College buildings stand in the grounds of 85 acres.

The first of the Cheltenham buildings, known as "Big Classical," was completed within a year, and in it the workmen were given a dinner as a "reward for their diligence and sobriety in completing it so soon." The Old Chapel was erected in 1858 and a new chapel added later to commemorate the jubilee of the School.

This is a very notable building, in the Perpendicular style, with a stone vaulted roof. The War Memorial Fund, of some £30,000 to commemorate Old Cheltonians who fell in the War, had as one of its objects the erection of a War Memorial Cloister

between the Chapel and the School Buildings, with a fan-tracery roof. Another and equally important object, to which part of the interest of the fund was devoted, was the education of the sons of Old Cheltonians who were killed.

In the Chapel are memorial tablets which record the names of some seventy Cheltonians who fell in the wars of the first half-century of the School's existence. To these have now been added the names of the six hundred and ninety who fell in the Great War.

Upon that Roll of Honour are inscribed the names of Colonel Stewart, friend of General Gordon; Lieutenant Teignmouth Melvill, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment (now the South Wales Borderers), whose Queen's Colour he tried so gallantly to save after the disaster of Isandhlwana during the Zulu War, only to lose his life in so doing. The *London Gazette* announced subsequently that the Victoria Cross had been awarded to him for his gallantry. Thirteen Old Cheltonians in all have won the coveted decoration, six of these in the Great War.

Among the Latin epitaphs is one of singular aptness to the Rev. C. A. Southwood, who was for many years head of the Modern Side. It runs, "*Sublatum ex oculis in animis haesurum pietate devincti Cheltonienses flevērunt.*" Of him it may be said, justly, that he forgot no boy who came under his care and by none of the boys was he ever forgotten. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the custom that all those present at an Old Cheltonians' Dinner sent him a telegram in their joint names long after he had given up active work.

Mr. Southwood was a most successful teacher of his own subjects and to him Cheltenham owes much of its great success as a military school. But his place as a teacher, which it was supposed none could fill, was filled with entire success by Mr. W. M. Baker (1888-1912), and in still later days by the head of the Military Side, Mr. J. W. Mercer.

Among the many distinguished soldiers who learned mathematics under Southwood were Sir Charles Wilson, Sir Charles Warren, Sir John Bateman-Champain, a former Quartermaster-General, Sir Thomas Baker, who commanded a brigade in

the Afghan War, and served through the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny and the New Zealand and Ashanti Campaigns ; and, in the Great War, Sir Charles Harington, Sir Archibald Murray, Sir J. G. Maxwell and Sir Nevil Macready ; in more recent times Lt.-General J. G. Dill.

Competitive examinations for entry to the public services were just coming into being when Cheltenham was founded, and, from the first, the School was divided into two departments and devoted a good half of its energies to subjects other than Classical.

Nowadays the College contains a Senior and Junior School, the former being divided into the Classical Side, the Military and Engineering Side and the Modern Side ; the Classical Side was instituted when the Rev. W. Dobson became Principal in 1845, two years after Mr. Southwood's arrival at Cheltenham. Mr. Dobson was a Charterhouse boy, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and came from a Nottinghamshire Rectory to Cheltenham. He was a contemporary of Gladstone, and a man of commanding influence, who, during his fourteen years of office, turned out such fine scholars as John Morley, Lecky the historian, F. W. H. Myers, and the virile poet Adam Lindsay Gordon, who is still regarded as the bard of Australia.

In connection with Mr. Dobson's Head-mastership it must be remembered that, in his days, a curious system obtained at Cheltenham, whereby the Principal was entrusted only with the actual teaching of the School, the religious instruction being left in other hands and the directors reserving to themselves the discipline. In these difficult conditions Mr. Dobson worked until his Head-mastership terminated in 1859.

He was succeeded by the Rev. H. Highton, who represented the heroic age of Public School life as proclaimed by Rugby under Dr. Arnold. Dr. Highton reigned for only two years, but during that time the old system at Cheltenham broke down completely, and since the appointment of his successor, Dr. Barry, afterwards Bishop of Sydney, the School has been managed in the ordinary way by the Head Master.

Dr. Barry was succeeded in 1869 by Dr. Jex Blake, who came from Rugby, whither he returned in 1874 as Head Master. The

work of Dr. Jex Blake at Rugby, where, as a boy, he had won the Crick Run of 1850, is dealt with in the chapter devoted to that school; but he was long remembered at Cheltenham, not only for the solid memorials of his reign, but also for his epigrams.

The next Head Master, Dr. Kynaston, who succeeded to the office in 1874, had been at Eton both as boy and master. He was a man of perfect scholarship and transparent sincerity. He added to the School the workshops and science buildings, and, in 1881, the baths, which are very large.

Dr. James, who succeeded Dr. Kynaston in 1888, had been Head Master of Rossall and was then Dean of St. Asaph. He was noted for his eloquence in the pulpit, and for his natural gift of complete sympathy with every phase of a boy's life, both in and out of school. There was a very striking scene in "Big Classical" when he announced his intention of staying on, after there had appeared every probability that he would go elsewhere.

Dr. James, though only five years at Cheltenham, had an immense and beneficial influence on its future. The President of the Council in his time was Lord James of Hereford, who co-operated with Dr. James in abolishing the proprietary system which had up till then incessantly and seriously interfered with the management of the School. At the same time the establishment of Day Boy Housemasters at last put Day Boys and their discipline on a proper footing. A little later the limitation of the tenure of Boarding House Masters to fifteen years and their age to fifty-five added an essential reform to the constitution of the College.

The next Head Master was the Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan, who, with his friend Baron Pierre de Coubetin, was at that time laying the foundations of the modern Olympiads, which have now become the greatest sporting fixture of the world. Mr. Laffan was Head Master from 1895 to 1899, and it was after he had left the School that he became Honorary Secretary of the British Olympic Association; and, with Lord Desborough, was responsible for the holding in England in 1908 of an Olympic celebration which completely dwarfed the three

previous festivals. He was a keen worker for sport, in general, and for the Olympic Games, in particular, right up to the day of his death in 1927.

It was in Dr. James's time that the new Chapel was built, when the School jubilee was celebrated. Since then the most important additional building has been the new Junior School built in 1907-9, during the Rev. R. Waterfield's Principalship. The ground then bought, about sixteen acres, included what is now the Head Master's House. In Mr. Waterfield's time, also, the Museum, which contains a remarkable collection of birds' eggs, butterflies and many other interesting things, was greatly enlarged to make room for its ever-expanding contents. His notable Principalship was the last so called, the title, thereafter, being changed to "Head Master."

Mr. Waterfield, now Dean of Hereford, held office for twenty years, longer than any of his predecessors. These years ended with the trying and anxious period of the Great War. Probably no head master could have felt the grim sacrifices of that time more than he. The years when he was head were from 1899 to 1919, so the Old Cheltonians who were boys at the College in his rule ranged in age, at the time of the War, roughly, from eighteen to thirty-six. The vast majority of those who fell were therefore at school when he was Principal.

Mr. H. H. Hardy, M.B.E., M.A., late scholar of New College, Oxford, held the Head-mastership from 1919 until 1932, in which year he was appointed Head Master of Shrewsbury. Mr. Hardy, therefore, carried Cheltenham through the period of post-war reconstruction. He was succeeded in 1932 by Mr. R. V. H. Roseveare.

Sport has always held an important place in Cheltenham's scheme of things. Gymnastics and the Gymnasium were a great feature of the middle life of the School from 1870 until the end of the century, but since the War "P.T." has taken the place of indoor gymnastics to a great extent.

Regular fagging has never been much favoured at Cheltenham, but many a weakly little boy has been made over to strong manhood by being compelled to work at "gym" for the honour of his House. In the old days, when the Public

Schools' Competition was held at Aldershot, the Cheltenham Pair generally figured prominently.

Hockey has an even longer history than football at Cheltenham, where house-yard games, governed by no particular rules and characterized by plenty of hard hitting, were played for fifty years before canonical hockey became the vogue in the late eighties; the game is now played in the latter half of the Easter Term.

Cheltenham borrowed neither steeple-chasing nor long-distance running from Rugby and Shrewsbury, but the Lent Term "Athletic Sports," dating back to 1853, have always been popular.

Nine long miles separate the College from the Severn, but a fair number of boys have always belonged to the Boat Club, since it was formed in 1859. The House Bumping Races afford immense excitement in the Summer Term.

Among the cricket fixtures are the regular two-day matches against Marlborough and Clifton and the Haileybury match at Lord's, while Malvern have a one-day match. The Clifton match of 1879 was notable for the bowling of A. J. Forrest, afterwards captain of the Irish Rugby XV, who took the last Clifton wicket with the last ball of the last over, thus winning this match for his side for the first time, right on the stroke of the hour at which stumps were to be drawn.

Among the first entrants to the College in 1841 was Matthew Kempson, who played for Cambridge University in 1853, and also bowled unchanged through both innings of the match in which the Gentlemen beat the Players for the first time. R. T. Reid, Q.C., M.P., a member of the Oxford XI of 1866-8, was regarded as the best amateur wicket-keeper of his day, and other good cricketers from the College were H. V. Page, who was in the Oxford XI of 1883-5, and E. I. M. Barrett and F. H. Bateman-Champain. The most conspicuous cricketer of recent years has, of course, been K. S. Duleepsinhji, who was an admirable captain of the XI in his last year, and who batted so brilliantly for England against Australia in 1930.

Rugby football was introduced direct from Rugby, with all its essential features, in the winter of 1844. Up to 1876

special football rules obtained, which allowed a player to run with the ball only if he caught it full pitch or first bounce, or "dap," as it was then called. By 1883 the passing game was well established, on lessons learned from Oxford sides, which included members of Tatham's great XV of that year. The Welsh four three-quarter system was adopted in 1889, some years before it became standardized in the University match or was used in the Internationals.

In early days the matches between Classical and Modern sides were the feature of the Rugby season. But since about 1870 Cheltenham football has been built up on the House Challenge Cup Matches.

Many Old Cheltonians have gained International honours. Of those much the greater number date from early days; because, for a long time, Cheltenham was one of a few schools which played Rugby seriously; whereas now it is but one of a great number which do so.

A school Rifle Corps was enrolled in 1862, and later changed into an Engineer Corps, a circumstance of great importance to the many Cheltonians going up to Woolwich. Prior to 1890 the Ashburton Shield had been won twice and the Spencer Cup seven times.

CLIFTON COLLEGE

THE *fons et origo* of Clifton was a private meeting held on April 5, 1860, at the residence of Mr. H. S. Wasborough. As the result of that meeting the Clifton College Company Limited was formed and various parcels of lands were purchased. It is amusing to note that some two acres bought from Dr. Black were conveyed to the College with the humorously expressed condition "that no noisome or offensive trade or business (*except that of a school for boys or girls*) may be carried on therein."

By March, 1861, the College buildings were becoming conspicuous objects, and the Rev. C. Evans, then Fifth Form Master at Rugby, was the Head Master Elect. In September of that year a preliminary school was opened in Arlington Villas, under the Rev. T. H. Stokes and Mr. Blackader, so that the nucleus of the School was being gathered to occupy the new buildings, which were to be opened on September 9, 1862.

Before this ceremony could take place Mr. Evans decided to accept the Head-mastership of King Edward's School, Birmingham, where he had been educated under Dr. Prince Lee. His resignation led to the appointment of Dr. Percival, who was to leave his future successor, Mr. Wilson, behind at Rugby.

The School was needed and its growth has been favoured by time, place and circumstance; but its character was created by its first and greatest Head Master.

During the first half-century of Clifton's history more than 7,000 boys passed through the College, upwards of 200 of whom were sons of Old Cliftonians, 1,100 went to the Fighting Services, 270 into the Church and 170 into the Public Services.

In 1875 Clifton obtained a royal Charter of Incorporation, but already the chapel, sanatorium, swimming-bath, gymnasium, museum, laboratories and Big School organ had been

added to the original buildings, and Dr. Percival had presented the library.

More important than these mundane marks of progress and prosperity was the spirit of the place, which was early created, and the fact that Clifton was one of the first schools to offer, at a time of urgent need, a type of education different from that in vogue at most of the older institutions, although the classics were not for one moment undervalued.

Clifton, like Cheltenham, was first organized into Classical and Modern Sides, to which the Military Side was added in due course. But, even before the Military Side was established, special care was devoted to the preparation for certain examinations of the type of boy who had been regarded hitherto as a "crammer's pup."

Clifton derived much from Rugby—especially football and long-distance running. Some features of the social life of the School, such as the House glee competitions, were after the excellent practice of Harrow in matters musical. Clifton music has produced not a few poets, among them Sir Henry Newbolt, and at least one sweet singer, in the late H. Plunket Greene.

Great as was the work of Dr. Percival in moulding the character of Clifton and creating the "spirit of the place," it must be remembered that he was singularly fortunate in the first generation of Clifton boys, who were well worthy of their trust as pioneers. From among them stands out the Iron Duke's nephew, Henry William Wellesley; the first Head of the School, whose death in India, in 1878, cut short a life of great promise at the early age of thirty-three.

Ever since the College was founded sport has been regarded as an integral part of education and it has been a precept of the unwritten constitution that games and work should be so harmoniously combined that there may be no division between boys who work and those who play.

The history of Clifton games dates back from the winter of 1862, when Rugby football was organized by Wellesley, the first "cap," who was aided by Mr. Dakyns. The first "foreign" match was played against Marlborough, who won, in 1864.

In 1868 were begun the House Ties, which are still so important in Clifton's football life.

Before many years had passed we find Clifton supplying Oxford University with four Rugby football captains and many of the rank and file of the XV's, while the year 1881 is notable in that the University captains of football, cricket and boating at Oxford were all Old Cliftonians of the same House. R. L. Knight, Scholar of Corpus, was captain of the Oxford XV which kicked three goals in every match played; he was also a cricket blue. A. H. Evans, Scholar of Oriel, captained the Oxford XI and was said to be the only really good bowler turned out by the University between 1880-90. He was captain also of the Oxford XV in 1879, and played in the South *v.* North Trial, and gained a third blue for Association football.

The third of this remarkable trio, R. S. Kindersley, Exhibitioner of Exeter College, was president of the O.U.B.C. 1881, gained a Rugby Blue, and also played for England, 1883-5.

Of a slightly later generation is the great John Daniell, subsequently a member of the English Rugby Union Selection Committee. He captained the Clifton XI before he left school in July, 1897. At Cambridge he gained Rugby and Cricket Blues, was captain of the English XV, 1901-2, and cricket captain of Somerset from 1909.

Cricket, which began at Clifton in the summer of 1863 under the captaincy of J. F. Walker, has always prospered. The early days produced some very good players, notably the two Tylecotes. "C. B. L." captained the XI in 1866-7 and was succeeded by "E. F. S.," 1868. The former played for Bedfordshire in 1883; the latter captained Oxford, 1871-2, played for the Gentlemen *v.* the Players, 1871-86, and for England *v.* Australia, 1886. He made, also, a record score of 404 runs in a Classical *v.* Modern match while he was at Clifton.

Scoring records, incidentally, seem to be inseparable from Clifton cricket. In 1877 a record was made for the highest innings ever played by the School in a foreign match, when 502 runs were made against Cheltenham. This record was eclipsed in 1912, when Clifton scored 531 for 8 wickets against Liverpool and G. W. E. Whitehead made a score of 259. Mean-

time E. F. S. Tylecote's individual record also had gone by the board, for in the Junior School House match of 1899, A. E. J. Collins, batting for Clark's against North Town, knocked up the huge total, still unbeaten in minor cricket, of 628 not out.

Upon occasion interesting matches have been played against Haverford College, U.S.A. ; in that of 1896 E. H. L. Steinthal made 216 runs.

House Ties in cricket were first played in 1869 and since 1905 a "Colts" net has been maintained for the coaching of promising youngsters not yet old enough for "Big Side" games. House Ties in fives and racquets have flourished since 1869, and in 1886 the first racquets pair, A. Reid and J. R. Head, were sent up to Prince's for the Public Schools Competition.

In 1863 Wellesley, the first Head of the School, explored the Penpole and Horfield countries very thoroughly before instituting the paper-chases, which obtained for ten years, as the forerunners of the famous Long Penpole and Short Penpole runs.

At first, hounds were checked in, awarded marks on their placings, and the boy with the highest marks at the end of the season was awarded a Challenge Cup and his "Big Side Bags."

Various other systems were tried subsequently, but in 1873 the pack system was adopted and the School divided into upper and lower packs.

The old "Run Cup" was awarded to the winner of a single run over the Long Penpole course, and the other "Run Cup" for those under fifteen went to the winner over the Short Penpole course.

The district round which the Penpole runs took place has been spoiled from a sporting point of view by the erection of many workmen's cottages ; in fact, a new village has sprung up, to the detriment of Clifton cross-country running. Owing to such circumstances the course of the Long Penpole has had to be altered from time to time, and it is, therefore, impossible to quote comparative records. Mention may, however, be made of the fact that in 1901 J. S. Harrison ran just under 10 miles across country in 64 min. 5 secs. For twenty years from 1897 the course lay from Pilning Station to the College and was between 9 and 10 miles. Since 1918 the course

has been shortened to about 6 miles, while the Short Penpole has been abolished. The new course of the Long Penpole lies on the other side of Avon, across the Suspension Bridge, and finishes at Beggar's Bush, the new playing-field of about fifty acres.

Hockey returned to Clifton in 1911, when the Beggar's Bush Piece was acquired, and the majority of boys play that game or football in the Easter Term.

Athletic sports were instituted in 1863.

One of the star sportsmen of the place was W. N. Pilkington, who won the Challenge Cup in 1895-6, and in the latter year captained the XI, besides winning the newly instituted Public Schools open 120 yards Hurdles Challenge Cup in 17 $\frac{3}{5}$ sec. At Cambridge he gained Blues for Athletics and Rugby and in 1898 captained the Cambridge XV and also played for England. Another successful Clifton athlete was V. B. V. Powell, who won the Public Schools Long Jump Challenge Cup in 1923 with a record jump of 21 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

It was in that year also that Clifton carried off the Public Schools Challenge Cup. From 1924 to 1927 Powell achieved many successes at Cambridge University, for he not only won the long jump against Oxford, but was also Secretary, and afterwards President of the C.U.A.C.

Other great Clifton athletes were J. F. Cornes, who won the Challenge Cup in 1928 and became subsequently O.U.A.C. President and winner of the mile and cross-country races against Cambridge, besides in 1932 winning the English Mile Championship and finishing second in the 1,500 metres when representing Great Britain at the Olympic Games. At Berlin in 1936, he finished sixth, only $\frac{1}{8}$ sec. outside Olympic Record. A. A. Robertson in 1935 won the cross-country race for Oxford against Cambridge in record time. K. H. Pridie and D. R. Bell have also represented England and Great Britain and have both made English Discus Throwing records.

It may be added, as a matter of interest, that W. G. Grace, junior, son of the famous cricketer, was in the Clifton XI of 1893, and in the same year ran fourth in the Public Schools Quarter-Mile Challenge Cup race.

In rifle shooting, Clifton have gained many distinctions at Wimbledon, Bisley and Aldershot, and have won the Ashburton Shield five times.

Big Side Levee was an important and interesting Clifton institution. The Levee was constituted in No. 5 Form Room in the first term of 1863. At first it had under its control the entire management of the games (except such matters of discipline as fell within the province of the Sixth Form, or were the direct concern of the Captain of the XI or the Captain of the Engineer Corps) consisted of all boys above fags, but masters were excluded from Big Side Levee upon the proposition of one of their own number. The Levee died out, but has in recent years been revived.

The management of games at Clifton remains, therefore, entirely in the hands of the boys themselves, except that no resolution of Big Side Levee becomes law without the approval and signature of the Head Master.

The School Concert, a great Clifton institution, is held on the last night of Christmas Term. This used to be quite a lively show. For perhaps a quarter of an hour prior to the commencement of the concert the School used to call out nick-names of masters, and even whole sentences concerning them were shouted in unison. This custom has been abolished recently, but in the old days every boy who could do so used to cram himself into the gallery, and those considered themselves very unfortunate who were relegated to a place in the main hall, which was reserved for O.C.'s and visitors and those boys whom the gallery would not hold.

House suppers, quite an O.C. function, follow the concert.

During the difficult years of the Great War, Clifton was under the Head-mastership of Mr. J. E. King. As a boy at Clifton he had captained the XXII. He left in July, 1877, to go to Oxford. He was a Fellow of Lincoln College in 1882 and two years later took a post as Assistant Master at St. Paul's. He went back to Oxford as Tutor of Lincoln in 1887, was Head Master of Manchester Grammar School from 1891 to 1903 and of Bedford School from 1903 to 1910. He then became Head Master of Clifton, and was succeeded in 1923 by Mr. Norman

Whatley. It should be recorded, I think, that Mr. Reginald Carter, also an Old Cliftonian and Fellow of Lincoln, became Rector of Edinburgh Academy in 1902 and succeeded Mr. King as Head Master of Bedford in 1910, the destinies of which school he directed until his retirement in 1928. He may well be remembered as both genial and just, and the progress he achieved for the great Harper Trust School is beyond estimation.

Clifton's record in the Great War is indeed a proud one. The total of Old Cliftonians serving was 3,063, of whom 507 lost their lives. The late Field-Marshal Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France, and General Sir W. R. Birdwood, now Master of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, who won undying fame when he commanded the Anzacs on the Gallipoli Peninsula during a period of the Great War, were both educated at Clifton, a college that has brought forth many famous soldiers and administrators.

During the War the following honours were awarded to Old Cliftonians: V.C., 5; G.C.B., 5; C.B., 46; G.C.M.G., 1; K.C.M.G., 7; C.M.G., 88; D.S.O. and Bar, 9; D.S.O., 173; M.C. and Bar, 20; M.C., 282; D.S.C. and Bar, 1; D.S.C., 2; D.F.C., 6; A.F.C., 1; K.C.S.I., 1; C.S.I., 3; K.C.I.E., 1; C.I.E., 5; M.M., 3.

On June 2, 1927, Earl Haig, in his capacity of President of the College, which he had left in April, 1879, received King Edward VIII, then Prince of Wales, outside the Memorial Gate when His Royal Highness visited Clifton to open the new Science wing, which had been provided by Old Cliftonians, who, although no general appeal was launched, had subscribed upwards of £40,000.

After the Prince had performed the main ceremony he opened the new Squash Racquets courts by playing several games with J. N. Walters.

This was the second time the Prince had visited Clifton, his former visit being in June, 1921.

In 1933 a really fine Preparatory School was added to the Clifton buildings on an excellent site between the College and the Downs.

One other important institution must certainly be men-

tioned. It is the School Mission at Bristol. In 1869 Dr. Percival and a number of Clifton masters combined to organize work among neglected boys in Bristol, and established a Ragged School, in the Sidney Alley, the Dings. In 1875 it was decided to devote the whole of the College Chapel offertory to a single definite purpose. The Rev. H. R. Rawnsley was appointed curate in the terrible district, where the work of the mission centred round the lowest little public-house and an old carpenter's shop. Services on Sundays were characterized by free fights; many times the preacher was called upon to help throw out some drunken rogue before continuing his sermon. But, despite all difficulties, the public school spirit, as exemplified by Clifton, prevailed and is preserved in such prominent memorials of work well done as the St. Agnes Working Men's Club Room in 1884, the Church of St. Agnes, consecrated in 1886, and the St. Agnes Boys' Club.

DULWICH COLLEGE

“**A** LLEYN'S COLLEGE of God's Gift at Dulwich,” which is now Dulwich College, was founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, under letters patent granted by James I on the 21st June in that year, for a master, a warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, six poor sisters, and twelve poor scholars, of whom the brethren, sisters and scholars were to be elected from four named parishes.

The founder was a famous actor of the period and a contemporary of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson. He was, also, Keeper of the King's Bear Garden.

It is said that he derived the idea of founding Dulwich College from the recent foundation of the Charterhouse by Thomas Sutton. That Alleyn did not found his college without due consideration and the study of other scholastic institutions, is proved by the references in his papers—which are preserved at the College—to Eton, Winchester and a School at Amsterdam.

For the endowment Alleyn set aside lands to the value of £800 a year. For these lands he paid the, then, vast sum of £10,000 to Sir Francis Calton, the contemporary owner of Dulwich Manor, to whom, with others, the said lands had passed at the Reformation from the possession of the Cluniac monks of Bermondsey. The endowment of the College embraced, also, property at Bishopsgate and Lambeth, including the freehold of the old Fortune Theatre.

To-day the area of the Dulwich estates is approximately 1,174 acres, containing over 3,000 tenancies. These estates extend from Denmark and Champion Hills on the north to the Crystal Palace on the south, and from Knights' Hill on the west to Forest Hill on the east. They produce a gross revenue of £50,000 per annum, of which the College receives, annually, somewhere about £12,000.

The College was opened, with much pomp and circumstance, on September 13, 1619, and among those present were the Lord Chancellor, Sir Francis Bacon, who had opposed the foundation, Lord Arundell and Inigo Jones.

The statutes drawn up by Alleyn for the governance of his College extended educational advantages to all sons of residents in Dulwich, and to as many others (free of restrictive qualifications) as would bring the number up to eighty. The scholars were divided into three classes, i.e. twelve poor scholars, the sons of Dulwich inhabitants, who were to be taught free; and town and foreign scholars, who were required to "pay for such allowance as the master and wardens shall appoint."

Alleyn managed his own institution, in its early years, at an annual expenditure of some £1,700, and that he lived in College seems to be clear from Thomas Heywood's *The Actors' Vindication*, wherein it is written :

So many dead, let me not forget that most worthy, famous Dr. Edward Alleyn, who in his lifetime erected a College at Dulwich, for poor people, and for education of youth. When this college was finished this famous man who so equally mingled with humility and charity that he became his own pensioner, humbly submitting himself to the proportion of diet and cloathes, which he had bestowed on others.

The full-length portrait of this great Shakespearian actor and charitable benefactor preserved at Dulwich College shows him to have been a man of much dignity of presence.

Reference to the Founder's diary indicates that during his lifetime the town and foreign scholars lived in the School at fees ranging from twelve to twenty pounds per annum.

Dulwich College derived benefit, also, under the will of another Shakespearian actor, William Cartwright, who, in 1626, bequeathed his library, his portraits and "his seal ring in his arms, to be worn by the College as oft as they need."

Alleyn, himself, died on November 25, 1626, from an illness probably brought on by the fatigue of a journey to his property at Simondstone, Aysgarth, Yorks, which he had visited in the previous July.

The Old College is situated in one of London's most beautiful suburbs, with its buildings forming three sides of a quadrangle.

There is the Lower School, now called Alleyn's School, in which between 750 and 800 boys receive a good education. This School is, however, entirely separate, and has no longer anything to do with the College.

In the old days, the rooms used at the Old College were those opposite to the Almshouses on Gallery Road side, where the Estates offices are now situated. These housed Upper School. Lower School was accommodated in the old building on the opposite side of Gallery Road, while the playing fields were those now occupied by the Old College Tennis Club.

In 1857 an Act of Parliament was passed for reconstituting the College. This new constitution made provision for twenty-four, or less, foundation scholars to be educated, clothed and maintained gratuitously, and authority was given, when funds permitted, for the establishing of eight University Exhibitions of £100 each per annum, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was reappointed as Visitor. A separate endowment of £520 per annum was provided, subsequently, for the Picture Gallery, which includes the original collection made by Noel Desenfans for Stanislaus, King of Poland, and was bequeathed to the College by Sir Peter Francis Bourgeois, himself a well-known painter and Royal Academician, in 1811. There are fine examples of Murillo, N. Poussin and Watteau paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools.

The Upper School, which affords a first-class Public School education, was transferred in 1870 to new buildings designed by Charles Barry, a son of the architect of the Houses of Parliament. The buildings, and furniture, cost over £87,000, most of which was obtained from Railway Companies for properties, including the track from Penge Tunnel to Herne Hill. During the second week of June, 1870, the prize distribution at the College was made by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII; the company having passed in procession up College Road to the new buildings, which the Prince opened. Canon Carver was at that time Head Master of Dulwich, with a staff of about sixteen masters to supply the educational needs of some 270 boys. The Canon was the first master who did not bear the name of Alleyn or Allen, and he well and truly

laid the foundation of a great school. He started in 1858 with 70 boys, and when he retired there were 535 on the roll.

Two years later the Endowed Schools Commissioners remodelled Alleyn's Charity in certain respects.

It is interesting to note that school prizes were distributed in 1871 by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who performed a similar ceremony fifty years later in 1921.

The original buildings consisted of three blocks, connected by covered cloisters; but other buildings have been added, and the whole are arranged in an attractive setting of wide playing fields, of which a clump of trees is a conspicuous feature. This clump is specially mentioned, as there the opposing first XV's assemble before Rugby matches are played, and there, too, they leave their outer garments while the game is in progress.

In 1928 high-water mark in numbers was reached, and there were only 55 boys short of a thousand on the School Roll.

The centre, or Middle Block, as it is generally called, contains a pillared Entrance Hall, in which are to be found a massive oak chest inscribed, "This is the Treasury Chest off God's Givft Colledg 1616"; and the binnacle of the mystery ship H.M.S. *Q5*, presented by Rear-Admiral Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., together with his portrait in oils. Here, also, hang the portraits of four other Old Alleynian V.C.'s. These are Major S. W. Loudoun-Shand, Major A. M. Lafone, Lieut. R. B. B. Jones, and Lieut. C. H. Sewell. There is also a picture entitled "The Epic of the Sea" (by Norman Wilkinson). It depicts the boat in which Sir Ernest Shackleton, one of the School's most famous Old Boys, sought aid for his comrades beleaguered on Elephant Island. The actual boat in which Shackleton made his memorable voyage is housed in the College grounds.

Two sweeping staircases lead up from the Lower Hall to the Great Hall on the first floor, where the School dines, has Morning Prayers, and enjoys its evening entertainments; there, too, is the School organ, and there are long lists of honours on the walls.

On the same floor is the Masters' Library, packed from

floor to ceiling with books, which overflow into the room above. Space has been found for two old emblematic panels, taken nearly 400 years ago from Queen Elizabeth's state barge.

On the opposite side of the Great Hall is the Board Room, a mystic apartment, reserved for the rare meetings and feastings of the Governors, and adorned with the portraits of past chairmen and a succession of Masters of the College.

A large, well-equipped Science Block was added to the School in 1907; and in 1927 the Music Room, which is now a real asset to the musical activities of the School, was reconstructed.

Other buildings are the Engineering Block, Gymnasium and Swimming Bath, School Pavilion, Sanatorium for Boarders, the Fives Courts, ten in number, with four Squash Courts and the Boys' Library, presented to the College by Old Alleynians as a South African War Memorial. The War Memorial, a large stone cross, stands on the grass expanse in front of the Middle Block.

Dulwich College has four Boarding Houses. These houses are named Ivyholme, The Blew House, Elm Lawn, and The Orchard.

During the War over 3,000 Old Alleynians served, of whom 515 and 4 masters fell. Five Victoria Crosses were gained; the names of the gallant men who won them have been mentioned, but Rear-Admiral Gordon Campbell alone survives. The main part of the tribute paid by Dulwich to its fallen sons has been the scheme for the education, so far as it was required, of the dependants of Old Alleynians who fell.

In addition to the famous *alumni* already mentioned, reference is due to the late Lord Marshall of Chipstead, Lord Mayor of London, 1918-19. One thing that has struck me in my researches is the wide field of activities in which Old Alleynians have achieved success. For example, although Dulwich cannot be described as an Army School, it has produced such distinguished soldiers as General Sir Webb Gillman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief-of-Staff in Mesopotamia, and a number of other General Officers. Among the latter should be mentioned Lieut.-General Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who had a

distinguished career in the Indian Army, and Major-General Sir A. M. Stuart, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director of Works, B.E.F., and the first O.A. to cross the Channel after the outbreak of War in 1914. Dulwich holds, also, a distinguished record in aviation, numbering, as it does, among the *alumni*, Air Vice-Marshal F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., and his brother, Group-Captain J. C. Halahan, C.B.E., A.F.C., together with Air Commodore H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, Director of Technical Development at the Air Ministry, and Flight-Lieutenant G. H. Stainforth, R.A.F., who made a world's speed record of 415.2 miles an hour, having flown at an average speed of 408 miles an hour, added to which he is one of the best rifle and revolver shots in the R.A.F.

In Art, Dulwich has always been well to the fore at the Academy and elsewhere; of the School's famous R.A.'s, mention may be made of Stanhope A. Forbes, Melton Fisher and the late H. H. La Thangue. In Literature, A. E. W. Mason, one of the few authors who has served as a Member of Parliament, and P. G. Wodehouse, are famous; while, in connection with the Stage, Arthur Wimperis and H. Fraser-Simpson are well known. In the Church, Frank Weston, the great Missionary Bishop of Zanzibar, was an O.A.; while in the Civil Service, Sir George Vandeleur Fiddes, Sir Arthur Hirtzel and Sir E. J. Harding may be mentioned. There are also Lord Luke of Pavenham, K.B.E., J.P., who has done so much for the British Charities Association; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, Bart., K.C.V.O., the distinguished surgeon who performed the operation on King George when His Late Majesty was so seriously ill; Sir Clement Hindley, K.C.I.E., President of the O.A. Club, 1931, Chairman of the Race-course Betting Control Board, and formerly Chief Commissioner of Railways in India; the late Mr. Justice Sir A. F. Peterson; and, among K.C.'s, Sir W. S. Holdsworth, Judge Cecil Whiteley of the City of London Court, and the late E. H. Lloyd and A. J. Walter. Among the School's many famous Blues are the Oxonians, T. R. Harley, A. G. Knight and the Rev. R. H. Owen, and the Cantabs, Major B. C. Hartley, O.B.E., who played Rugby for Cambridge and England and later became Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Sport Control

Board; E. E. B. Prest and F. H. Teall. There is also C. G. Eames, who played Lawn Tennis for England, and J. E. Greenwood, President of R.F.U.

The Alleyn Club, which is the Old Boys' Institution, was founded in 1873 and is the parent body, numbering over 3,500 members. Two dinners are held annually in London, the Chairman being the President for the year. The O.A. Football Club is well known. It was founded in 1898 and runs eight teams regularly. Since the War K. J. Stark and E. C. P. Whiteley have gained their International caps for England. There are also O.A. Gymnastic and Fives and Squash Clubs and Golfing and Dramatic Societies. The O.A. Masonic Lodge, No. 4165, was founded in 1920, and the Public Schools Lodges Festival was held at Dulwich in 1932.

Needless to say, Old Alleynians give considerable help to the Dulwich College Mission, which was founded by Mr. Gilkes in 1885. He was the man who made modern Dulwich, and who, no doubt, will go down in history as one of the great Head Masters. Up to 1922 the Dulwich Mission took the form of a Home for Working Boys, in the Walworth Road, and afterwards in Camberwell.

Mr. McC. Christison, Hon. Sec. of the Alleyn Club, is the world's keenest man on his Old School, writing all the Occasional Notes about Old Boys in the *Alleynian*, as the School Magazine is called. He also produced the *Dulwich College War Record* as a labour of love, and has compiled the *Dulwich Year Book* annually since 1903. The *Alleynian* was founded in 1873, the first editor being the late Sir Herbert Thirkell White, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Games play a very important part in the life of the modern Alleynian. The College possesses fifty acres of beautiful playing fields, an asset it owes to Canon A. J. Carver, D.D., who was Head Master from 1858, for he saved all the ground behind the pavilion when it was threatened by builders.

During the war-time Head-mastership of Mr. George Smith, M.A. (1914-28), the whole School, day boys and boarders alike, was reorganized into six Houses, of about a hundred apiece, and the Junior School, of about 170 boys. These Houses were

named after famous Elizabethans ; Shakespeare's name being omitted, as being considered pre-eminent. *Grenville* included *Blew House*, *Marlowe The Orchard*, *Spenser Elm Lawn*, *Sidney Ivyholme*, and there were two entirely day-boy Houses, *Drake* and *Raleigh*. These Houses play one another in turn at football and cricket, in two forms of games—(1) Big Sides, when the whole School plays ; (2) Little Sides, when the School, less the first three teams, are playing. In Big Sides, at football, the Houses each put five fifteens into the field ; Little Sides, four. At cricket, six elevens are played in both Big and Little Sides. "Dump" games are provided for the surplus, so that no boy can complain that he is unable to get a game.

The Houses compete in Athletics, Swimming, Gymnastics (including Fencing), Fives, Boxing and Shooting (Miniature and Open Range). There are platoon and other competitions, run on the House system, for the O.T.C., which celebrated its jubilee in 1927. In this connection it may be mentioned that Dulwich has twice won the Ashburton Shield (1886 and 1900), while Colonel A. F. Marchant, D.S.O., M.C., represented England in Rifle Shooting for many years, and won the King's Prize at Bisley in 1922.

The Cock House system obtains at Dulwich, the Cock House Shield, or Cup, or both, being awarded to the leading House at the end of each School year.

The present system works excellently. Each House is in charge of a master, with an assistant, and another master to run the Junior School section.

The School teams are expertly coached and excellently trained ; there is a long fixture list for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd teams, there are also Colts (under sixteen) matches, and the Junior School has its own fixtures.

The chief Schools played at Rugby Football are Bedford, Haileybury, Tonbridge, Sherborne, St. Paul's, Brighton, Mill Hill and Merchant Taylors. Eton were met for a few seasons but the fixture was dropped, as Eton proved unable to provide teams to give Dulwich a game. At cricket, Dulwich meet Bedford, Tonbridge (which fixture was revived after a long lapse), St. Paul's, Brighton and Mill Hill.

There are also Inter-School fixtures at Fives, Swimming, Shooting, Boxing, Fencing and Gymnastics, but in this section of sport the big event of the year is the quadrangular tournament at Boxing, Fencing and Gymnastics, in which Dulwich, Bedford, Haileybury and Eton participate.

That the Dulwich system is sound is proved by the results which the Old Boys have achieved after leaving School. Early in the history of University sport, M. G. Glazebrook, afterwards Head Master of Clifton, made the name of Dulwich known in Oxford athletic circles. In 1875 he won the Inter-'Varsity High Jump at 5 ft. 9 in. and took the English Championship at 5 ft. 11 in., thereby joining M. J. Brooks as the world's record holder. Gilbert Jordan represented Oxford *v.* Cambridge in the 100 Yards and 440 Yards, 1894-7, winning the 100 Yards in the first three years and the 440 Yards in his first and last years. His contemporary O.A. at Oxford was W. R. Frazer, who represented his University in the Shot Put in 1893. From that time until the immediate pre-war period I find no record of great athletic blues, until R. S. Woods and G. Perrot come into the picture at Cambridge just before the War. Perrot enjoyed a brief period of brilliant sprinting performances in 1914; his best performance was achieved in 1913, when he created a Cambridge Undergraduates' record by running 200 yards in 20 sec.

R. S. Woods, while he was at School, created the Dulwich College 16-lb. Shot-Putting record of 37 ft. 7 in. He represented Cambridge, progressively, in the Shot Put in 1912, 1913 (2nd), 1914, when he won the Inter-University event at 41 ft. 1 in. Then came the War, through which he served, having qualified as a doctor, in the R.A.M.C. He was President-elect of the C.U.A.C., 1915, and came up to complete a fourth year after the War. In 1920 he won the Inter-'Varsity shot at 40 ft. 3 in. In 1924 he became English Champion at 43 ft. 10 in. and, in that year, represented Great Britain at the Olympic Games. Two years later he established an English Native record of 44 ft. 11 in., which he equalled when he regained the Championship in 1926; and then, on an Achilles tour, he established a Greek open record of 45 ft. 1½ in., finally

terminating a great career by again representing Great Britain at the Olympic Games, 1928. Dr. Woods has held office as Hon. Treasurer, C.U.A.C., since 1920.

Dulwich has produced a number of excellent cricketers, including the brothers A. P., R. N. and James Douglas; the brothers Wells, of whom C. M., like the Douglasses, played for Middlesex, and he was also a Rugger International. M. P. Bowden played for England *v.* South Africa in 1889 and N. A. Knox, who was one of the fastest bowlers of his time, played against South Africa in 1907. The Rev. F. H. Gillingham, of Essex, is an O.A., and, in more recent times, the doings of the brothers Gilligan are well known, A. E. R. Gilligan captaining England *versus* both Australia and South Africa, while D. R. Wilcox, who was an outstanding bat at Dulwich, gained his blue at Cambridge in 1931 and was Captain of the 'Varsity in 1933. He holds the aggregate record at Dulwich with 1,025. Gilligan, however, has a school record almost unprecedented. At Dulwich he was Captain of Cricket and four years in the first XI, Captain of Athletics, winning nine events, Captain of the Gym VI and winner of the Public Schools Individual Championship at Aldershot. He obtained his school colours, also, for Rugby, Fives and swimming.

Where Rugby Football is concerned the list of Internationals and Blues is indeed a long one. Squadron-Leader C. N. Lowe, M.C., D.F.C., R.A.F., who played twenty-five consecutive matches for England, must be numbered among the greatest of wing-three-quarters. He was one of the five O.A.'s who took part in the Inter-University match of 1913, all of whom gained, also, their International caps. J. E. Greenwood afterwards captained England and W. D. Doherty skippered Ireland, the other two being G. Donald and E. G. Loudoun-Shand, who played for Scotland. In 1919 Greenwood and Loudoun-Shand captained Cambridge and Oxford respectively at Queen's Club, and it is the only instance of an English Public School supplying both 'Varsity captains in the same year. They were members of the 1909-10 Dulwich College XV, which won all its matches and was, in some ways, one of the most interesting sides any school has produced.

Finally, mention should be made of S. H. Fry, British Amateur Billiards champion eight times, and Captain D. S. Lister, M.C., of the Buffs, who, besides being the Inter-Services Boxing Champion, won the English Amateur Heavy-Weight Boxing Championship in 1925.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE

EASTBOURNE is neither as young as Stowe nor as old as Cheltenham, but is still one of the essentially modern foundations, and ranks in seniority with Clifton, which, although founded five years earlier, did not get its Royal Charter until 1867, in which year the seventh Duke of Devonshire founded the Sussex School.

The Dukes of Devonshire have always been interested in education and the Founder of Eastbourne College was himself Second Wrangler and Chancellor of Cambridge University. His portrait hangs in Big School at the College he instituted to afford a first-class Public School education at moderate cost.

The office of Visitor to the College is always filled by the Bishop of Chichester and that of President of Eastbourne College Council by successive generations of the Dukes of Devonshire.

The beginnings of the School were modest, but towards the close of the eighteenth century that best known of the early head masters, Dr. Charles Crowden, had upwards of two hundred boys in residence. It was the policy of the place, however, that the numbers should reach and remain more or less fixed at three hundred boys, because such a school population was considered by the Council to afford the best facilities for masters and boys coming to know one another intimately, and it was thought, and has been proved also, that this limitation would lead to the School spirit remaining predominant over the House spirit.

To this end the buildings were designed, the whole scheme fructifying when the nature of the Great War Memorial was decided upon. The architectural scheme, which was entrusted to Mr. G. C. Wilson, O.E., necessitated the demolition of certain unsuitable buildings and the erection of a tower as the central feature of a finer range of buildings with a frontage of 240 feet.

This tower, together with the Devonshire and Arnold wings,

would finally give class-room accommodation for rather more than 300 boys, divided into half a dozen houses, of whom between 30 and 40 are day boys. There was to be also a new Head Master's House, new science laboratories and the Chapel was to be enlarged; an undertaking, in fact, that would cost some £60,000, and would probably, thought most people, take twenty years to complete. Old Eastbournians, however, and Mr. E. C. Arnold, a former head master, proved very generous and 1929 saw the new buildings already occupied and the work finished.

Another feature of Eastbourne life, which might well be copied by many an older establishment, is the system whereby the six boarding-houses are brought under one central financial control, a system which is beneficial to all concerned, since it abolishes the House Master's profit-making position, which has sometimes been abused even at the best institutions, but also frees him from financial worries and yet leaves him the house as a separate administrative unit.

The founding of a new school is always a difficult business, by reason of the lack of old traditions, so greatly prized at other places, but, from the first, Eastbourne established one very sound tradition of its own, in that masters and boys alike have always been encouraged in the belief that they are making history. That the tradition has grown strong roots was witnessed in the way the old boys supported the building of the War Memorial, and it can still be seen to-day in the oak-panelling of Big School, which has been carved by the masters and the boys themselves. This work, commenced more than a quarter of a century ago, is now finished, and so a new type of work has been begun by boys trained in the Art School, who are painting the gallery frieze with a reproduction of the Bayeux Tapestry, which records many an historical incident that took place quite close to where the School now stands.

Again, like Stowe, whose collection of historical relics was started when the late Sir Owen Seaman presented the Samauri Sword, Eastbourne has its trophies in such treasures as the Zeebrugge flag of the *Vindictive*, timbers of such glorious warships as the *Victory*, the *Temeraire* and the *Bellerophon* (worked

into the panelling or made into chairs in Big School); and there is also a wooden cup fashioned from the timbers of the *Carmania* and bearing the inscription *In hostium, et mei ipsius, ni depugnauero, pernicien bibo*, which is used for the annual ceremony of "Drinking-in" the "Stags," which is the title given to members of the Rugby Football First XV, from the stag's head which forms the School crest.

Rugby has been the football code of the School since its foundation, except for a curious break of twenty years from 1880 to 1900 when, for some reason, Soccer came into vogue. Apart from holding its own with the King's School, Canterbury, Radley, Christ's Hospital and St. Edward's, Oxford, Eastbourne has produced some great players, among the School's Blues being the present Head Master, Mr. G. V. Carey, who played for Cambridge in 1907 and 1908, returned to his old School as an assistant master, and after a distinguished Service career with the Rifle Brigade during the Great War and a period of University work at Cambridge was appointed to the Head-mastership in 1929.

Another O.E. greatly distinguished in sport is C. E. W. Mackintosh, who was mainly responsible for Eastbourne winning the Public Schools Athletic Challenge Cup in 1922. He went up to Oxford the same year, but did not get his Blue for athletics until 1924, but in that and the next year won the Long Jump against Cambridge, beating 23 ft. on both occasions; meanwhile he was representing both Oxford and Scotland at Rugby football and, later, became perhaps the finest exponent of ski-ing we have yet produced. In 1924 he took sixth place in the Olympic Long Jump Championship at Paris.

Among O.E.'s who have gained honour and distinction in other spheres are the two V.C.'s, Group-Captain L. W. B. Rees, R.A.F., and Captain H. S. Pennell, Dr. T. L. Pennell, famous as a missionary in Afghanistan, after whom one of the houses is named, and Major Forbes-Tulloch, in memory of whom the Sanatorium was most appropriately erected, since he died of sleeping sickness, when striving to find a cure for that fell disease. The late Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and Major G. Lloyd George are O.E.'s who have distinguished themselves in politics.

There is one connection in which the School is particularly distinguished and that is in its O.T.C., for I well remember in the old days when the Public Schools Cadet Camp—O.T.C. had not then been thought of—was held annually at Government House, Aldershot, the Eastbourne College Band, under Sergt.-Major Moody, used to carry off the band competition year after year. Nowadays it is customary for about twelve of the senior members of the O.T.C. to be seconded for duty with a Senior Scout Troop, with a view to their becoming Scout Masters in due course, and a Junior Troop has recently been founded for boys below O.T.C. age. This is in continuation of the School's policy of personal service and history-making. The School contributes to the support of a parish in Bethnal Green and manages a Boys' Club in the east end of Eastbourne; while the boys are actively interested in the work of Toc H, through several of the masters and Major-General Sir Arnold Sillem, himself an O.E. and first of the *alumni* to become Chairman of the College Council.

Among school recreations, apart from the major sports, may be numbered the Natural History Society, which owes to Mr. Arnold a wonderful collection of birds and the preservation for natural history study of the thirty acres of Og's Wood. There is also an area of marsh-land, with a pond in it, called The Mere.

All boys at Eastbourne wear dark blue clothes, with grey flannel trousers, if they wish, and black boots or shoes with black socks.

The Marquis of Hartington is a member of the Council and there is a "Hartington" Scholarship of £80 given by the Marquis and numerous other scholarships and exhibitions of various values.

Boys enter the School at between 13½ and 14 years of age, admission being by the Common Entrance Examination for Public Schools.

THE KINGS' SCHOOL, ELY

THE *Liber Eliensis* gives authority for the statement that Edward the Confessor was educated at the monastic institution which now is The Kings' School, Ely.

It has been said with truth, also, that "Just as William of Wykeham founded Winchester College and also New College at Oxford, for students from Winchester, and Henry VI founded Eton College and also King's College, Cambridge, for students from Eton, so successive Bishops of Ely assisted in the development of Colleges at Cambridge, and also developed a Grammar School at Ely which would prepare scholars for Cambridge."

The history of Ely, however, is older than the history of either of the great English Universities. The Abbey, whence the School sprang, was founded about A.D. 673, the first Abbess being Etheldreda, and when the King of Mercia died in 675 it was to Ely that his widow, Queen Ermenilda, took her daughter, the little Princess Wereberga, to be educated at that Abbey over which she was to rule in due season. This Princess is the first pupil at Ely whose name is recorded.

For the next half-century Ely, well hidden away among the Fens, enjoyed peace and an ever-growing prosperity while the Danes and Norsemen were sacking and burning other monasteries and nunneries which they found more readily accessible. In A.D. 870, however, the place was discovered, plundered and destroyed.

In the early days of its history, Ely, governed by various Abbesses, Abbots and Priors, afforded instruction in reading and singing, for the better carrying on of Church Services so that a Song School came into being. It is not, however, from the Song School, which continued through the centuries, that The Kings' School, Ely, takes its being. Even in those far-off days additional education was given to fit both Anglo-Saxons and Normans for high office in Church and State, and

it is to this teaching period that the present School traces its origin.

It is from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* that we learn of the restoration of Ely at the instance of Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester, who "bought many villages of the King (Edgar) and made it rich." From the *Liber Eliensis* we learn even more interesting facts of how the parents of pupils endowed the foundation at which their children were to be educated.

For example, when a youth named Leofsin was admitted, his parents, who "were of the nobility and very rich," gave to the Church the six villages of Glemesford, Hertherst, Berchinges, Feltwells, Scelford and Snelwelle, while the entry of another boy, named Alfwin, was accompanied by the gift of Walpole, Wisbeche, Debenham, Brithwell and Addebrigge.

The *Liber Eliensis* speaks also of the many good teachers there were to be found in Ely, among them Thurstan the Seventh Abbot, and a monk named Goscelin, who translated into English the lives and miracles of the Saints.

Edward the Confessor, son of King Ethelred and Queen Mary, was taken to Ely as a baby in the Abbacy of that Leofsin to whom reference has already been made as a pupil. The main delight of the young prince seems to have been in the learning and singing of hymns and psalms. Although the young Edward did not remain at Ely after his ninth or tenth year, when his parents fled to Normandy, he yet remembered his Alma Mater upon his return to England and confirmed and amplified, by the granting of a new Charter, the older Charter which Edgar had granted to Ely.

The Song School was carried on into the Norman period under the jurisdiction of the Precentor, while boys older than the Choristers were taught privately such subjects as would fit them to become monks or responsible servants of the State. Among these older pupils of the early period was Richard Fitzneal, who became Treasurer to Henry II in 1159, and who was the author of that *Dialogue of the Exchequer* whence we gather so much of our knowledge of the financial system during his times. But whether Richard, Sub-Prior, and later Prior of Ely, who wrote the *Liber Eliensis*, or Thomas the Monk,

who completed that great work, were educated at Ely is not known.

It was during the reign of Henry II that Bishop Nigellus (1133-69) founded St. John's Hospital, Cambridge, which is now St. John's College. The founding of Barnwell Priory by Bishop William de Kilkenny in 1256 gives us what is perhaps the first known instance of the institution of educational exhibitions. Some historians, indeed, hold that the founding of Cambridge University was a spontaneous development of the Augustinian Priory of Barnwell. Again, it was Hugh de Balsham (Bishop Hugo of Ely) who founded Peterhouse, making it the first endowed college at Cambridge.

The close association of Cambridge University with Ely led to the real institution of Ely Grammar School, because it was felt that better instruction was needed to prepare the children of Ely to enter upon a university career. In this connection we learn that in 1409 the work of teaching was still being carried on by the Precentor, who was receiving £2 per annum (contemporary money) for the performance of his duties.

There appears to be no evidence as to the actual year in which the Grammar School was instituted, but it cannot have been later than 1448, because, in that year, John Downham was collated to the Mastership of the School by Prior Wells. This first recorded Head Master was licensed for fifteen years to teach grammar to five poor boys and was charged, also, with the instruction of the Junior Brethren, who would include some of the younger monks who were preparing to go up from the Grammar School to Cambridge University as Bishop of Ely's Scholars.

The Master's emoluments and amenities included a proper schoolroom, a room to live in, a gown annually and 17s. 4d. in silver per year.

The position of Ely in relation to the English system of education, up to the early part of the fifteenth century, was perhaps unique. A long line of Bishops of Ely had fostered the founding and growth of Colleges at Cambridge and until at least the end of the fourteenth century the Chancellor of

Cambridge was no more than the Bishop's representative and, as such, had his authority restricted by the Bishop's discretion. In 1432, however, Cambridge University was declared to be free from ecclesiastical control.

During the same period the control of all Grammar Schools in that part of the country, coming within the jurisdiction of the See of Ely, was delegated to the Archdeacon.

Slowly but surely, however, things were moving forward to the establishment of the present Public Schools system, which yet bears the marks of its monkish origin. In 1432 Cambridge broke free from ecclesiastical control and on November 18, 1539, Robert Wells, the last Prior of Ely, and his Monks, by their free consent, surrendered all their property to the Commissioners of Henry VIII.

It would appear that the placid compliance of the Prior and Monks pleased the King, for Henry VIII re-founded the Church, while the scholastic establishment was reconstituted "The Kings' School" and the Masters seem to have been retained in their office. They were Ralphe Holland and William Theolas.

Again, the troublous times of Queen Mary's reign were safely negotiated, probably because Thirlby, Bishop of Ely, favoured Mary's pre-Reformation policy.

Queen Elizabeth confirmed the Statutes of the School and freed the scholars from several of their previous religious duties. The Tudor Statutes, however, were found to be somewhat obscure in Stuart times and so in 1661 Charles II issued fresh Statutes which were based upon former documents.

At this time the position of the Masters was improved, for the Principal Teacher of Grammar, who had received £11 15s. per annum under the previous Statutes, was now granted £16 6s. 8d. a year, while the salary of the "Inferior Teacher of Grammar" was raised from £4 15s. to £8. There were on the Rolls four and twenty scholars to be taught grammar, who received a stipend of £3 6s. 8d. each and eight "queristers on the same scale of charity."

A public table was appointed to be kept in Hall for the maintenance of the Ministers and Officers of the Cathedral and

the boys of the School and Choir, in which the Head Grammar Master took precedence and was *censor morum* of the Hall.

Right through the history of The Kings' School runs the tale of the close connection of the See of Ely with the University of Cambridge. Peterhouse was founded for the accommodation of the "Bishop of Ely's Scholars." Between 1321-41 John de Crauden, the Prior, purchased a house in Cambridge and sent thither monks to improve their erudition. Upon the site of that house part of Trinity Hall was built, while the Ely scholars who went across the Cam to join other Benedictine monks when the new buildings were started formed a Monks' College, whereon part of Magdalene now stands.

Bishop John Morton (1478-1515) seems to have been the originator of sending scholars from Ely to Oxford, although his benefactions provided, also, for ten to go to Cambridge, as against twenty to Oxford. Bishop Alcock (1486-1500) obtained from Henry VII Letters Patent which led to the founding of Jesus College, Cambridge. Bishop James Stanley (1506-15), in bringing about the institution of St. John's College, Cambridge, also stipulated that the Bishops of Ely should be accounted secondary founders. He also compiled the Statutes of Jesus College, where he founded a Fellowship. It was at Jesus College, also, that the Cæsar Scholarships (Dean Cæsar, 1636) were tenable.

The pre-Reformation practice of sending scholars from Ely to the University was continued in connection with the School after its refoundation.

If one may judge from the number of scholars sent from Ely to Caius College, Cambridge, in the sixteenth century (similar particulars in relation to Peterhouse and Jesus are not available) it must have been one of the most important Grammar Schools in East Anglia at that period.

The most celebrated head master of Ely during the latter half of the sixteenth century was Thomas Speght. In 1572 he was a Minor Canon in addition to being Head Master. He was one of the earliest editors of Chaucer and, incidentally, had among his pupils Christopher, a younger brother of Hugh Walpole. Dr. Willett, also, was educated at Ely and lived to

be reckoned one of the best commentators and controversial writers of his age.

One glimpse of the School in the seventeenth century is gathered from the will of John Hayward, Rector of Coton, who mentions the great expense he incurred by educating his son at Ely and Charterhouse. The writings of Bentham prove that The Kings' School was still in existence during the eighteenth century, but there is some reason to suppose that it shared hard times, through the depletion of numbers, in common with so many other Grammar Schools during that period. Other writings of that time suggest that the main amusements of the boys were the spinning of tops and the trundling of hoops.

But if numbers were small in the eighteenth century some noted scholars were produced, of whom we may mention Dr. Burton, the Oxford scholar and writer, who sat under Dr. Samuel Bentham, and Thomas Knowles, son of a verger at Ely Cathedral, who graduated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and was the author of many theological works. He became a Prebendary of Ely in 1779.

Early in the nineteenth century the Head Master was giving what amounted to little more than private tuition to so few boys that part of The Kings' School was used for the housing of the pupils of the National School. The Report of the Cathedral Commissioners, appointed 1854, shows, however, that they found forty-two scholars being taught in two rooms over Ely Porta. At that time the Head Master, the Rev. John Ingle, of Trinity College, Cambridge, was receiving the meagre pittance of £120 per annum, while the Under-master had but £40 a year. This Head Master was a zealous and capable teacher and a good classical scholar. The Commission further reported that, in future, it would be for the benefit of the School for exhibitions to be granted on the basis of merit, rather than by reason of that "poverty" prescribed by the Caroline Statutes.

The Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners (1867-8) is interesting for the revelation of the fact that the boys were then passing under the style of King's Scholars, and although

not boarded at the expense of the Church, paid only a nominal fee of £4 a year for education, from which was deducted the stipend of £3 6s. 8d., so that only 13s. 4d. per annum was actually paid.

It would seem, too, that it was of rare occurrence for a Chorister to pass to the Grammar School as a King's Scholar. The School was then being carried on in three rooms over an archway at the entrance to the main precincts of the Cathedral. The thirty-six boys attending were divided into five forms, three of which were again split up into eight divisions, so there must have been plenty of individual instruction in the Latin, Greek and French which were taught. Most of the boys were the sons of farmers and tradesmen. The Non-Foundations paid £12 per annum for School fees, while the boarders, of whom there were less than a dozen, were all in the Head Master's House and paid from £40 to £46 a year, exclusive of School Fees.

The character of The Kings' School changed considerably under the Rev. Richard Wingfield (1870-94). During his Headmastership Hereward Hall was built, and on his retirement there were ninety boarders and but a score of day boys on the Roll. Richard Wingfield came from Stony Stratford, bringing with him eighteen boys, and practically refounded Ely.

Further changes came about under the Charity Commissioners' Scheme of 1879, as amended in 1921, and under these two schemes the School is now governed. The name of "The Ely Cathedral Grammar School" was ordained under the scheme of 1879, which provided also that the twenty-four Scholars under the Tudor and Stuart Statutes should be replaced by twelve Scholarships of an annual value of £12, the holders to be known as "King's Scholars." One of these scholarships is always reserved for a chorister, or former chorister, of the Cathedral Church of Ely.

In the earliest times teaching was undoubtedly carried on in the Cloisters and Scriptorium of the Abbey, but in 1448 John Downham instituted a proper schoolroom. By the time of the Dissolution, however, as we learn from Bentham, there must have been four schoolrooms and two, if not three, dormi-

tories. On the refoundation by Henry VIII the Malt Garner was fitted up for the housing of the Grammar School.

It is interesting to note that, as in the case of St. Albans, the School was at one time located in the Great Gateway to the Abbey, known as Ely Porta. It is further interesting to note that the house built by Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III, is now the Head Master's House, while the Chapel built by Prior Crauden (1321-41) in the eighteenth or nineteenth year of Edward II is now the School Chapel.

It has been said already that Edward the Confessor was *in statu pupillari* at Ely; there are some who maintain also that it provided the education of Alfred the Great, while others maintain that the steward to St. Etheldreda, mentioned as a "paedagogus," should rightfully be regarded as the first "Head Master." All that can really be claimed is continuity in the life of the School since its refoundation by Henry VIII, for there is a list of head masters and other evidence to cover that period. Before that time, undoubtedly, a few boys were taught Latin, Grammar and other subjects as already set forth.

The Porta or Great Schoolroom, the Dining Hall, the Head Master's House, Prior Crauden's Chapel, the Gymnasium and Carpenter's Shop are all buildings of such antiquity as to connect the Ely School unmistakably with the past, yet there is an air about the School in the twentieth century, lively, modern, and business-like, which shows that the ghosts of an honourable past have not been allowed to become an incubus to overshadow the present.

The Kings' School, Ely, to-day exhibits all the signs of modernity. The fresh vitality which has flushed the veins of this old School has been given to it by the far-sighted policy of understanding and sympathetic Deans, who, whilst devoutly revering the study of the Classics, yet had no deep-rooted opposition to the Sciences.

But, above all, the School has been fortunate in the choice of its last two Head Masters, Edward Henry Blakeney and Thomas James Kirkland. Under their guidance, the numbers have increased from 40 to 170, the majority of whom are boarders. They have employed every modern method in im-

proving the standard of the School, and Old Eleans of 50 and 60 years of age are amazed at the convenience and amenities the boys enjoy as compared with their own day.

Canon Kirkland, who succeeded Mr. Blakeney in the dark days of the War, has magnificently continued the splendid work of his predecessor. He has spared neither time nor expense in bringing the School up-to-date. The School has an electrical plant and a lighting system of its own, and central heating. He presented the beautiful Hill House unconditionally to the School, and started the fund for the restoration of the Undercroft of Prior Crauden's Chapel. Earlier in his Head-mastership, he caused the old Tithe Barn to be converted into a Gymnasium and Carpenter's Shop. During his time also, the new Laboratory has been equipped; the Great Schoolroom has been re-decorated and School groups hung on the walls.

As befits a great scientist, Canon Kirkland has interested himself particularly in the subjects of health and food. He has had built new classrooms with a sensible system of ventilation. He is himself an expert on the subject of vitamins, and has revolutionized the dietary of the School, with the result that Ely has a magnificent health record.

In the last half-century, Old Eleans have gained international caps in football and hockey, have played cricket for the Gentlemen and for their counties, and have been awarded Blues at cricket, football and athletics. Games are now arranged on the House System, and with three "halves" a week and other free periods, every boy has full opportunity to participate in this important branch of School life, in the best conditions. Football is coached by two Cambridge Blues, cricket by two County players, rowing by an expert College man; fives, badminton, and tennis are played, whilst there is a great variety of indoor games, including billiards.

Ely School has a great and growing reputation for work and games, and during the last ten years every available place in the School has been filled. The pupils are drawn from all parts of the globe, and to the ends of the earth they carry the spirit of Ely when their school-days are over.

EPSOM COLLEGE

IT was John Propert who, in the middle of the last century, first conceived the plan of a foundation for the benefit of the sons of doctors, and an "asylum" for those members of the medical profession who had fallen on evil times. In so doing, he founded the public school at first known as the Royal Medical Benevolent College, and later as Epsom College.

The titles "Medical" and "Benevolent" were finally removed in 1903 through the agency of the late Lord Rosebery, who was for many years President of the College, showing the keenest interest in its welfare. Yet it may be doubted whether the narrow ideas conveyed in these names were ever really present in the minds of the Founders. As early as 1851 we find them protesting in the *Lancet* against the idea that the new school was intended exclusively for the sons of medical men, or even for those training for the medical profession. Certainly from the earliest days the curriculum was like that of any other public school, though offering special facilities for the preliminary study of Medicine, just as other notable schools offer special facilities for the Church, the Services, or individual professions.

Under the presidency of the Earl Manvers and warmly supported by such notable men as Nathaniel Clifton and Sir E. H. Sieveking, M.D., John Propert's scheme met with success and in 1852 a site was secured on Epsom Downs. The first event connecting the College with Epsom was the formal acquisition of the land and the planting of a stake to betoken occupancy. At a dinner held in December of that year, it was announced that "it was Her Majesty's intention to extend her most gracious patronage to the College as soon as it was in a condition to receive it."

In July, 1853, the first stone was laid of the future College. It may now be seen on the right hand of the Grand Entrance,

but without its intended inscription, for H.R.H. The Prince Consort, who had promised to lay the stone, was at the last moment unfortunately taken ill and prevented from coming. The ceremony, which took place some hours after the time fixed, was performed by the President in the presence of some 500 persons.

Exactly two years later the buildings, erected in the third pointed style, of brick with stone facings, were completed. The whole scheme, however, was never carried out, and a great portion of a western wing was not built, probably from lack of funds. The front was to be nearly a thousand feet in length, the wings to be divided into suites of apartments and accommodation thus given for 100 medical men and the widows of medical men. As a fact there was only provision made in the eastern wing for about twenty-five pensioners.

In June, 1855, the College was formally opened by the Prince Consort himself, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales.

Although the buildings were now ready, the active life of school did not begin until October 10, four months after the official opening, when 100 boys entered under the Head-mastership of the Rev. Mr. (later Dr.) Robinson Thornton, a fine scholar and a brilliant linguist.

Under his guidance the School grew rapidly and won many scholastic successes. The College was very limited by comparison in those days; cricket was played on the Downs, the ground still showing traces of the bank that marked its limits. Fresh buildings, however, sprang up rapidly. In 1857 the Chapel was opened; in 1862 Big School was erected and a large dormitory added as well as a swimming bath. In the following year a fresh block of rooms for Pensioners was built and named, in memory of the Prince Consort, "The Albert Wing," but Propert's idea of having pensioners residing in the School grounds was gradually found to be impracticable and certainly of no advantage to the School. The pensioners were therefore given monetary grants to enable them to live elsewhere and their houses were given over to married masters.

By 1870, Dr. Thornton had resigned on being appointed

Warden of Glenalmond, his successor being the Rev. de Lancy West, D.D. It was he who first developed the scientific side of the School, and may be called a pioneer of Modern Education. In 1884, the authorities of St. Mary's and St. Thomas's Hospitals offered scholarships to boys from Epsom, other hospitals soon following their example. To-day there are nearly twenty scholarships offered annually by the London Hospitals to boys from Epsom College.

The Head Master's House was built in 1873 through the generosity of Sir Erasmus Wilson, who will be best remembered by the public in connection with bringing to England the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle. In 1877 the Infirmary was added. The same year saw the acquisition of the present cricket ground and the founding of the Epsomian Club.

A still greater change was the introduction of the House system, the College being divided at first into four Houses, named after four of its greatest benefactors in Robert Carr, Robert Forest, John Propert and Lord Granville, at that time President of the School.

It was the introduction of the House system, decided on by the Council, which led to the resignation of Dr. West in 1885. His successor, the Rev. Cecil Wood, lived only four years. The Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, from Marlborough, began a long and successful reign in 1889. An erudite scholar and a firm disciplinarian, he set himself from the outset to improve the scholarship standard, raise the tone, and at the same time, increase the number of boys.

The increase in the numbers of the School rendered it necessary to provide more accommodation, and the Council decided to build a separate preparatory school for 100 boys, to be called "Lower School," in the grounds, and to enlarge the Chapel. This was done and in July, 1895, the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, laid the foundation-stone of the Lower School in the presence of Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria. The building, which was completed in 1897, was later divided into two Houses, named after Sir Joseph Fayrer and Sir Constantine Holman, the latter for many years Treasurer of the College.

Meanwhile, according to the plans of Sir Arthur Blomfield, the East End of the Chapel had been enlarged, and in 1903 the memorial window on the North side was unveiled by Mr. Winston Churchill, in memory of old boys who had died in the South African War.

In 1905, the College celebrated its Jubilee and the Old Boys commemorated the occasion by putting a very fine stained-glass window in the East end of the Chapel.

With the help of generous legacies, the Chemical Laboratory was enlarged in 1901, while in 1909 the Biological Laboratories were rebuilt.

In 1914, after completing twenty-five years of noble service, Smith-Pearse laid down the reins, which were taken up by the Rev. W. J. Barton, formerly Assistant Master at Winchester.

The years of the Great War were difficult for all schools. Yet notable changes were effected, and indeed from then onwards to the present time, hardly a year has passed without the erection of new buildings or the adaptation of existing ones.

In 1922, the present Head Master, the Rev. A. C. Powell, was appointed, and under his guidance the College has gone from strength to strength. To-day there are 450 boys in ten Houses, fine new science buildings, with lecture theatres, several laboratories for chemistry, physics and biology, two large museums, ablution rooms, including one adjoining the covered swimming bath (for use prior to entering the latter), gymnasium, rifle range and drill hall, armoury, carpenter's shop, music-rooms, library, art- and reading-rooms, tuck-shop, clothing store, laundry, tennis, squash and fives courts, cricket pavilion, and scout hut.

In 1927, the wise step was taken of abolishing the preparatory school as such and converting it into two Houses for boys of normal public school age.

In 1931, the old Infirmary was converted into an additional House for boys of 12 to 14 years of age, and a magnificent Sanatorium, the first to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, was built, containing fifty beds (with space for more), operating theatre and X-ray department. The opening ceremony was performed by Lord Dawson of Penn, a Vice-President of the College.

The records of recreation and games at the College are almost entirely wanting prior to 1870, which is a great pity for several old Epsomians appeared in the Varsity Rugby XV's and the English sides of early date. For example, E. P. Branfoot (1870-74), who captained Oxford. He was followed by a rather remarkable individual in J. Griffin (left 1878), who represented Edinburgh University, then Hampshire, then Wales. Their next most famous player was E. J. Moore, who captained Oxford and got his English cap in 1883. Other Internationals include R. W. Hamilton (Ireland), and F. S. Scott (England). Since the War a considerable number have gained International, County, Varsity or Hospital caps. Of post-war players, A. L. Novis (England), J. L. Reid (Ireland) and W. J. Taylor (England) all learnt their Rugby at Epsom, which has always been more of a Rugger school than a cricket one, though S. W. Scott (England and Australia in 1885), H. C. Pretty for Surrey and the brothers Heygate for Sussex are good cricketers whose names come readily to mind.

With the exception of rackets, which is not played, the College may be said to attain a sound level in all subsidiary games, without excelling at any particular one.

Fencing and boxing are very popular, the teams being generally above average; the School has reached the finals in the Bath Club Public Schools swimming, has won against such good sides as the Otters and has gained the Darnell Life Saving trophy. Athletics and Fives are taken seriously, but it was necessary to go back to George Nunn (Hurdles) to find an Epsom boy who held an English Championship. In 1936, however, T. L. Lockton, after finishing third in the Public Schools hurdles, won the English Junior Championship in the excellent time of 15.9 secs. He is a grandson of the famous C. L. Lockton who, as a boy of 16, won the English Open Long Jump Championship (see chapter on the Merchant Taylors' School).

ETON COLLEGE

IN 1440 King Henry VI established a Royal Foundation at Eton and called it "The College of the Blessed Marie of Etone beside Wyndsore." He founded, also, King's College, Cambridge, to which Eton "sendeth annually her ripe fruit."

Needless to say, Eton has perhaps more "peculiarities" than almost any other place of education.

The Fourth of June is one of Eton's great days, for then the time-honoured school celebrates its Speech Day and world-famous Old Etonians re-unite at their Alma Mater.

It is then, also, that the old Upper School is once more thronged by a large audience of Etonians and visitors who listen to selected passages in prose and verse recited by some of the senior boys, who, for the occasion, don evening clothes with silk stockings and knee-breeches.

The date is said to have been fixed to commemorate the birthday of King George III, who was a great patron of Eton. An Old Etonian suggests that the Procession of the Boats was probably the boys' idea for celebrating the event. In any case, processions of various kinds on the Thames were quite common, and Pepys, I think, refers to some in his day.

Other authorities suggest that the Fourth of June celebration, with its picturesque "Procession of Boats," represents the modern form of two much more ancient festivals.

Very long ago there was a custom at Eton of electing a Boy Bishop from among the scholars. This election took place upon the Feast of St. Hugh, November 17.

The practice was common in many schools, notable among them being St. Paul's. The custom was, however, prohibited by proclamation of Henry VIII in 1542, and, although it survived in some places well into the reign of Elizabeth, was probably at once abandoned at Eton, since it was certainly not extant when William Malim became Head Master in 1560.



(The Times.



(The Times

ETON COLLEGE

- I. " ABSENCE " IN WESTON'S YARD
- II. WALL GAME

The Boy Bishop and his assistants were usually known as "Nicholas and his Clerks," and robed in exact imitation of the clergy whose offices they parodied.

There is considerable divergence of opinion as to whether the "Eton Montem" succeeded the ritual of the proscribed Boy Bishops.

In favour of this theory a reasonable parallel may be drawn between the Boy Bishop and the Captain of Montem, the Deacons with the Salt-Bearers and the Bishop's pastoral staff with the Montem banner.

About the time of the Feast of the Conversion of Saint Paul each year, at nine o'clock on a morning chosen by the Head Master, the boys used to go out to the Hill (*ad montem*), where they initiated the freshmen of the year and from them exacted a small toll. Salt played a big part in the ceremony, and the procession, even in its earliest days, was of a military seeming.

After two hundred years had elapsed a rule was passed in 1775 that Montem could be allowed to interrupt the ordinary routine of the School only once in three years.

By that time the custom of collecting "salt," i.e. money, from all and sundry to help the Captain of Montem, who was the Senior Colleger, with his further education at Cambridge, had become well established.

A good deal of anxiety was often caused in this connection, since the Montem collection was worth anything from £200 to £800 to the lucky Montem Captain, and the boy who stood first in the School lists at the beginning of summer might lose his honorarium, if circumstances created among the seventy fellows at King's College, Cambridge, a vacancy, which the Senior Scholar was bound to fill within twenty days.

Therefore, on the night of the critical eve, all Collegers sat up until midnight. If no messenger had arrived by that hour there was a shout of "Montem Sure!" and the oak bedsteads in Long Chamber, which were hoisted up on end, were let fall down with a clatter, which could be heard even in distant Windsor.

During the eighteenth century Montem was frequently

attended by royalty, and in 1796 and 1799, George the Third, mounted on horseback, personally marshalled the crowd.

For this festival all the boys taking part were gorgeously apparelled and held titular rank. The Senior King's Scholar was Captain of Montem, and the next six King's Scholars were styled respectively, College Salt-Bearer, Marshall, Ensign, Lieutenant, Sergeant-Major and Steward. The other King's Scholars were Sergeants and Runners and the Captain of the Oppidans a Salt-Bearer; other Oppidans in the Sixth Form were Sergeants and of the Fifth Form, Corporals. These wore scarlet tail-coats, white trousers and cocked hats and carried swords.

The lower boys and Fifth Form Collegers were arrayed in blue coats with brass buttons, white waistcoats and trousers, and carried thin white poles, from which they were known as Pole-men.

The Salt-Bearers and Runners wore very fancy costumes and carried satin money-bags and painted staves with flat tops on which were engraved Latin or Greek texts.

The Salt-Bearers and Runners were accompanied by paid attendants, often armed with pistols, to protect them from foot-pads and highwaymen.

To those who gave money a pinch of salt was tendered; but, later, a little printed ticket bearing the date and the legend "*Mos pro lege*" or "*Pro More et Monte*" replaced the salt.

Montem began with a breakfast given in Hall by the Captain to the Sixth and Fifth Forms. "Absence" was then called, the boys marched twice round the School Yard and into Weston's Yard, where the Ensign waved the great emblazoned banner. The Corporals then drew their swords and severed the Pole-men's staves, after which the procession marched to Salt Hill, stepping to the martial music of two or three regimental bands.

On the crest of Salt Hill the ceremony closed with the Ensign again waving the banner, and "Absence" was called on the Hill at midday, after which there was a general adjournment to the Castle and Windmill Inns for luncheon.

Fifth Form boys were allowed to wear their scarlet Montem coats until the end of term and thereby earned the nick-name of "Lobsters." During the holidays these same scarlet coats were to be seen in many hunting fields.

By the early 'forties the Great Western Railway was opened from Slough and brought many undesirable people from London; so in 1847 Montem was prohibited, Dr. Hawtrey compensating the Senior Colleger with a gift of £200 from his own pocket.

Since Dr. Hawtrey put an end to an ancient custom, the Fourth of June has gained greater importance as a special gathering-day for Old Etonians.

Just as one may find a parallel between the ceremonies attending the election of the Boy Bishop and the pilgrimage to Salt Hill, so, also, may one trace an analogy between the Montem march and the Procession of the Boats, which starts from Brocas every Fourth of June. The principal procession now is below bridge in the evening with fireworks.

In the early days of this unique water carnival crews certainly wore distinctive costumes, which were dictated by the fancy of the moment. For example, the crew of the ten-oared *Monarch*, the first boat in order of precedence, have, upon several occasions, appeared as galley-slaves chained to their oars.

Early in the nineteenth century, however, fancy costumes gave place to a regular uniform, resembling closely that which is now worn.

The uniform decreed comprised a dark-blue cloth jacket and a straw hat with the name of the boat embroidered on the hat ribbon. Boys in the Upper Boats wore dark-blue trousers and those in the Lower Boats trousers of white jean.

The coxswains, however, continued to wear such fancy costumes as their own inclination dictated until 1828, after which year Royal Navy uniforms were adopted, each cox being clad as an admiral, captain or lieutenant, according to the precedence of the boat he steered.

Upon festive occasions the ordinary tillers of the boats were replaced by others fashioned like serpents and garlanded with oak leaves.

In early days each boat sported a large distinctive flag—

possibly another link with Montem ; there was also the custom of carrying an extra person, who was called a "sitter." It was his "privilege" to provide refreshment—mostly of a liquid nature—for the crew.

Boating was not formally recognized by the School authorities until 1840, although boys had, by then, been left free from interference on the river for the best part of fifty years.

At Eton, the Captains of the Field and of the Wall are held in estimation, but he who has the greatest veneration of all is the Captain of the Boats.

Cricket is a very popular game at Eton, and the annual match with Harrow is one of the big events of the year. Some of the Eton grounds have curious names ; among these are Upper Club, Middle Club, Lower Club, Upper Sixpenny, Sixpenny, and there used to be "Refuse" games for any Fifth Form boy not picked up in regular games.

The cricketers were the first to be allowed exemption from "Six o'clock absence," when playing in a match in Upper Club, and the circumstances in which the "Wet Bobs" secured a similar privilege, and also permission to row at Henley Regatta, are singularly characteristic of Eton traditions.

The terms "Wet Bobs" and "Dry Bobs" require some explanation. Any boy who could pay for a "lock-up" or a "chance" was allowed on the river when he pleased, but to gain this privilege he had first to satisfy a "passing" master by ocular demonstration that he could swim far enough to reach the shore if upset in midstream. As bathing was not permitted in the early weeks of summer term boys who had come to Eton since the end of the previous summer had to remain "Dry Bobs" until opportunity offered for them to pass the swimming test.

In 1870 the last election to scholarships at King's took place, and, apart from the procession of boats to Surly Hall, the usual riotous festivities of Electiontide were abandoned. As a set-off against the forfeited festivities in College the members of the Upper Boats, Captain of the Lower Boats, the Cricket Eleven and several others, numbering about fifty in all, were allowed to attend the Oppidan Dinner at the White

Hart Hotel, Windsor, over which the Captain of the Boats presided annually, towards the end of July.

This dinner was neither regulated nor suppressed by the School authorities. Several scandals occurred and, in 1860, R. H. Blake-Humfrey, prompted by Edmond Warre, a master who had just taken on the coaching of the oarsmen, went to the Head Master and offered to give up the Oppidan Dinner if the Eight might be allowed to row at Henley. He agreed, also, to abandon "Check Nights," upon which the three Upper Boats had been accustomed to row up to Surly Hall in their gala dress for the purpose of supping on duck, green peas and champagne, if they might have "boating bills" to excuse them from attending Six o'clock Absence, so that two long boats could row to a point beyond Maidenhead Lock.

To both of these proposals the Head Master gave his consent.

The great days of Eton rowing had commenced, and by 1882 leave from Six o'clock Absence could always be obtained for an Eight if they undertook to row as far as Boulter's Lock, a good afternoon's work.

Dr. Warre, who advised the Captain of the Boats from 1860 until 1884, in which year he became Head Master, and his successors, Mr. S. A. Donaldson and Mr. R. S. de Hevilland, taught the boys to manage their own affairs, the old custom of employing professional watermen to row "stroke" was abandoned, and the Captain and his Committee established an authority such as but few schoolboys enjoy. For instance, it is still customary for the Captain, each day, to *invite* the coach to take charge of the Eight.

In many other respects sporting pastimes at Eton enjoy peculiar distinctions.

The first mention of hurdling in athletic history is found in relation to races held at most of the tutors' and dames' houses as long ago as 1837; the "School Mile" was instituted in 1856 and decided on a measured stretch of high road, instead of on the track, as at other schools; but it was not until 1862 that the Master of the Oppidan pack of beagles, having surplus funds in hand, purchased prizes for jumping, throwing the hammer and kindred athletic events.

Three years later athletic sports were properly constituted under the auspices of the Captain of the Boats, who, to this day, still appoints the officials and arranges the programme. A state of things which must in itself be unique.

It may be added, in connection with the houses just referred to, that until late in the last century, some of the boarding-houses were kept by assistant-masters and the remainder by "dominies" or "dames," and, long after the "dominies" had disappeared, the teachers of mathematics, science and French were accounted "dames," so that the old title still obtained.

Eton has the distinction of possessing its own pack of beagles. Long ago some Collegers combined to establish a small pack in direct contravention of the ancient statutes, and although at one time the total pack consisted of "One long-backed Scotch terrier, whose movements were directed by a Master and two Whips," the boys, in emulation of their elders, decided to adopt a distinctive button. It bore the legend "E.C.H.," standing, of course, for "Eton College Hunt," and it is amusing to remember that the Head Master of that time, Dr. E. C. Hawtrey, noting this new addition to the costume of some boys, was pleasantly flattered by what he mistook for the wearers' delicately intended compliment to himself.

None the less, beagling involved going out of bounds and was, for a time, proscribed.

In the year of the Indian Mutiny some Oppidans started a rival pack, which was given official recognition in 1864. Three years later the two packs were amalgamated, and in due course the Eton College Hunt uniform of brown-velvet cap and coat and white knickerbockers was evolved, and kennels erected in Agar's Plough. The Master's silver horn has been in use since 1864.

Eton has other individual games, one of which, the Wall Game, remains unique, while another, "Eton Fives," has been adopted by other schools.

The *Nugæ Etonenses*, written in 1775 or 1776, makes reference to "Scrambling Walls" and "Shirking Walls," as being among the games played by the boys.

The latter was a form of Fives, of which more will be said presently, and "Scrambling Walls" may have been football as played "at the Wall."

There are two football games played at Eton, one "at the Wall," the other "in the Field." The latter, which is very much like Association, is played by everybody, and of late years Rugby has been added.

The origin of this Wall Game, so incomprehensible to those who have never played it, is quite obscure, but it cannot have started earlier than the beginning of the eighteenth century, since the Wall between the Playing Fields and the Slough Road, which is the scene of the St. Andrew's Day struggles, was not built until 1717.

Apparently a great tree, as well as the Wall itself, had something to do with the early days of the game; for, although the arboreal monarch has long since vanished, it is mentioned as a "goal" in books describing Eton life of a century and a quarter ago.

I have made numerous inquiries about this tree, and one Old Etonian, who was at the College from 1882 to 1888, writes:

"I believe there was a tree at the Wall, known as 'bad calx,' which had disappeared before my time. There still is a tree which is used as a goal; the door into the Head Master's garden is used as the other goal."

The names "good" and "bad calx" arose, I think, because in the former the ball cannot be pushed behind owing to the presence of the Head Master's garden wall and, in consequence, any number of "shies" can be obtained; in "bad calx," if the ball is pushed past the line of the tree and there is nothing to stop it the game is re-started from the centre.

The great match of the year takes place on St. Andrew's Day on a narrow strip of ground adjoining the wall of the Slough Road, the teams comprising eleven Collegers and as many selected Oppidans.

In 1860 the Field Eleven adopted a parti-colour scarlet and Eton blue shirt and a pork-pie cap as their distinctive dress. In the following year the peculiar head-dress was replaced by an ordinary cap, and white flannel trousers with

light blue and scarlet stripes were added to the costume. The Wall Eleven preferred a cap and shirt of dark blue and red, in bands.

A few years later Houses began to adopt their own distinctive caps and shirts, but the subsequent system of "colours" at Eton is too big a subject to be dealt with here.

"Shirking Walls" is held to be a variety of Fives which owed its distinctive character to the accidental shape of the "court," in which the game was played exclusively up to the year 1848. In the preceding year the hitherto unpretentious game had been accorded official recognition by Dr. Hawtrey, who, at the instigation of Mr. E. H. Pickering and Mr. J. G. Mountain, laid the foundation-stone of some new Fives Courts in Trotman's Yard on the Dorney Road, and placed them in bounds on December 4, 1847.

These new courts were faithfully copied by the builders to combine the peculiarities of the old site between the buttresses of the Collegiate Church, which make up the distinctive features of "Eton Fives."

It is significant of the popularity of the game at Eton between Christmas and Easter, that although there were but the two courts referred to in 1848, by 1910 fifty courts were hardly sufficient for the needs of a thousand-odd Etonians.

Prior to the opening of the Fives Courts in Trotman's Yard it was only possible for Etonians to play their own particular game between the buttresses on the north side of the Chapel in the School Yard. Neither the paved courts nor the steps leading up to the north door of the Chapel were, of course, intended by the royal founder of the College for the purposes for which many generations of Etonians have used them; but, still, the two paved courts afforded good sport to a couple of players apiece, and at the foot of the stairs leading up to the north door of the Chapel, a larger space, although obstructed on the left by the end of a stone balustrade, allowed of four boys playing together, two between the buttresses and the other two behind them on a flat platform at a slightly lower level.

The end of the stone balustrade, above referred to, inci-

dentally, supplies the prototype of the "Pepper-box," which is still an essential part of an Eton Fives Court all the world over. Two other characteristics of courts designed for the Eton Game is their division into two parts by a "Step" and a small opening between the buttress and the "Step," which is called "The Hole."

"Shirking" is a term which will be very familiar to an older generation of Etonians, for the "Shirking" convention was still in full force a little more than half a century ago.

Early in the nineteenth century the system of bounds was a curious one. Collegers were confined to the School Yard, Weston's Yard and the Playing Fields, and should a boy using the Long Walk in front of Upper School see a master approaching, he was expected to "shirk" him by hiding behind the wall or a tree. The absurdity of bounds in those days is found in the circumstance that most boys had to go outside them in order to reach the rooms of their tutors. There was, it is true, no definite rule that the boys should not make use of the streets of Eton and Windsor, but the master who met one face to face had the power to punish or send him back to College. Likewise, a Sixth Form boy could send back a "Lower Boy," unless he had been given his "Liberties."

To make the position still more anomalous, although the boys were allowed to boat on the Thames or to walk on the Terrace at Windsor, they could neither reach the Boathouse in Brocas Lane nor the Castle without going out of bounds. Eton High Street did not come within bounds, officially, until 1860.

Thus arose the system and curious etiquette of "shirking." For instance, any Eton boy seeing a master coming along the street at once dived into the nearest shop and stayed there until he had passed. On the other hand, etiquette forbade the master to turn round, or to seek delinquents, and so he might be safely followed at a sensible distance.

So far as punishment is concerned it may be said that the wholesale system of flogging boys for idleness was almost entirely abolished by Dr. Warre, *c.* 1884. Under the new system offenders, who would previously have been "put in the bill," were given "white tickets," involving temporary

stoppages of all leave, or were put in the "Tardy Book," with equally unpleasant consequences.

A "bill" was a slip of paper, of a special size and shape, used by masters for reporting delinquents. Therefore, to be "put in the bill," in the old days at all events, was tantamount to being booked for a flogging.

A story is told of the misfortunes of a batch of candidates for confirmation, who went up to the terrible John Keate (c. 1809), and, not being allowed to explain, were all soundly "swished" because their names were inscribed on a piece of paper identical in size and shape with the usual execution "bill."

An Etonian of fifty years ago referred to a flogging he had received as a "swishing," and it was quite common, after the operation, for the victim to obtain the remnants of the birch, decorate it with blue ribbon and hang it in his room as an ornament.

The practical abolition of the birch in the middle 'eighties was not altogether popular with most of the boys, who regarded "lines" and "extra pupil room" as much more unpleasant forms of punishment.

"Bever" will be a term remembered by perhaps a few very elderly Old Etonians. It is a relic of the distant days when the hours of work were considerably relaxed after the Feast of St. John, in May, and the boys were allowed a *siesta* in the schoolroom after dinner and only awakened for "Bever" at three o'clock.

This "Bever" consisted of bread and beer, and was supplied to the Collegers and their friends daily at 3 p.m. during the summer months. The custom survived at Eton until 1890.

Another interesting old custom was that of "sending up verses for play." It originated with the granting by the Provost to the School of a half-holiday on Thursdays, at the request of a sixth-form boy who had prepared a specially good exercise. The boy who was thus, himself, "sent up for play" was let off eleven o'clock school on Thursday morning to write out on gilt-edged paper the exercise he was to present to the Provost for the purpose of obtaining the half-holiday.

It is interesting to note that these exercises are preserved in the College Library and that from them the three series of the *Musæ Etonenses* are mainly compiled.

Among the many things ordained by the old statutes of Henry VI is one providing that, on the day appointed, two Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, shall go to Eton "with not more than ten horses" for the election of "a number of Scholars larger than that of the actual vacancies at King's, from among the Eton Scholars, disregarding the instances, prayers or requests of kings, queens, princes, prelates, noblemen or others."

This statute further enacts that "The first Scholar on the indenture shall always go into residence at King's within twenty days of the receipt of the summons announcing a vacancy there."

Scholars for Eton were similarly elected and each received, yearly, a gown and hood. The Scholars and Choristers were supplied also with clothing and bedding. On reaching the age of fifteen each boy was required to swear, *inter alia*, that he possessed not more than five marks a year and would not reveal the secrets of the College.

The Commensals, according to the old statutes, were to be the sons of noblemen and of special friends of the College up to the number of twenty, and were to be allowed to sleep and board in College.

Under the new statutes the King's Scholars, or Collegers, number at least seventy, about a dozen vacancies occurring each year. Boys are not eligible for election who have not reached their twelfth or who have passed their fourteenth birthday on 1st June preceding the election.

Foundation Scholars are educated and lodged in College at the expense of the College.

Other boys, known as Oppidans, are admitted between the ages of twelve and fourteen years upon passing the entrance examination which determines their place in the school.

At Eton the boys set in authority over their fellows are called Præpostors. The name has survived from the foundation of Eton in 1440 right up to the present day, although the

qualifications of præpostors and their duties have changed considerably.

Nowadays, the præpostor, monitor or prefect holds much the same office in every school, but in the days when Eton was beginning four præpostors had charge of the Long Chamber, four held sway "in the field, when they play, for fyghtyng, rent clothis, blew eyes, or sich like," and there was one in Hall, also a *Præpostor Immundorum* "for yll-kept hedys, unwasshed facys, fowle clothis and sich other."

In those days the Usher entered the schoolroom at 6 a.m. and, kneeling down, said Prayers; afterwards, while he was teaching the Lower Forms, the ordinary præpostors made out their lists of late-comers, but the *Præpostor Immundorum* made careful inspection of the faces and hands of his schoolfellows!

Contrary to the usual interpretation of the term, as being synonymous of a responsible person, the "*custos*" at Eton in the sixteenth century was the dunce.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE

IT may almost be said that Haileybury started with ready-made traditions, when the College was founded in 1862. And this in a double sense ; for the Rev. Arthur Gray Butler, the first Head Master, brought the Rugby tradition with him, and the ghost of " John Company " still haunted the place.

In 1802 the Honourable East India Company decided upon the foundation in England of a College wherein future Indian Civil Servants might be prepared together for their coming careers. A site was selected at Hertford Heath and William Wilkins, R.A., who had designed the National Gallery, to which Haileybury still bears a strong resemblance, was instructed to prepare plans.

In 1806 the students moved into the buildings which are still the principal part of Haileybury College. Old Haileybury, however, was to enjoy no long history, for the Indian Mutiny of 1857 brought the rule of the Honourable East India Company to an end.

The Company then decided to abandon its expensive establishment in Hertfordshire. The place stood empty for a long time, until the remnants of the Company's Army was quartered in the College, pending disbandment.

In 1861 Mr. Stephen Austin, of the great firm of Hertford printers, suggested the foundation of Haileybury College ; the scheme was developed in consultation with Dean Bowers, the Rev. Lowther Barrington, Abel Smith and Robert Hanbury, and a meeting was held at Mr. Hanbury's residence in London on March 21, 1862, when the scheme for New Haileybury was confirmed and established.

A month later the Rev. Arthur Gray Butler, then an assistant master at Rugby, accepted the Head-mastership of the new school, which was opened on September 21, 1862.

The first Haileyburians to reach the place found it in a

dismal state, following upon three years of utter neglect. The Quadrangle was little better than a meadow, the rooms and Chapel were musty with decay, and the badly gravelled paths were cumbered with newly arrived furniture and effects.

Two old retainers of the East India College, Benjamin Jones and George Dorset, had been taken over by the new authorities, and it was Dorset's very literal interpretation of orders which served to make confusion worse confounded on the opening day.

His instructions were to collect all the keys as the boys arrived and to hand them over to Mrs. Cope, the Matron, in order that she might unpack the boxes. George got the keys all right, but he handed them over in a solid heap, without a single label. History, fortunately perhaps, does not record what Mrs. Cope said to George, for the Matron was apt to be short in her temper at times.

"Mr." Jones, as he was always called, was the creator of one of New Haileybury's earliest traditions. When the effects of the East India College were sold he purchased a fine mahogany table and a tremendous sideboard, which are still in use in Common Room, and upon the possession of these pieces of furniture, he was wont to declare, the prosperity of the place depended.

His memory is commemorated in the Chapel pulpit. In Chapel, also, there is a tablet to the memory of George Dorset, the *custos benignus* of Dr. Bradley's school song *Carmen Hailey-buriense*.

Three of the original four blocks of buildings, A, B and D, had been converted into long dormitories for forty boys apiece, while C block was retained much in its original form, to serve as studies for the senior boys. At first, only two dormitories were opened. Mr. C. Walford was Master of the upper and Mr. Hensley of the lower one. The Houses then, and till quite recently, wore blue and red striped caps, and new "houses," or dormitories, were opened as they were needed. Each was named after some former distinguished Indian Civil Servant who had received his education at Old Haileybury. Thus we get Lawrence, Bartle Frere, Trevelyan, Thomason, Colvin and Edmonstone among the familiar House names. Hailey House took its name from Hailey Hall, where Professor Malthus and

others lived, and "Highfield" is a special house, at which the fees are rather higher than for the rest of the School. The "New Houses," as they were styled for many years after their completion in 1879, are named after the three principals of the original East India College—Batten, Le Bas, and Melville.

For the first few years the "Reds" and the "Blues," as they were then called, although they are now Lawrence and Trevelyan Houses, proved quite unbeatable in games, and the great event of the term was the final battle between them for Cock House honours. The rivalry between these houses grew so great that it was carried into private life and, as those were the days when "milling" was still prevalent and popular, there were some very pretty fights between the partisans of the Blues and the Reds.

The first call-over list, comprising fifty-four names, is still preserved in the Library at Haileybury. The third year was begun with two hundred and fifty-five boys in residence.

Among the new boys of 1864 was W. E. Russell. He left in 1871, but returned seven years later as a master, with which duties he combined those of Bursar from 1890 to 1908. During the years he held office Mr. Russell did a great deal to preserve, in the pages of the *Haileyburian*, the early history of New Haileybury.

From the first it was intended that Haileybury should be an institution for the sons of people of moderate means, and sons of clergymen have always paid £10, or so, a year less than is required of the laity. The three Senior School Prefects, and six others they have the right to elect, enjoy the privilege of taking breakfast and tea in a separate room still called "Elysium"; otherwise, the whole School has its meals in Hall. In the dormitories the beds are divided from each other by low partitions and in some there is a curtained-off space at the head for privacy. Each dormitory has its dormitory class-room attached, which is rigidly confined to the younger boys of the House.

The Prefect system obtains and there is a moderate and well-defined amount of fagging. All School Prefects, apart from being in "Elysium," enjoy special privileges. They are allowed

to wear coloured pull-overs and to carry sticks and use umbrellas. They may bathe for as long and as often as they like in Summer Term, and need only a verbal leave off lock-up, but only the three Senior School Prefects may be out until 10.30 p.m. School Prefects may fag any boy who is faggable; they can punish on their own account, within certain limits, but must obtain the Housemaster's permission to beat a boy.

In 1867 Mr. Butler resigned the Head-mastership, owing to ill-health. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. H. Bradby of Rugby and Harrow, who ruled wisely and well until 1888. In his days the *Haileyburian* was started, and the present Chapel consecrated.

For a long time the Old Chapel had been a place of torture on hot summer days to the small boys and the masters in charge of them, who were consigned to the gallery; but, still, former generations were fond of the old place (now the Library), with its queer stove and the harmonium blocking up the gangway, and there were many regrets when Sir Arthur Blomfield was asked to get out plans for a new Chapel.

This Chapel was consecrated on June 27, 1877. On October 4 in the next year the dome was destroyed by fire, but the masters, boys and staff succeeded in saving the rest of the building. In 1936 the Chapel was partially rebuilt and re-decorated throughout, with the result that the present restored building is one of real beauty and dignity.

Nowadays Cloisters are sanctuary, but in the old days there were many unseemly struggles at Chapel door, since those who could get in before the door closed were counted in time. The cry "Running" was often heard in dormitories at the last minute before Chapel, and served as a warning to the tardy to make haste. The custom followed later by which if you are inside the Cloisters when the clock strikes you are safe, but outside, by even half an inch, you are late.

The Rev. J. Robertson, of Harrow, succeeded Dr. Bradby, with whose head-mastership are associated the chemical laboratory, new form-rooms, gymnasium and carpenter's shop. The Bradby Hall was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield to perpetuate the second Head Master's memory.



[J. Dixon-Scott,

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE

Mr. Robertson was succeeded in 1890 by the Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton, who went on to the Head-mastership of Eton in 1905 and was succeeded by the Rev. St. J. B. Wynne-Willson, a Rugby master, who in 1911 found the call of the Downs so strong to a Wiltshire man that he migrated to the Head-mastership of Marlborough, to become later Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Council then chose a layman in Mr. F. B. Malim, Head Master of Sedbergh, but Mr. Malim took over the control of Wellington College, in 1922, when Mr. J. Talbot came into power. He ruled until 1934 and was then succeeded by the Rev. E. F. Bonhote, another Rugby Master.

It was in the first year of Mr. Malim's head-mastership that the Jubilee of Haileybury College was celebrated and the foundation-stone of new Big School was laid by the Duchess of Albany. Big School was opened in 1914 by Lord Sydenham. It is a magnificent building, accommodating 1,000 people and furnished with beautiful oak chairs, all given by Old Haileyburians and masters, carved with their names; and with oak benches presented by groups of four or five friends or brothers, by parents in commemoration of sons, or by a number of boys in the same house.

In 1914 a miniature rifle range was presented to Haileybury by Colonel Young, and in 1934 a very complete block of Science buildings was erected on Hailey Field.

Games play a very important part in the life of the Haileybury boy, and it has been a precept of the place from the very beginning that the masters should take a keen interest in the whole life of the School.

With the first Head Master and with two of his assistant masters, Mr. Ash and Mr. Walford, all appointed from Rugby to Haileybury on its foundation, it was but natural that the new school should adopt the Rugby Football code.

Dr. Butler's keenness for the game is exemplified in the story of how he rode up to the edge of the Terrace Field upon one occasion when a "Sixth and School" match was in progress and, dismounting, handed his horse over to young Edwyn Hoskyns, afterwards Bishop of Southwell, pulled off his coat, and precipitated himself into a scrum.

Haileybury has always been primarily a Rugger school. Early Oxford and Cambridge sides were full of Old Haileyburians, and E. T. Gurdon, who captained the English XV from 1883 to 1886, was in *Vanity Fair* as the representative of English Rugby Football. Names of Haileybury Rugby players that stand out in the history of the last twenty years are J. G. G. Birkett, V. M. Coates, W. P. Geen, J. R. B. Worton, T. L. B. Tennant, F. W. Roberts and, among recent blues, G. A. C. Hamilton, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, J. H. F. Edmiston and F. M. Heywood. The School plays Bedford, Dulwich, Tonbridge, Oundle and Harrow.

The most famous player recently produced by Haileybury is the Irish Captain, G. V. Stephenson, who played regularly for Ireland after leaving school and had upwards of forty International caps to his credit.

In 1885, a large number of Old Haileyburians, from a subscription organized by C. Gurdon, gave a silver football for Cock House in the Christmas term. Until quite recently this trophy, to the accompaniment of singing and cheering, was carried in procession round the Quadrangle on one of the last nights of the term before returning to its old home or being transferred to its new resting-place.

A boy who has been awarded his XV Colours may, on week-days, wear a coloured pull-over, or the XV sweater, and may wear XXX or XV stockings at any time, but must not don the XV jersey except for a match. He may kick a ball or play with a ball anywhere on XX Acre or Terrace, whereas non-colours must carry the ball to their appointed grounds.

A Colour may use a "Big Side Ball" for Chuckabout, but he need not attend House Chuckabouts. He need not wear a cap in Easter or Winter terms if he is wearing a scarf and is changed.

The School cricket has improved considerably of late years. The oldest cricket matches are with Wellington and Uppingham, and Cheltenham have been met at Lord's since 1893. In this connection, all those who were present will long remember the excitement and the enthusiasm in 1912 when K. N. McKenzie took the last Cheltenham wicket and gave Haileybury the

victory by 11 runs. In 1934 the School was probably the best of the Public Schools cricket teams. Four of the XI were chosen to represent the Public Schools against the Army.

Cricket Colours have the privilege of wearing white flannels, boots and socks for nets and house matches, and may practise at Big Side nets when they choose. A Colour need not wear a cap if he is bearing evidence, such as his white boots or first or second XI square, that he is a Colour. He may sit on top of the "grubber," or walk across pavilion, and he may wear his first or second XI tie in the afternoons and in Chapel on Saturday nights.

Cricket and Fives both owe much to Mr. Ash and Mr. Reade, two of the original assistant masters, and cricket, in later years, to P. H. Latham (one of the finest of many fine Haileybury masters who have died in harness), H. D. Hoke and F. J. Seabrooke.

Squash racquets is a game already achieving great popularity. The Inter-Schools Championship has been won twice by a Haileybury boy. The School possess four fine modern courts.

Boxing has always been prominent and, since the War and the abandonment of the Aldershot competitions, Haileybury, with Bedford, Dulwich and Eton, have instituted the first group tournament of its kind, with boxing at seven weights, and fencing.

The motto "Sursum Corda" was chosen by the first Housemaster. Mr. Hart, as a former Captain of School House at Rugby, incidentally, secured the famous skull and cross-bones for Lawrence House.

For many years it has been the custom for the Captain of Games to post at the Lodge on Monday mornings a list of games for the week, so that a boy can make arrangements beforehand and know exactly where his game for the afternoon, or his House net, will be.

The Terrace, Lower Pavilion, greatly enlarged by the incorporation of the now levelled Wood Field, and Hailey Field are divided into House grounds. The XX Acre furnishes nine football pitches, besides space for Punt-about.

Blue flannel blazers, with white shirts and white (only Big Side and House Matches) or grey flannel trousers, are allowed

to all who play cricket, but the first and second elevens have distinctive blazers and the members of the House teams have House caps and squares. The traditional House caps in College grounds were abolished in 1935 and House ties instituted to distinguish boys in various houses. Caps (without "side") are still worn away from College.

The 1st XV colours have a cap with a tassel, which is worn only to and from the ground, and special jerseys and stockings. The XXX, or 2nd XV, have the same cap without a tassel. House Colours wear badges on their jerseys, special jerseys never having been allowed on account of the expense.

The Jullundur Cup was given in 1885 by seven Old Haileyburians, then stationed at Jullundur, who had challenged the rest of the station to take them on in any form of sport, with permission to name their own fancy. It is now the award for Inter-House P.T. Contests.

In the days of the East India Company's rule boating on the Lea was popular. New Haileybury, too, have met Westminster on the Thames and on home waters. Rowing, however, can hardly be considered one of the school sports. Yet Haileybury has had her blues, notably C. Gurdon, who was President of the C.U.B.C. In 1877, when the Boat Race resulted in a dead heat, both Gurdon and B. G. Hoskyns were in the Cambridge boat, while H. Pelham rowed for Oxford.

Haileybury athletes have always been famous and the School is excellently progressive. In this respect it must not be forgotten that it was the officers of the Haileybury Rifle Volunteer Corps, enrolled in 1887, who suggested the formation of the Public Schools Camp, which has proved so successful.

Haileybury has been very successful at the Public Schools Challenge Cup meeting. In 1897 N. S. A. Harrison took the long jump and the high jump, Public Schools Challenge Cups being offered in these two events for the first time that year. A quarter of a century later his son, C. F. N. Harrison (Eton), won the Public Schools 100 yards. A. G. Pilbrow is another outstanding Haileyburian athlete, for he has represented both Great Britain and England. In 1935 he won the first English Indoor Hurdling Championship, and the high and low hurdles

for Oxford against Cambridge. In 1936 he represented Great Britain at the Olympic Games.

The School has also supplied three University Athletic Presidents, in E. F. W. Elliot, C.U.A.C., B. C. Allen, O.U.A.C., and K. Cornwallis, O.U.A.C. The last was a really outstanding runner.

Major-General J. Spens, C.B., is probably the best racquets player the place has produced, although Major-General S. H. Sheppard won the Championship of India, and the School Pair has several times been in the Public Schools Final. R. T. Milford was one of the first secretaries of the Oxford University Lawn Tennis Club, but Haileybury's lawn tennis star is, of course, that grand veteran of the game, C. P. Dixon, English Doubles Champion with Roper Barrett in 1912-13, one of Great Britain's representatives at the Olympic Games, Sweden 1908, and Stockholm 1912, and many times a member of our Davis Cup teams.

The School produced also, in the person of Lieut.-Colonel G. F. H. Brooke, the winner of the Jumping Championship at the International Horse Show 1912, and he was equal second in the same contest two years later.

It is invidious, perhaps, to mention famous Old Haileyburians still living, but, in various walks of life, the School may number Lord Rennell of Rodd, Air-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, General Sir A. Godley, Sir R. T. Blomfield, Sir A. H. MacMahon and C. R. Atlee, M.P.

Haileybury has a splendid Service record, and during the Great War four masters, five hundred and sixty-four Old Haileyburians, and seven college servants laid down their lives, while four V.C.'s are included in the honours gained.

The College War Memorial Hall, completed in 1932, a magnificent building paid for by Old Haileyburians, has had added to it by the Council first-class kitchens and servants' quarters and a Masters' Common Room and annexe, which, with the Memorial Quadrangle, form a very imposing and beautiful range of buildings. The inscribed Book of the Fallen is placed in the Dining Hall, where boys now sit by Houses for all meals. A Roll of Honour carved in marble is in the Cloister and one of Sir R. T.

Blomfield's famous Memorial Crosses is placed on the Terrace, having been unveiled by General Sir A. Godley in 1923.

Haileybury has very active musical and dramatic societies, and, although acting is predominant, ten choral scholarships have been won during the last eight years. Recently, and for three years in succession, the School provided the Presidents of the Cambridge Union, C. J. M. Allport, M. L. Barkway and G. S. Detrates.

"Pastimes," an Entertainment staged at the end of the Christmas Term, was given originally by masters to the neighbourhood. It has a history of over sixty years, but is now run by an Entertainment Committee, alternating for many years between a Gilbert and Sullivan opera and a modern comedy or drama.

There are numerous flourishing Old Haileyburian societies and institutions and the O.H.R.U.F.C. have their own ground at Ewell. There is a most successful O.H. Cricket Week at the beginning of the Summer Holidays. The O.H. Masonic Lodge was formed after the War and over 400 Masons from other schools met at Haileybury in 1929 at the Public Schools Masonic Festival.

It is the proud boast of the School that Old Haileyburians are to be found all over the world and that they have a marvellous faculty for sticking together. This is due, very largely, to the Old Haileyburian Society, which was founded in 1896, mainly by the energies of the late E. T. Gurdon, and which owes much of its success to him and to Sir H. MacMahon, Lieut.-Colonel N. C. King and J. Arnold Turner.

For nearly fifty years the School has maintained a Boys' Club in Stepney at Haileybury House; there is a close connection between the Club and the Members of the School, who frequently exchange visits.

HARROW SCHOOL

IN Lanfranc's church at Harrow-on-the-Hill lie buried the bodies of John Lyon and his wife, Joan.

Above the stone which covers them and in juxtaposition to their effigies in brass may be found the following inscription :

Here lyeth buried the bodye of John Lyon late of Preston in this p-ish Yeoman deceased the IIIth daye of October in the year of our Lord 1592 who hath founded a free Grammer School in this p-ish to have continuance forever and for maintenance thereof and for relyfe of the poore and of some poore schollers in the Universityes, repayringe of high wayes and other good and charitable uses hath made convay-
aunce of lands of good value to a Corporacion graunted for that purpose
Prayse be to the Author of all godnes who make us myndefull to followe
His good example.

The word "yeoman" in this epitaph has influenced many writers to commit themselves to a definite statement that John Lyon, the founder of Harrow School, was a man of humble origin, and, as such, entirely the architect of his own fortunes. In point of fact he was, it would seem, a well-to-do country gentleman, living in the little hamlet of Preston, a few miles east of Harrow, and holding lands that had been in the possession of his forefathers since 1393.

It is said that the early death of his only son was the circumstance which inspired this Elizabethan gentleman to found Harrow School.

It is, however, generally agreed that Harrow dates back to an earlier ecclesiastical foundation than that of John Lyon.

When the Royal Charter was obtained in 1571 John Lyon divided his lands into two parts. The whole profits of the lands at Paddington were to be applied to the upkeep of good roads between London and Harrow, and the remainder of his estates at Harrow, and in the neighbouring hamlets of Alperton and Preston, at Malden in Bedfordshire, and at Kilburn in the

parish of Marylebone, he bequeathed to the maintenance of the School.

The former bequest has become by far the more valuable, and that is why it is so often said that "Oxford Street is paved with Harrow gold."

The question of the endowment lands settled, and an attempt by the Clerk to the Signet to levy a compulsory State loan of £50 thereon having been frustrated, the philanthropist appointed six men of good local standing to be "The Keepers and Governors of the School called The Free Grammar School of John Lyon, in the Village of Harrow-on-the-Hill in the Countie of Middlesex." To them, in 1590, he gave instructions for the building of the School and the appointment as School-master of "an able man not under the degree of M.A., and as Usher, or Under-Master, a B.A."

He allocated, also, a sum of £20 annually towards the maintenance of two scholars at Oxford and two at Cambridge, the same to be chosen for "towardness, poverty and painfulness," and preference to be given to children of his own kin.

Throughout my researches into the histories of the Public Schools I have been struck by the frequent reference to St. Albans, that ancient foundation of Abbot Ulsinus. In this present connection it would appear that the very rules for the government and conduct of Harrow itself were modelled upon those of St. Albans Grammar School, or else that Sir Nicholas Bacon performed a similar service for both institutions, since the two documents are almost identical, especially in style.

Among many things ordained by John Lyon at the time of the foundation of Harrow were the sports and games which met with his approval. These were enumerated as "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, shooting and no other." All scholars had, of course, to "learn the catechism and attend church regularly," and the Master was enjoined "before all things to punish swearing and lying and such-like faults."

The education that John Lyon decreed was of a strictly classical nature; no English book was included in the elaborate list he drew up, and so long, in fact, did the classics maintain



[J. Dixon-Scott.

HARROW SCHOOL
I. OLD SCHOOL

their privileged position that it was not until 1819 that a Frenchman was engaged to teach writing and arithmetic. These subjects he continued to expound for half a century, but never got out of the habit of his native pronunciation "*Arithmetique*," and so, to the Harrow boys of to-day, mathematics are still "Tique."

The Founder required, also, that school should commence each day throughout the year at 6 a.m., and the late Lord Shaftesbury was wont to tell how his Form Master, Mr. H. Drury, not infrequently used to dispatch his servant to gather the Sixth Form at the properly appointed hour. The modern custom is, however, more in keeping with our times, and so summer school now starts at 7.30 a.m. and half an hour later in the winter.

Archery provided, originally, the all-important pastime and parents were required to allow their children "a bow, three shafts, bowstrings and a bracer to exercise shooting."

In relation to this requisition it was the custom during nearly two hundred years for Harrow boys to hold an annual contest in archery at the foot of a tree-capped knoll, which was backed by a greensward reproduction of an ancient amphitheatre.

From half a dozen to a dozen boys took part in these competitions, the pageantry and ceremonial of which may be said, almost, to have rivalled that of Eton Montem.

The competing archers appeared clad in fancy dresses of silk and satin, spangled white and red, or white and green, in hue, with sashes and silken caps to match.

Apart from the contestants there were numerous officials, all of whom were allotted definite duties, and, needless to add, there were special customs inseparable from such a festival. For example, a flourish of French horns paid honour to the boy who shot within three circles of the target, while he who placed his arrow in the bull's-eye was awarded the coveted Silver Arrow.

One of the costumes worn in the Archery Competition and a solid silver arrow are still preserved in the Vaughan Library at Harrow.

Dr. Heath decided to abandon the Archery Contests at the Butts in 1772, by which time they had begun to attract large and disorderly crowds from the Metropolis.

But although the Archery Competitions were replaced by the "Harrow Speeches" in the eighteenth century, Harrovians were keen that this ancient custom of their school should not pass, a thing forgotten, into the realms of antiquity; and, in 1805, Dr. George Butler added to the School Arms an extra motto, "Stet Fortuna Domus," and the cross-arrows and laurel wreath which form the School badge. This badge is worn by Monitors embroidered upon the band of their straw hats. The old Archery Contests are recorded in Harrow's Song of the Bow.

The Harrow School arms comprise a *lion rampant*, in commemoration of the Founder's name. This is evident and, in all probability, was John Lyon's own coat of arms.

Among the ordinances of the Founder was one which stated that "no girls shall be received and taught in the same school," and one which clearly foreshadowed our present public schools system.

The latter provided that "the Schoolmaster may receive over and above the youth of the inhabitants within the parish so many Foreigners as the whole number may be well taught and applied and the place can conveniently contain, by the judgement and discretion of the Governors."

It would seem fair to assume from the rule just quoted that John Lyon was a broad and generous-minded man. He had no particular interest in "foreigners," by which he meant boys from other places, and was willing for the Schoolmaster to make as much profit as he could get out of them, but added the delightfully naïve rider, "except they be the kindred of John Lyon."

Frankly, therefore, Harrow, like Rugby, was planned as a free Grammar School for the children of the local inhabitants and of the Founder's kin.

That both schools have become great while other Grammar Schools have remained mediocre has been due to the foresight of ambitious head masters and, especially in the case of Harrow,

to the splendid backing of former scholars and friends of the School who have been fired by enthusiasm and tradition.

The rise of Harrow appears to date from 1669, when the Rev. William Horne, who left Eton to become Master of Harrow, obtained the sanction of the governing body to his plans for attracting "Foreigners" as boarders "from many of the leading families of England."

From that time the character of the School was changed and it began to follow its present and now traditional course.

The final turning-point in the history of Harrow came, however, I believe, early in the eighteenth century. Up to that time, despite the efforts of Mr. Horne, the School had been none too well patronized by the nobility. But in 1717 Dr. Snape, at that time head master at Eton, threw himself whole-heartedly into the Bangorian controversy concerning the right of the clergy to transfer their allegiance from the sovereign ruling by divine right to him who was placed upon the throne by the people's choice. Dr. Snape stood unflinchingly for the rights of hereditary rulership, whereas Dr. Brian as stoutly supported the House of Brunswick and made it plain that Jacobite opinions would not be tolerated at Harrow. In these circumstances many parents, who doubted the principles in vogue at Eton, transferred their sons to Harrow, whose numbers rose to 144 boys in 1721.

These circumstances further stabilized the change in the development of the great School which had been set in motion by the Rev. William Horne, and the "bill," or call-over list, of 1803 included many distinguished names, while the School numbered 351, which was one more than the number of pupils at Eton in that particular year.

The first sixty years of the nineteenth century were notable, for that period saw no fewer than five Harrow Prime Ministers. They were Mr. Spencer Perceval, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Goderich (the first Lord Ripon), Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. Incidentally, Byron, the poet, was school-fellow to Palmerston in the old Head Master's House, which was destroyed by fire in 1838.

In those early days of the last century (1805-29) the Head

Master of Harrow was Dr. George Butler. Of his personal fitness there can be no doubt, for thirty years later, in January, 1843, near Northampton, he sprang from his horse and saved a woman from drowning in the river. A singularly appropriate piece of heroism since he it was who instituted "Ducker" and insisted upon Harrow boys learning to swim.

The growth of Harrow's splendid buildings dates from 1819, when there began the addition to John Lyon's School House of a right wing to contain what is now known as the old Speech Room replaced as such by the new Speech Room provided (*inter alia*) by the Tercentenary Subscription fund. Upon that occasion the boys marched in procession, each treading sturdily upon the foundation-stone, which covered a collection of the coins of the period, and, even more valuable, a "bill" of the school written out by one, Bollaerts, and gracefully adorned by another of the boys, Isaac Williams.

In the same year began the benefactions of Old Harrovians, and others, which have so wonderfully endowed the School; and by 1890 upwards of £130,000 had been subscribed for various purposes. These benefactions, together with the original bequest of John Lyon, are remembered and recited upon Founder's Day.

Having mentioned the Speech Rooms, one must, of course, say something about Speech Day. The present Speech Room, built in 1871, is shaped like a Greek theatre; there is a long and handsome dais from which the young orators address the visitors, whose seats, facing the dais, soar upwards tier upon tier.

But the Speech Room has other uses, and those visitors who have the good fortune to go to Harrow on the last Saturday of term or who stay on for the evening of Speech Day may realize the real love and study of music which prevails and has produced the famous Harrow songs, of which none is better known than that great epic of which the chorus is "Forty Years On." It has been borrowed by many a lesser institution, and always has power to dim the eye of the Old Boy as he looks back down the long road of the years to the good days that come no more.

Harrow singing owes its institution to the Rev. H. M. Butler,

D.D., who was Head Master from 1860 to 1885 and whose name is also commemorated by the football field and the Butler Museum.

From 1862 to 1885 some six generations of Harrovians knew the spell of Mr. John Farmer's musical genius and the poetic magnetism of such scholars as Bishop Westcott, Canon Bradby, Archdeacon Farrar, the Rev. J. Robertson, E. E. Bowen, who invented the genuine "Harrow Song," and Mr. E. W. Howson, while succeeding generations have enjoyed the compositions of Dr. Eaton Fanning, Sir Percy C. Buck, and Dr. R. S. Thatcher.

Singing, in fact, is a very important factor in Harrow School life. House singing is conducted regularly in the evenings of the Christmas and Easter terms, and there is a concert in the Speech Room on the last evening of term, and a smoking concert on Founder's Day.

Places in the School Choir are much coveted, but a good many of the School Eleven seem to get in, and there is also keen competition among the "Twelves" of the Houses (tenors and basses in unison) and for the bell which is awarded each year for the best unison singing; as also among part-singers for the silver wreath awarded for the best glee or madrigal.

But Harrow songs are something more than just jolly music, for the verses epitomize and enshrine every phase of the School life. Queen Elizabeth, no less than the Founder, "Lyon, of Preston, Yeoman, John"; Byron and Peel; Sheridan and Palmerston, are among the great figures of history who are honoured, and there are such traditional, but entirely fictitious, figures as "Jerry the Fag," "Willow the King," and "St. Joles," patron saint of lazy fellows. Then there is the song of "Ducker," the song of "Bill" (or call-over) under the style of "Here, Sir," the song of Euclid, and, best of all, "Forty Years On."

Many years after the benefactions and new buildings were begun, Dr. Vaughan, who was Master of Harrow from 1845 to 1859, gave real effect to the founder's original intention, by instituting a day school for the children "of the humble parishioners of Harrow." This school was designated the English Form, but its members were to have no communication

with the boys of the Great School, either in school, chapel or playing fields. Up to at least 1650 very few but parochial children had been educated in the original school which John Lyon founded in 1571. The famous Fourth Form Room, incidentally, with its battered panels, carved with names of men who have since made history, is much the same to-day as it must have been when John Lyon left it more than three hundred years ago. It is the oldest room in the School buildings and was, until recently, still in use, but is now preserved as an unique "antiquity."

The Fourth Form Room is entered from School Yard on Church Hill, where "Bill," as call-over is termed at Harrow, takes place on holiday afternoons. It is a fine chamber, with Tudor windows dating from 1608 and an oriel of a later date. Countless names of former Harrovians have been carved by their owners upon the panels, among the most famous being those of Robert Peel (Prime Minister), H. Temple, afterwards Lord Palmerston, Lord Byron, R. B. Sheridan, Cardinal Manning, Anthony Trollope, J. A. Ramsay, afterwards Marquis of Dalhousie and Governor-General of India, F. Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, and Haddo, Earl of Aberdeen and Prime Minister of England.

Harrow, like so many of our ancient scholastic foundations, has its distinctive customs and privileges of dress.

Of dress distinctions perhaps the best known is the Harrow straw hat, which is worn all the year round. It has a very wide brim and a very low crown. The only time this head-dress is discarded is on Sundays, when it is replaced by the conventional top-hat. The official school dress on Sundays and formal occasions is a swallow-tail (evening cut) black coat and waistcoat, with dark trousers for Upper School boys and boys over 5 ft. 4 in. in height. Lower School boys under that height wear the Eton jacket. The dress on week-days is a blue flannel coat and grey trousers. The tail-coat worn by Upper School boys is a relic of ancient times, and it may be added that when a big boy in Lower School is granted by the Head of the School the privilege of wearing that dress instead of the Eton jacket he is said to have been given "charity tails."

Privileges of dress and conduct, which are very numerous, are known as "Privs." These "privs" are highly valued by the boys and are obtainable according to seniority and other distinctions. The Cricket XI alone wear a black-and-white speckled straw hat, instead of the usual white one, and Monitors, as already noted, sport the school badge on the hat-ribbon.

It may be remarked, incidentally, that a Harrow boy, whenever he can possibly do so, adds "er" to the end of a word. Thus, Association Football owes its popular diminutive of "Soccer" to Harrow usage. Similarly the Harrow swimming place, properly styled "Duck-puddle," is known as "Ducker," "Yarder" signifies Yard Cricket, "Recker" is the Recreation Ground at the foot of the hill where the athletic sports are held, and "Footer" is Harrow Football.

"Bill," or call-over, as already stated, takes place in the School Yard on holiday afternoons, and below this yard is the old "Milling Ground" where many a dispute has been settled with bare fists in times gone by.

Cricket, of course, is Harrow's great game, and in connection therewith will always be remembered the names of Fred Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough, the Hon. Robert ("Bob") Grimston, and such giants as A. J. Webbe, M. C. Kemp, A. C. Maclaren and Sir F. S. Jackson.

Horace Walpole has told us that cricket commenced at Eton as early as 1730, but one cannot find authentic records of the game being played at Harrow until 1771, and there is a good deal of doubt as to when the first Eton and Harrow match was played. The earliest suggestion of a date is to be found in a note pencilled in a book presented to the Vaughan Library late in the last century. This note makes reference to a match between Eton and Harrow in 1800, and there is good reason to believe that Eton triumphed at the old Dorset Square ground five years later.

These matters are shrouded in doubt, however, because the Pavilion at Lord's, where all the archives were preserved, was burnt down in 1882.

Fred Ponsonby, already referred to as Lord Bessborough, and Bob Grimston had already started their University careers

when, in 1848, Harrow, although numbering only 87 boys in the "bill," succeeded in beating both Eton and Winchester. These successes were mainly due to correct style and the principles of patient play which were being imparted to Harrow boys by Mr. Henry Anderson, whose mantle descended, subsequently, upon the shoulders of Lord Bessborough and "Bob" Grimston.

Perhaps the best fast bowler Harrow ever produced was F. C. Cobden, who, when at Cambridge, performed the remarkable feat of literally winning the all-important inter-university match by taking the last three Oxford wickets with three successive balls. In this connection a tale is told of a parent who asked his small Harrovian son if "F.C." was any relation to the great Cobden, and received the scandalized answer, "He is the great Cobden!"

Of all the Harrow cricketers the 1st XI alone are allowed to wear white flannels, the school colours and speckled straw hats, and others who have been tried for the XI, corresponding approximately to a 2nd XI, are awarded their Sixth Form coats, of dark blue trimmed with white braid. The rest of the school wear plain blue flannel coats and grey trousers.

At certain times the Upper Ground is set aside for practice at the nets for the Eleven and the Sixth Form Game, and for fielding practice. On those occasions boys below the Remove have to fag, and these fags are managed by three or four boys, appointed for that purpose, who are known as "slave-drivers." A "slave" who holds a catch from the nets is released from duty for the rest of the day.

After the School matches main interest centres in the House matches, which are played at present on a league system. As at football also, there is a separate "Cock House" competition for "Torpids," who are, roughly speaking, juniors under 16.

Alternative summer recreations are "the palmy sides of Ducker," the school swimming bath, about half a mile from the top of the Hill, on the opposite side to the cricket ground. Ducker is open all the summer and for the first two weeks of Christmas term. Here are held the inter-house swimming races, for which each house elects "ducks," who are over 16,

and "ducklings," who are under that age, to compete for Cock House honours, as also at fives, racquets and "squash." Lawn tennis is played to some extent but not officially recognized.

Every Harrovian, unless certified medically unfit to do so, is required to swim a pass of seventy yards, and on the last Monday of term the aquatic sports are held. Lord Ebrington's challenge cups are awarded to the best diver and the best swimmer, and there are contests for racing, picking up eggs, to become "Dolphins," and for the Royal Humane Society medal.

Rifle-shooting is popular at Harrow, but the "Goose-match," a cricket fixture played between the School XI and a team of Old Harrovians, on, or as near as possible to, Michaelmas Day, by which date most of the "XI" have left school, brings the summer pastimes to an end.

"Footer" proper begins immediately after the Goosematch and, formerly, was played throughout the Christmas term. The Harrow game is quite different from the Eton variety and the regulation Association game played at other schools, but is more akin to the latter. Rugby Football has now been adopted at Harrow for the winter term, and so Harrow Football is played in the spring term.

The Harrow game was invented by that famous master, Edward E. Bowen, to suit the peculiarities of the soil, the fields, which have but recently been scientifically and satisfactorily drained, becoming, aforesaid, easily converted by rain into a sea of mud, in which Soccer was impossible. The game is played with a large, heavy ball, the shape of a much flattened globe, and was designed for a slow scrummaging game, in which passing the ball was a negligible quantity and backing up and following up (*vide* the words of "Forty Years On") was paramount. The off-side rule is practically the same as in the Rugby game; catching is allowed off a kick from below the knee, but not off a bounced ball. The catcher is given an unobstructed five yards—a "yard" being reckoned as a running stride—in which to take a free punt, or drop-kick; or he may put the ball down and dribble. A base, or goal, consists of two upright poles with no cross-bar, and a base

can be scored at any height above the ground, either by a kick off the ground or by a free kick from "yards," which latter can be taken by catching the ball, either off an opponent's kick, or off a kick from one's own side, provided the catcher is on-side.

No other handling of the ball is allowed, except to make a fair catch for "yards," nor is there any handling or collaring of an opponent. The game is exceptional for complete absence of penalties, the only penalty being disgrace at "not playing the game."

Racquets and Fives, of course, are at their best at Harrow, as both present and past Harrovians have proved and are still proving. These, indeed, comprise the principal games of the Easter term, although the cult of athletics rivals them in popularity.

So far as athletics proper are concerned, Harrow boys have given first-rate support to the Public Schools Meeting, and in 1917, when they beat Eton by a narrow margin, secured the Challenge Cup.

Among the most notable of their athletes has been Guy M. Butler, who gained his blue at Cambridge, became English quarter-mile champion, represented Great Britain at three Olympiads, and, finally, equalled world's record for 300 yards by running the distance in $30\frac{3}{4}$ secs.

HIGHGATE SCHOOL

IT was on April 6, 1565, that Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, her Letters Patent for the foundation of his Free Grammar School.

Sir Roger was the son of Sir Richard Cholmeley, of Golston, Yorkshire, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. In 1546 Sir Roger had been appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer and six years later became Chief Justice of the King's Bench, or, as we should say now, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Queen Mary came to the throne of England in 1553. Sir Roger was removed from his high office, and, together with Sir Edward Montague, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, was committed to the Tower of London on a charge of having drawn up the testament of King Edward VI, whereby the King's sisters were disinherited.

After a time his liberty was secured and he retired to the property at Hornsey bequeathed to him by his father. It was at this time that he conceived the notion of founding Highgate School.

When Queen Elizabeth granted her Letters Patent she nominated six persons to be Wardens and Governors, with power to hold a common seal. Among them were two Lords Mayor of London and Jasper Cholmeley. The name of the founder's family appears again in the Roll of Governors, in the persons of John Cholmeley, 1587-9, and William Cholmeley, 1599-1642. Among the early Governors we find, also, William Lange, 1573-80, who founded Sutton Valence School.

Sir Roger Cholmeley died on June 21, 1565, just fourteen days after he had conveyed to the Governors properties of his own in London, and the Chapel and certain lands adjoining at Highgate, which had been granted to him by the Rt. Rev. Edmund Grindal, Lord Bishop of London.

The conveyance of this Chapel is of peculiar interest. For

years beyond the recollection of man it had stood on the summit of the hill, hard by a hermitage dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels. We have records of the hermits who lived there from William Litchfield in 1386 to William Forte, who was granted the hermitage in 1531. He seems to have been the last of the hermits. It is upon this ancient site that the School has grown through the centuries to its present prosperity.

Sir William Cordell, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons, Master of the Rolls and one of the Executors of Sir Roger's will, was elected a Governor in 1576, at which time the ancient hermitage Chapel was demolished and the building of a new Chapel and the School was begun. Sir William contributed £172 (contemporary money) to the cost of the undertaking, which was completed in two years, and an entry in the minute book, August 26, 1576, records how his memory and that of the founder are perpetuated in the School arms.

On December 14, 1571, the Governors drew up certain Rules, Laws and Statutes, still in the possession of the present Governors, for the appointment of a graduate to be Master and for the governance of the School. These documents are signed by the Rt. Rev. Edwyn Sandys, Lord Bishop of London, another benefactor; and one Johnson, a "clerke," whose Christian name does not appear, was elected to the first Head-mastership.

For upwards of two and a half centuries Highgate seems to have been conducted almost entirely as an elementary school. During that period the Chapel was several times enlarged, and it may be mentioned, in passing, that Nicholas Rowe, Poet Laureate in the first year of George I, was educated at the School. He was buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

In 1816, when the Rev. Samuel Mence became Head Master, a new schoolroom was built, the number of boys rose from forty to over a hundred, and boarders were being taken.

Eleven years later the old Rules and Statutes were abolished by a decree of the Lord Chancellor, and a scheme was drawn up to give better effect to the original intentions of the founder. In the meantime, the old Chapel had been pulled down and a new Church, still taking the old name of St. Michael, was

erected. The School contributed £2,000 towards the cost, and special seats were reserved for the Governors, Masters and forty boys.

The School, which had been closed for some years, reopened in 1833 under the terms of the new scheme. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century the old School House, where former head masters had resided, was pulled down, the Head Master's residence being thereafter removed to the building now known as Cholmeley House, which remained the official abode until 1880, when the present School House was built, with accommodation for the Head Master, his family and some fifty boarders.

Dr. Samuel Smith retired in 1838 at the critical period of the School's history. But the hour produced the man in the person of the Rev. John Bradley Dyne. He was a fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and left Bruton School to take over the Head-mastership of Highgate, which office he held for thirty-five years. During his days Highgate might justly be known as Dr. Dyne's School, but the proprietary stage was passing, and when Dr. McDowall assumed the reins of government in 1874 Highgate was just entering upon a fresh stage of its career and taking its proper place as an English Public School.

The Rev. A. E. Allcock, who was appointed in 1893 from an assistant mastership at Wellington, was a strong man. He raised the numbers of the School to over 300, and ruled not only by precept but by practice, for he was a first-class scholar and also a good cricketer and fives player.

Dr. J. A. H. Johnston was appointed Head Master in 1908, at a time when the School had come to the cross-roads, but Dr. Johnston remodelled the system of education successfully and finally established both the fame and the credit of Highgate scholars and sportsmen. Since 1908 the School numbers have risen to over 690 boys, of whom 510 form the Senior School, the rest being in the Preparatory School.

At the Tercentenary Festival held on June 7, 1865, a scheme was mooted which resulted in the building in 1866 of the new School and Library, mainly by subscriptions from Old Boys.

On February 24, in the same year, the corner-stone of the New Chapel was laid. This Chapel was built in memory of George Abraham Crawley, who was elected a Governor of the School in 1847. The whole cost was borne by the Crawley family; Bishop Tait consecrated the building on May 29, 1867.

In this Chapel the School day now begins with a short service each morning of term at 9 a.m.

The Crawleys, an old Highgate family, have a long history in connection with the School. The Roll, dating back to 1833, shows that in 1840 there entered the School C. E. Crawley, son of Charles Crawley, and Robert Townsend Crawley, son of George Abraham Crawley, to whose memory the Chapel was erected. Other brothers, G. E. Crawley, 1842, and C. D. Crawley, 1844, also entered the School; while H. S. Crawley, of a younger generation, was admitted in 1888.

George Baden Crawley and the Rev. Townsend Crawley, like their father, both became Governors of the School in due course, and both held office as Lords Lieutenant of Middlesex.

The connection of the Tatham family with Highgate School is even closer than that of the Crawleys. Between 1833 and 1895 no fewer than seventeen Tathams were educated there. Three of them served as Governors. A "Tatham" Exhibition of £30 for three years tenable at Cambridge University is awarded triennially.

The fact that the School did not recover its former vitality for some time after the reopening in 1833 is proved by the fact that there were only nineteen boys on the register when Dr. Dyne took office, in 1838; but when the first School List was printed ten years later the names of 102 boys appeared. This number was increased to about 500 by the time the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary was held in 1915, while the post-war period saw a total of 666 reached in 1926.

The new era of building, purchase and general expansion began in 1845 with the acquisition of Cholmeley House. This house became the Junior School in January, 1889.

The School buildings comprise a large compact group, forming the sides of New and Old Quadrangles.

New and extensive buildings for Science and Engineering

work were begun in 1926 and completed in June, 1928, at a cost of over £60,000 for erection and equipment. These buildings, which stand on the north side of New Quad, will, for all time, perpetuate the genius and enterprise of Dr. Johnston. They mark, also, a new phase in the life of Highgate and a development in educational progress in which the School stands out as a pioneer.

In a compact main block and wing, laid out in an entirely new manner of the Head Master's own designing, to save loss of time in getting about from period to period on change of subject and to allow of great elasticity by the working system of benches, are housed Departments of Engineering and Manual Training, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. There is also a large Art School, and, on the ground floor, quarters for the O.T.C. The Lecture Hall is a fine one and can be used in conjunction with the work of all the departments. The Science Museum on the top floor of the wing, and the School Library and Reading Room adjoining, are the sort of attractive places where a boy, when not engaged in games, may spend his spare time with pleasure and profit.

The roof of the new building provides a feature of Highgate's most modern development.

Every Public School has its O.T.C. and considerable time is devoted to preparing boys for a military career; other boys are regularly prepared for special entry to the Royal Navy. But no other school that I know gives the same care as Highgate to preparing boys for entry to the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or to take up civil aviation when they leave school, and Highgate's facilities in this respect are unique.

Provision is made for the study of the theory of flight and the mechanical principles upon which flight depends, the engines and the construction, use and repair of the aeroplane itself. On the roof of the new building a large hangar has been erected and houses a modern Avro aeroplane, complete in every detail. In the Woodwork Shop below there is a smaller Snipe machine, together with typical sections of modern wing-work, constructed from metal tubing. The Chief Foreman Mechanic of the School served for fifteen years in the Royal

Air Force, and under his supervision the boys can strip down or assemble an engine, dismantle or rig an aeroplane. During the holidays many Highgate boys have, with the consent of their parents, enjoyed instructional flights as passengers.

Under the scheme devised by Dr. Johnston every boy up to the age of sixteen receives a general education, after which age he is encouraged to develop along his own lines. The chief feature of Science training at Highgate, for example, is that it is adapted to the particular type of boy, who receives a wide training in the elements of geographical and life sciences long before the time comes for him to be grouped on a particular side of the School.

Every attempt is made to attract boys of special adaptability, who may be sent out later on to the Empire to work as entomologists, or in the kindred sciences, and induce them to specialize accordingly.

A large number of boys, in addition to those who go to Oxford or Cambridge, pass from Highgate to one or other of the large London Hospitals.

The School Magazine is the *Cholmeleian*; the first number was published in November, 1873.

Highgate, as a school, has always been strong for sport, and is fortunate in possessing playing fields which are both picturesque and adequate. Their chief beauty is a varied collection of trees, which create the impression that one is in the heart of the country instead of so close to the centre of London.

The cricket pitch is almost perfect, and has been so for the last thirty years, during which period elevens above the average useful level have appeared from time to time, even though Highgate has produced comparatively few really outstanding cricketers. Perhaps this is partly due to the fact that the interests and pursuits of Cholmeleians are so varied. For instance, in 1921 the School could claim G. H. Shakespeare as President of the Cambridge Union, W. R. Seagrove as President of the C.U.A.C., the Gold Medallist in the Final Medical Examinations at London University, and classical, history, mathematics and science scholars both at Oxford and Cambridge.

While writing of cricket it is interesting to note that Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who for many years represented Westminster in Parliament, was an Old Cholmeleian. As W. L. Ashmead Bartlett, he was in the School elevens of 1869-70 and was described in *Lillywhite's Companion* as being "a powerful hitter with fair defence—a good field."

The most successful pre-war School elevens seem to have been those of 1883-4 and 1909-11. The latter sides did not lose a School match during the whole period of three years, while the former won 18 and lost 7 matches in two years, and were beaten by only one other school.

The best elevens, however, in the School history were those of 1924 and 1925, under the captaincy of R. W. V. Robins, when no School match was lost at all, and when the School on no fewer than seven occasions put up 100 runs before the first wicket fell, and this run of success coincided with a period of over two years when no School fixture of any kind, or at any game, resulted in the defeat of the School.

The early School cricket lists show a rather surprising absence of the names of those who later on developed into great players, but F. C. Cobden, hero of the sensational feat at Lord's recorded in our Harrow chapter, learned the rudiments of cricket at Highgate before he migrated to the other "School-upon-the-Hill." He entered Highgate in 1863, was in the School XI of 1864, in which year he went to Harrow, where he was in the XI, and subsequently represented Cambridge University against Oxford in 1870-1-2.

Of those who have figured in the School Cricket Elevens and have subsequently made a name for themselves in wider fields, R. W. V. Robins stands supreme. A three years' Cricket Blue at Cambridge, in his last year, at Lord's *v.* Oxford, he scored 53 and 101 not out, and took eight Oxford wickets. In 1929 he played at Lord's for England *v.* South Africa, while in 1930 he figured in the first two Tests *v.* Australia, and his timely 50 not out in the first innings at Trent Bridge, followed by some excellent bowling and brilliant fielding, had not a little to do with England's only success in the series.

Among the schools Highgate have met in the last half-

century have been Dulwich and Tonbridge, but their most regular matches have been with Aldenham, King's School, Canterbury, Cranleigh, Felsted and Mill Hill.

Highgate football started, officially, under the Rugby code in 1862. The height of the School's fame was reached in 1875, when only the last match of the season was lost and Highgate numbered among their victims Dulwich, St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors. Two years later Association rules were adopted and good average teams were produced. In pre-war days those of 1888-90 and of 1904-6 were probably the best the School has had, the back division in the one case and the forwards in the latter being especially good. By the irony of fate R. D. Robertson, who played for the School from 1898 to 1901, dropped Soccer after leaving Highgate, joined the London Scottish R.U.F.C., and was awarded his Scottish International Rugby Cap in 1912.

The School Football was for many years in charge of the famous old Oxford Blue and International, the Rev. K. R. G. Hunt, who started his own career, incidentally, as a Rugby player.

One result of the excellent sides of recent years has been the prominent show made by the Old Cholmeleians in the Arthur Dunn Cup.

A game which has come rapidly to the fore at Highgate since eight courts were erected a few years ago is Eton Fives, and *The Times* described A. H. Fabian and J. Aguirre, who won the Kinnaird Cup at Queen's Club, as "beyond question, the finest pair of Fives players in the world."

Old Cholmeleians who have achieved sporting success in the post-war period are bound to find their own doings somewhat overshadowed by the amazing records and the great personality of D. G. A. Lowe.

Highgate has always been a fine athletic school. R. L. N. Michell, who went there in 1860, ran in the Hurdles for Oxford 1867, '68, and '69, and early in the history of the Public Schools Sports meeting we find Highgate boys taking the highest honours. A. J. N. Williamson, who went to Highgate in 1898, won the Public Schools Half-Mile in 1906 and '07, setting

the record at 2 min. $3\frac{1}{2}$ sec. in the latter year. During the next three years he ran for Cambridge in the Inter-University Sports. On the outbreak of the Great War, Williamson went out to France with the Seaforth Highlanders and was killed in action on September 14, 1914.

Meanwhile the athletic tradition which Williamson had founded as an assistant master in 1912, was well carried on by W. R. Seagrove. He won the Public Schools Half-Mile and One Mile in 1916, before he joined the Worcestershire Regiment for active service. After the War he went up to Clare College, Cambridge, where he gained a blue for athletics, winning the Three Miles in 1922, the year of his Presidency of the C.U.A.C. He won the One-Mile Championships of England and Scotland in 1924, in which year he also represented Great Britain at the Olympic Games, and was Scottish Half-Mile Champion in 1926. Great runner as Seagrove was, however, his best services to athletics were rendered in the part he played in post-war reorganization and expansion of the sport at Oxford and Cambridge.

In 1910 Highgate tied with Merchant Taylors for the Public Schools Athletic Challenge Cup, P. R. O'R. Phillips, Highgate, in that year, setting the Public Schools Hurdles record at $16\frac{3}{4}$ sec. In the following year he won the event for Cambridge against Oxford and took also the English Championship, both in $16\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

D. G. A. Lowe entered the School in May, 1917. He left Highgate in 1921 with a C. A. Sharpe Exhibition from the School and another Exhibition at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he read for and obtained an Honours degree in the intervals of a versatile athletic career. He was Head of the School from 1919 to 1921. During those years he was joint editor of the *Cholmeleian* and a member of the School Cricket and Football Elevens and the Fives Six, being Cricket Captain in 1920-1. In 1920 he began his great athletic career by winning the Public Schools Half-Mile in 2 min. $6\frac{1}{4}$ sec. Illness prevented him from defending his title in the following year, but he celebrated his arrival at Cambridge by winning the Freshmen's Quarter- and Half-Mile races, and in the same

season ran against Oxford in the Relays. In 1922 he gained blues both for Association Football and Athletics. From 1923 to 1925 he won the Inter-University Half-Mile, and in 1924 took the Mile also. In that year H. B. Stallard, his fellow blue, beat him by a narrow margin for the English Half-Mile title, but Lowe a month later won a glorious race in the 800 Metres at the Olympic Games in Paris.

In 1926 he ran half a mile inside world's record time, but was beaten for the English title by Dr. Peltzer, Germany, in a desperate finish; but a few weeks earlier he had made a new world's record of 600 yards in 1 min. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ sec. In 1927 and 1928 he was English Champion at 440 and 880 Yards, returning the surprising time of 48 $\frac{4}{5}$ sec. at the shorter distance. Then came the Amsterdam Olympiad, when his attention was confined to the 800 Metres, which title he retained with ease, and a new Olympic record of 1 min. 51 $\frac{4}{5}$ sec. went on to the books. Mr. Douglas Lowe is now doing excellent work in athletic administration as Hon. Sec. of the A.A.A. and a member of the Council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL

A CURIOUS history attaches to the foundation of the City of London School, the official date of which is given as 1442, although the present School did not begin its existence until 1837. The Founder of the School is always recognized as John Carpenter, Town Clerk of London from 1417 until a few years before his death in 1442, and the historic Carpenter Scholarships, which have been awarded for nearly five hundred years, provide an unbroken link with him.

Carpenter was an eminent figure in the history of mediæval London, and the friend and executor of "Dick" Whittington, the celebrated Lord Mayor. When Carpenter died he made a bequest to education, which is thus described by Stow, writing in 1598: "He gave tenements to the citeye for the finding and bringing up of foure poore men's children with meate, drinke, apparell, learning at the schooles in the universities, etc., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever." This was accordingly done, and in 1633 the City Accounts show that the sum of £22 14s. 4d. was being spent on these boys. Meanwhile, however, Carpenter's estates, on enormously valuable sites, were yielding an increasing revenue to the City, many hundred times greater than at the time of Carpenter's death. In spite of this, not much more than twenty pounds a year was expended on the Carpenter Scholars until the year 1827, when the Corporation themselves decided that some alteration in administration was overdue. A period of discussion and divided counsels followed, until the energy of Alderman Warren Stormes Hale (the "Second Founder" of the School) brought about a result in keeping with the spirit of the bequest, which was used to endow the City of London School, opened on February 2, 1837. The Carpenter Scholarships, later extended to eight in number, were made tenable at the School, and have been awarded there ever since.

In the early days of the School the Carpenter Scholars and a few others were boarders ; but this system was discontinued. The School has made its reputation as a Day School, and by reason of the special and individual qualities—foremost among which has been a tradition of pioneering in the curriculum—which it displayed from the first, it can claim to have played an important part in the development of the English Day School tradition, and in company with Merchant Taylors', Manchester Grammar School, and other famous establishments, proved that the Day Schools had as important a contribution to make to English education as the Boarding Schools.

Thus French and German were taught at the City of London School from its opening, though a whole generation was to elapse before these languages were taught in the majority of English schools. The first practical chemistry lesson given in any English school was delivered by Thomas Hall in March, 1847. This courageous beginning was largely due to the genius of the second Head Master, Dr. Mortimer. In 1840 Mortimer had succeeded Dr. Giles, the picturesque but unsuccessful first Head Master, who, however, produced one distinguished pupil in Sir William Huggins, the scientist. From science Mortimer turned to English. The story of the Beaufoy Tradition is a history in itself. Henry Beaufoy was a benefactor who presented many thousand pounds to the School, mostly in scholarships for mathematics. In 1850 it was decided to make Beaufoy's birthday (April 23) a School holiday ; and, thanks to the interest of Mortimer and Beaufoy in Shakespeare, prizes were established (again through Beaufoy's generosity) for the study of the dramatist. These in turn influenced two of Mortimer's greatest pupils, Edwin Abbott and Sir John Seeley, and the four names are associated with a Shakespeare tradition unrivalled in English schools.

Meanwhile Mortimer's boys were winning remarkable successes, at first chiefly in mathematics, but also in classics, at Cambridge ; and in 1861 two Old Citizens, Abbott and W. S. Aldis, were respectively Senior Classic and Senior Wrangler, a unique achievement for boys of the same school. Among Mortimer's other boys of this time were Sir William Perkin, the

scientist, Lord Ritchie of Dundee (Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1902), and J. L. Toole, the actor.

In 1865 Mortimer was succeeded by his pupil Edwin Abbott, then twenty-six years old, who became perhaps the greatest head master of his day. One of his first activities, in consultation with his friend Seeley, was the teaching of English literature, then almost unknown in English schools. He did this as a development of the tradition of Beaufoy Day, which became a Shakespearean festival. The influence and teaching of Abbott produced an extraordinary succession of Shakespearean scholars, among whom Sir Sidney Lee, Sir Israel Gollancz, Dean Beeching, and Sir Walter Raleigh are only the most distinguished names. But it is impossible to exaggerate—almost impossible for later generations to understand—the nature of Abbott's power and influence on his boys. Many of them attained great positions in life—H. H. Asquith became Prime Minister; Lord Chalmers was Governor of Ceylon; Sir Frederick Hopkins, President of the Royal Society; T. B. Hardy was the fifty-years-old V.C. Chaplain of the Great War; C. E. Montague, at one time Editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, and G. W. Stevens were distinguished authors; to mention only a few. But, distinguished or humble, all spoke of Abbott in terms of respect and love—in some cases almost of worship—which Arnold of Rugby alone could rival.

The tradition of pioneering was carried on in many remarkable experiments. Abbott gave his boys better instruction in Sanscrit than, in those days, Oxford and Cambridge could provide. In contrast, James Pirie delivered some of the earliest lessons in shorthand given in English schools. Meanwhile the mathematical successes at Cambridge had been supplemented by a scarcely less remarkable list of classical honours at Oxford, and at Cambridge also.

One of Abbott's greatest achievements was the translation of the School. It stood originally in Milk Street, a narrow turning off Cheapside, an extremely unsuitable position for a school, where the only playground was the "Horseshoe," a long basement passage immortalized in many Old Citizen reminiscences. Abbott was able to induce the Corporation to build the present School on Victoria Embankment, opened by King Edward VII

(then Prince of Wales) in 1882, and first occupied a year later.

Abbott was succeeded in 1890 by the late Arthur Tempest Pollard, who founded the Modern and Science Sides. Among his pupils were E. S. Montagu, who became Secretary of State for India, and Ralph Knott, the architect. Pollard's reign saw the first school playing-fields at Beckenham Hill and Catford, as a result of which the School began to produce good footballers and cricketers like Edward Booker and runners like W. T. Wetenhall. Many devoted masters had fostered the growth of games in the difficult early years, including the Old Citizens A. R. Vardy and W. G. Rushbrooke, who both became great head masters, and A. G. Munro ; among the names of the later years it is impossible to choose, though that of W. C. Gardiner stands out in connection with Sports Day.

Dr. Chilton, Head Master from 1905 to 1929, introduced the House System, at the suggestion of A. J. Spilsbury. He also did much to improve the acting of scenes and the general arrangements of Beaufoy Day. His tenure of the Head-mastership was overclouded by the Great War, in which more than three hundred Old Citizens lost their lives. Before he resigned, the School had acquired its fine new playing-field and pavilion, designed by Ralph Knott, at Grove Park, which are a memorial to the fallen. These improvements were made possible by the interest and generosity of the Corporation of London, which has always been the School's kindly foster-parent.

Cricket, Rugby football, athletic sports, fives, swimming, boxing, gymnastics and shooting are practised by the School to-day, and the historic Beaufoy Rowing Club was revived in 1934. The School Society, founded in 1918, has co-ordinated such activities as music and acting, and especially the long tradition of debating, founded by J. R. Seeley, and carried on by E. A. Abbott, W. G. Rushbrooke, H. H. Asquith, and E. S. Montagu. There are two prosperous Old Boys' Societies, the John Carpenter Club (founded in 1851) and the Old Citizens' Association.

The present Head Master of the School is Mr. F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., who succeeded Dr. Chilton in 1929. He has done much to develop the life of the School, and is deservedly popular with Old Citizens.

MALVERN COLLEGE

MANY schools that have since become famous were founded during the first half of the Victorian era; Cheltenham (1841), Marlborough (1843), Wellington (1853), Clifton and Malvern (both 1862), and Haileybury (1864).

The preliminary measures for the foundation of Malvern in 1862 were taken by prominent local people, together with the Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P., who became 6th Earl Beauchamp in 1866, and other Worcestershire notables.

The original Council, as is still the custom, was presided over by its President and Visitor, the Bishop of Worcester.

The Rev. Arthur Faber, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, who was to direct the destinies of Malvern from 1863-80, as first Head Master, was a Wykehamist, and brought the traditions of Winchester with him to the founding of Malvern. So dominating were his personality and intellect that in its initial years Malvern was always referred to locally as "Faber's School." But when he opened the School in 1865 he was faced with many difficulties. The equipment was totally inadequate to the demands of public school life. The sanatorium was housed in what is now the library. Baths there were none, but New Pool, and later the baths at the Imperial Hotel, served the needs of the School. Long-distance races were held in the Severn. Neither the gymnasium nor the fives or racquets courts had been erected, and the playing field sloped in every direction.

But the Head Master had two stout assistants in the Rev. A. Sewell and the Rev. H. Foster, father of seven sons who were to make the name of Foster as famous in the annals of Malvern as that of Ford in the history of Repton. Apart from Mr. Foster, one of the two masters who impressed their personalities on the School most greatly was Charles Toppin, who for years was generally considered one of the greatest of cricket

coaches and judges of the game. He was a man of great force of character, dominant and inspiring, especially in sport, and a strong House Master.

The other was Henry Kempson, whose fertile brain and financial ability, together with exceptional organizing power, were the main factors in obtaining the Royal Charter granted under Letters Patent in 1929, and previously of the great improvement in the financial position of the School. He resigned his mastership in 1926, and the secretaryship of the Malvernian Society in 1929, and died in 1935. His name is most fittingly commemorated in the many buildings and properties which his business ability caused to be added as parts of the College estates.

Under Faber the School grew and prospered, numerous University distinctions were gained, the numbers rose to just under 300. Among famous Malvernians of the first Head Master's period may be mentioned Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and Member of the Council of India; Admiral Bernard Currey; Major-General Sir J. M. Stewart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Chief Commissioner British Red Cross Society in the Near East, 1923, and Sir Henry Hadow, C.B.E., Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University and author of the "Hadow Report" on education.

Two others among Faber's boys whom one would like to mention are R. E. Lyon, who returned to his old school in 1887 as an assistant master and continued to act also as choir-master and director of music until 1914. He composed the *Carmen Malvernense*, commanded the School cadet corps from 1887 to 1909, and was Lieutenant-Colonel and Hon. Colonel 1st Worcestershire Royal Garrison Artillery.

The other is H. De Vere Stacpoole, the famous novelist, who was a doctor and a deep-sea explorer before he wrote *The Blue Lagoon*.

The next Head Master was the Rev. C. T. Cruttwell, who left the Head-mastership of Bradfield to take over Malvern in 1880. He was a great scholar, but during his time the numbers fell to about 200. Among his boys may be mentioned L. V. Bennett, who played Association football for Ireland

in 1889 and was, I believe, the first Old Malvernian to secure International honours, while H. J. Rowlands, of the same era, was the first O.M. to gain an athletic blue; Lewis Stroud at the same time gaining a half blue for cycling, after which he secured English Championships for 25 miles' tricycling and 50 miles' bicycling and was also champion of France. W. E. Jennings-Bramly is noteworthy as the officer who commanded the Arab Guides during the Great War, and F. H. Kitchin is mentioned as the founder of the Financial Supplement of *The Times*.

A strong man was needed to pull Malvern together again. The task was undertaken successfully by the Rev. W. Grundy, formerly Head Master of Warwick Grammar School. He was a man of exceptional ability, with a flair for solving knotty financial problems, and soon produced a high degree of working efficiency. Death terminated Mr. Grundy's short reign in 1891; but during his Head-mastership the swimming-bath and a new boarding-house were instituted. The Grundy Library perpetuates his memory.

It was at this period that the amazing sporting triumphs of the Foster family began. At the same time there were at the School C. D. Somers, who represented Cambridge and was the first O.M. to shoot for one of the Universities. He also represented England in 1912 and 1913; while F. H. Fernie won the Army Half-Mile Championship in 1882 and F. C. Mitchell carried off the one mile skating race for Oxford against Cambridge. Two other famous old boys are Brigadier-General R. J. Kentish, C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly Hon. Secretary of the British Olympic Association and a member of the International Olympic Council. He entered Malvern in 1890, from St. Albans School, where a scholarship was founded, many generations back, by an ancestor of the three Kentishes who were at Malvern, for boys of their family name. The chapter dealing with St. Albans School treats fully of Brigadier-General Kentish's great work in international sport; but one must add that the healthy state of the Olympic movement and of athletics in the Army both owe much to his genius. He was a Ledbury Cap and Captain of Football at Malvern. The other

is Lionel Sells, who received the thanks of the Uganda Government for his work as Medical Officer of the Sleeping Sickness Investigation.

When the Rev. A. St. J. Gray came from Clifton to Malvern, at the beginning of 1892, he found a school full of life and enthusiasm and rapidly growing. He gave his whole energies to increasing the fame of Malvern, and by the time ill-health forced him to retire, six years later, he had raised the numbers to 400, despite bad epidemics of diphtheria and influenza. It was mainly through his own generosity that the Sanatorium and Chemical Laboratory came into being. The chief memorial to Mr. Gray's Head-mastership, however, is the Chapel. Notable among his pupils are F. W. Aston, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1922; Lascelles Abercrombie, Professor of English and Literature at Leeds University; the Rev. H. Costley-White, Head Master of Westminster; Sir G. F. de Montmorency, Governor of the Punjab, and Sir E. B. Denham, Governor of Jamaica.

The next head-mastership, that of the Rev. S. R. James, who had been a house-master at Eton, covers the period from 1897, the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, to the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. He infused a lusty vigour into the place, and the stamp of his personality will remain with Malvern for many a generation.

During this time numbers had risen to over 500 and the tale of scholastic and sporting successes was well maintained. Many of the academic honours must be attributed to the splendid work of Mr. H. H. House, who directed the destinies of the Sixth Form for upwards of thirty-four years.

Among Old Malvernians of this era, R. J. Dennistoun was a member of Scott's British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13. L. M. Dundas, familiarly known as "Sandy" in East Africa, where he was Land Ranger in Kenya before the War, served through that time of stress as a captain in the King's African Rifles, and has since written some excellent books about the country and the big-game hunting there; while Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Llewellyn was Commandant of the King's African Rifles during the campaign. Perhaps the most romantic figure of

this period is A. N. Strode Jackson. "Jackers," as he is known to all his friends, was in School House from 1905-10. A School Prefect, Head of his House, President of Athletics, Cadet Officer, and Ledbury Cap, 1909-10, he went up to Brasenose College, Oxon, and I will deal later with his athletic prowess. The value of his cadet training at Malvern came into evidence with the Great War. Jackson at once joined the New Army and, though still under twenty-five years of age, rose rapidly to the command of the 18th Service Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps. He became next a Brigadier-General and at the end of the War was Chief-of-Staff, British Press, Peace Conference. He gained a D.S.O. with three bars, the C.B.E., and was nine times mentioned in despatches. I think I am right in saying that he was the youngest Brigadier-General in the British Army, as he was certainly one of the greatest athletes this country has produced. After the War he became a barrister of the Middle Temple, but subsequently settled in America. To this period belong also G. M. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Stewart Lymes, Governor General of the Sudan.

It is said that the selection in 1914 as Head Master of Mr. Preston, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Marlborough, was unanimous on the part of the Council. It was certainly unanimous on the part of all outside that body. But he began his task in the troublous times of the Great War, and his difficulties were manifold. It may be said of Mr. Preston that he has never failed to face up to a difficulty, and has kept pace with, and sometimes anticipated, the progress necessary in the organization and teaching methods of a modern school. The present organization enables boys to reach a Sixth Form suitable for their work in after life, and calculated to help them to successes at the Universities and elsewhere. The honours list bears testimony to its efficiency and soundness. The English Club, the Plays in Speech Week, and the increased keenness in musical matters, have all tended to further the intellectual life of the School. The Science accommodation, reorganized some time ago, has recently been brought up to date by the erection of a new building.

In 1929 the change in the status of the School may well be called a landmark in its history. On January 23 of that year King George V, by letters patent under the Great Seal, was graciously pleased to grant that Malvern College should be a Body Politic and Corporate.

Among the staff, mention may be made of the Rev. C. McDowall (1865-74), whose House, known as "Doodle's," was prominent in the early days ; of the Rev. F. R. Drew (1865-81), who was great both at science and cricket ; and of the Rev. Henry Foster, who joined the staff in 1867, and was House-master of No. 5 for more than thirty-six years, only retiring in 1915, after forty-eight years' service at the School. I think it was in him that Malvern games found their fount and inspiration. His own athletic reputation was excellent, and it was most appropriate that it should be carried on and enhanced by his seven sons, all of whom brought new laurels to Malvern, while the prowess of H. K., R. E. and G. N. Foster, the three of his sons who went up to Oxford, and among them secured eleven blues, must have created something in the nature of a record.

H. K. Foster, the eldest of the seven brothers, played cricket and racquets for Oxford, was four times English amateur racquets champion, five times shared the honours in the doubles championship, and also captained Gentlemen *v.* Players at cricket. R. E. Foster, next in the list, captained Oxford at cricket, also representing his University at Association football, racquets and golf, played Association football for England seven times and cricket for England against Australia, besides captaining the English eleven in 1907.

W. L. Foster, although in the cricket and football elevens and racquets pair at Malvern, had little chance of attaining sporting distinction after leaving, as he went straight into the Army ; but B. S. Foster was amateur racquets doubles champion five times and amateur singles champion twice.

Then came G. N. Foster, who captained Oxford at Association football and also gained blues for cricket, golf and racquets and represented England at Association football against Holland and Wales. M. K. and N. J. A. Foster enjoyed distinguished

sporting careers at School, but went out East, as rubber planters, upon leaving, and so lost the chance of reaping laurels in other fields of English sport. The former, however, has since captained Worcestershire at cricket.

Malvern, of course, like other Schools, has had its famous servants. George Arber was appointed cricket professional in the very early days; "G," as he was known, was one of the old school, constantly crying, "Come out to them, sir," for he saw no good in modern cricket innovations. His own career terminated in 1887, but he carried on as umpire and groundsman and owner of the school athletic shop almost up to the time of his death in 1911.

Frederick Prosser was another well-remembered personality. Appointed school porter in 1869, he held that office until 1905. In the early days it was his privilege to sell imposition paper to delinquents at the price of one penny per sheet. It is said that when he died in 1913, at an advanced age, he was accustomed to say that, at least, he had trained a worthy successor to the post he had held so long.

When Mr. Gray, who had been Head Master of Parramatta School, New South Wales, came to Malvern in 1892, he was very zealous in the project of building a Chapel, and still more keen that it should be worthy of the traditions which Malvern was creating. He was given worthy support; and with financial backing assured, the task of preparing plans was entrusted to Sir Arthur Blomfield.

The Chapel, of Milton stone, was dedicated in June, 1899, by Bishop Perowne of Worcester. It is interesting to note that when the Chapel was enlarged in 1908 the plans were prepared by the original architect's son, Mr. C. J. Blomfield. The east window commemorates Malvernians who fell in the South African War, while the memory of the 457 O.M.'s who laid down their lives in the Great War is perpetuated by the bronze figure of Saint George, by Alfred Drury, R.A., in the School quadrangle and in the Memorial Library, of Leckhampton stone, designed by Sir Aston Webb and Son, at the south end of the School Terrace.

Malvern was not slow to follow the plan instituted at

Uppingham of creating a School Mission, and from 1870 to 1882 this took the form of practical interest in the Melanesians. Then interest was transferred to the parish of All Saints, Haggerston. Ten or eleven years later it was felt that the sphere of Malvern influence could be better used among the teeming population of the parish of Holy Trinity, Canning Town. Sir R. Kennedy Cox, O.M., ever an enthusiast of abounding energy, was the first Warden of the Mission, which extends to the Dockland Settlement.

The Malvern corps was founded in 1883 as a cadet unit of the Worcestershire and Warwickshire Artillery Volunteers, and must, I fancy, have been one of the only Public Schools cadet corps attached to an artillery formation; just as Bedford and Reading Schools were among the very select band of R.E. corps.

In early corps days at Malvern the guns were handled by a certain number of the boys; while the remainder, as in the case of the Honourable Artillery Company in London, served as infantry.

Naturally, the formation of the corps created interest in shooting, and the first Malvern Eight was instituted in 1885.

Games play an important part in the life of all Malvernians. "Senior Turf," as the principal cricket field is called, was begun in 1873 with a cutting out of the natural slope of a square, which stretched for a hundred yards each way.

The first decade of Malvern cricket was notable for the production of such fine players as A. H. Stratford, who represented Middlesex at cricket and England at Association football in 1876; J. J. Read, the Essex cricketer; A. T. H. Newnham, of Gloucester and the Gentlemen; and P. H. Latham, who captained Cambridge in 1894 and was the School's first cricket blue.

One of the oldest matches played is that with Repton.

Having regard to the fact that the first head master was a Wykehamist, it is not surprising that football at Malvern, with twelve a side, was played according to Winchester rules from 1865 to 1873. From that year, however, the rules of the Football Association have obtained.

Early football conditions were very crude, for, although the senior game was played on the Senior Turf, the Juniors

had a ground which was not free from paths, oak trees and other obstructions, to say nothing of the disadvantages of a considerable slope.

The first school met by Malvern was Bradfield in 1882, then came Radley in 1884, Repton ten years later, and Shrewsbury in 1896.

In football the reputation of Malvern is greater than in cricket, and the School is particularly notable for the great individual players it has produced.

Malvern football owes much to W. W. Lowe, O.M. At Malvern he gained his colours for cricket and football, being captain of the latter XI, won the Ledbury Run twice, was champion athlete, in the Fives pair and a cadet lieutenant. At Cambridge he gained blues for cricket and Association football, and after his return to Malvern in 1896 as an assistant master did a great work in coaching the teams.

"Soccer" is, of course, the School's traditional game, but some twenty odd years ago the Rugby code was introduced, to be played only in the Easter Term.

Apart from the School activities, there is a first-class Old Malvernian Football Club. It was founded in 1897 and has played a great part in amateur football. Eleven amateur cups have been won, including the Amateur Cup and the Arthur Dunn Cup.

In athletics Malvern has always enjoyed a good reputation, which is likely to be enhanced with M. C. Nokes, the finest hammer-thrower England has yet produced, as a house-master at the School.

I believe I am right in saying that the Rev. E. A. Dawson (Malvern and Oxford) was the first cross-country blue to come from the College. While at School he was champion athlete and winner of the Ledbury Cup. The "Ledbury" is, of course, the famous Malvern long-distance cross-country run, which was started in 1879, and is now, like the Long Pen Pole at Clifton, and the Crick Run at Rugby, considered one of the most important sporting events of the School year.

On going up to Oxford, Dawson won the Inter-University Cross-Country race in 1898, obtained his blue, both across country

and at three miles on the track, during the next three years, and was President of the O.U.A.C. in 1901. The next great blue to come from Malvern was A. N. S. Jackson already mentioned, who won the Mile for Oxford in 1912-13 and '14, and was President of the O.U.A.C., the last-named year, as well as captain of the Oxford and Cambridge Relay team which went out to America. At Malvern "Jackers," whose other distinctions have been mentioned already, was in the 1st XI at cricket and football and gained his Ledbury Cap, but I shall never forget the thrilling spectacle provided by his victory in the 1,500 metres at Stockholm in 1912, when he broke both the world's and Olympic records, beating three Americans, all of whom were regarded as "world beaters."

The first Public Schools champion to come from Malvern was H. P. Bowler, who won the Hurdles in 1925. He secured his half blue in his fourth year, and ran the race of his life in 1930, when he finished second in the World's Students' Championship Hurdles at the Inter-University International Games. In 1936 B. Greatbach, then head of the School, won the Public Schools 100 yards Championship in the record time of 10.1 secs.

Bowler's victory in the Public Schools Championships was followed by the performances of two very able pupils of M. C. Nokes; they are R. A. C. Burnett, who won the newly instituted javelin throwing event in 1929 and 1930, and K. S. Duncan, who, in 1931, set the Public Schools Long Jump record at 22 ft. 5½ in. He captained Oxford at Soccer and was President of Athletics, gained his English International colours and was the winner of the Long Jump and 75 yards sprint at the first English Indoor Championships instituted in 1935. In 1936 he was regarded as a certain selection for Great Britain at the Olympic Games, but pulled a muscle in the British Trials and so went to Berlin as an attaché to the British Olympic Association.

Finally, it remains to mention the Old Malvernian Society, which owes its inception in 1895 to Henry Kempson, who was a boy in Bryans under Grundy, 1881-5, during which time he edited the *Malvernian*.

The Malvernian Society, as the balance sheet shows, is of the greatest importance to the School. For the last quarter of a century the Chairmen of the Society have been men of outstanding importance.

In the space of this chapter it has been possible to mention no more than a few of the outstanding personalities in the history of the College. With the prowess of Rugby and shooting internationals, golf Blues and various England cricketers, including E. R. T. Holmes, it has not been possible to deal, but one feels that there need be no cause for offence where a selection of names worthy of mention cannot be more than arbitrary.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE

WHERE Marlborough School now stands at the western end of the long wide street of the West Country market town a castle stood since the days of Norman William. Successive queens lived in that castle in Plantagenet times, and there, too, King John himself and many another king sojourned upon occasion. The close of the century that witnessed the Civil War found Marlborough Castle in the hands of the Seymour family. Later, it became the most famous coaching house in the whole of the West Country. Stanley Weyman in his great romance, *The Castle Inn*, immortalized it. But when the extension of the Great Western Railway to Swindon drove the coaches from the road the Castle Inn stood empty.

That period, too, marked a time of great depression among the Elizabethan and pre-Elizabethan scholastic foundations of England.

By the end of 1842 a body of public-spirited West Country gentlemen were planning the foundation of a public school, principally for the sons of clergymen of the Church of England. Mr. Plater seems to have been the prime mover in the matter, and it is curious to note that by 1841 many applications were being received for vacancies in a school which was non-existent.

At the eastern end of the long street already mentioned was a much older foundation. This was the Royal Free Grammar School, where, for many generations, the youth of the town and many sons of the gentry had been educated. Among its many famous old boys may be remembered General Picton, who commanded a brigade at Waterloo, Dr. Sacheverell, and the best known of the Earls of Ailesbury.

Curiously enough, there seems never to have been any hostility between the boys of the new college and those of the old school, but it is interesting to remember, with nearly half a century gone by and Marlborough cricket now standing

where it does, that the College eleven suffered more than one defeat at the hands of the Grammar School boys during the early years of Marlborough history.

The founders of Marlborough College did not, however, favour the boarding-house system which obtained among the older institutions. They conceived the perfectly sound plan of establishing their school under one roof and of combining teaching and maintenance in one expense. But if their theory was sound, they had, unfortunately, neither the necessary experience nor sufficient means to put their conception to practical use.

Two-thirds of the boys attending the new school were to be clergymen's sons, privileged by a reduction of some thirty per cent. in the fees which were to be charged to commoners. The financial system was planned upon nominations of £100 each, which entitled the subscriber of that sum to have during his lifetime one boy continually at the school.

With the nucleus of the necessary capital in hand, the founders secured the lease of the beautiful former home of the Seymours, and on August 20, 1843, two hundred boys arrived to commence their scholastic careers.

The first Head Master was the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, formerly Head Master of Kensington Grammar School. He had no enviable task.

One important adjunct to public-school life which the founders had forgotten was the provision of proper playing fields, and so Marlburians formed themselves into tribes under such venturesome boys as would afford leadership and protection to their followers. These tribes were famous for the rural expeditions in which they delighted.

In those days there was a celebrated local poacher named "Monkey" Davis, whose cottage on the London road was a favourite meeting-place for the boys, whom he often accompanied on their rambles. His cottage was little short of a menagerie, where the Marlburian could purchase squirrels, rabbits, ferrets, badgers, and even foxes.

A "squaler" was, in the early period of Marlborough history, a part of every boy's equipment. It consisted of a piece of lead shaped like a pear and attached to the end of an eighteen-

inch cane handle. Marlburians were expert in throwing their squalers to great distances and with tremendous force. Ostensibly it was to be used for the hunting of squirrels and other small game, but rumour has it that even the deer of Savernake Forest fell victims upon occasion to the deadly aim of the Marlburians.

In the early days meals were served in a beautiful old chamber which is now the Adderley Library, but the numbers were too great for the accommodation, so the boys had to feed in two relays. Supper consisted of thick slices of bread and butter, which were carried round in a clothes-basket by the college butler, who transferred them to the plates of the boys by means of a two-pronged fork.

Dr. Wilkinson in his earliest days appointed senior boys as captains of dormitories, a notable institution which survives.

The first prefects, who varied in number from four to ten, appear to have had privileges of rank without responsibilities of office. They alone had free access to the Mound, as that most singular tumulus, which almost touches the School wall, is named, and the Wilderness, but they might take any other boys they chose with them. They were also allotted such studies as were available.

Captains of dormitories and head-boys of rooms, who took the rank of captain, were allowed to walk in the High Street on three days of the week, a privilege which was not extended to the rest of the School below the Sixth Form. One other privilege the prefect of the forties enjoyed equally with the masters of that period was that which enabled him to exact from all boys below the Fourth Form the deference not only of "capping" him but of standing bare-headed while in conversation with him.

Having regard to the undoubted roughness of Marlborough in those days, it is curious to note that there was no authorized fagging and there were no prefects' courts or punishments.

Affairs of honour were always settled in "Fleuss's Arch," a corner so named by the first teacher of German and drawing.

The prefects, having no real authority, seem to have led a cloistered life in the seclusion of their studies.

During the period which culminated in the Great Rebellion of 1851, bullying prevailed at Marlborough to an almost unbelievable extent.

Wilkinson, excellent man though he was, found himself faced with a task which would have taxed the resources and the genius of an Arnold. Discipline had deteriorated until it reached vanishing-point in 1851 and the School broke out into a rebellion, probably more turbulent and more prolonged than its famous counterparts at Winchester and Rugby. For a whole week anarchy, lit up by bonfires and fireworks, reigned.

The rebellion culminated in an incident which is still commemorated in Marlborough parlance. The boys had a most implacable enemy in the miller from Treacle Bolly, who fell into their hands when the excitement of insurrection had reached its greatest height. The miller promptly took flight upon his speckle-bellied pony, from which the classical shades of "Treacle Bolly" derive their name. It is said that the miller was wont to cry to his fat and mottled mount, "Git up, old treacle bolly" (belly), and it was the likeness of this fat pony to a roly-poly pudding which gave rise to the Marlburian idiom of "bolly" for any form of pudding.

In the end the rebellion was quelled by concessions, rather than with a strong hand.

Dr. Wilkinson resigned in despair. But although Marlborough was fierce and turbulent, even beyond the public-school custom of that time, even though might was right, bullying prevalent, and the fighting among the boys themselves of the fiercest, mainly because games had not yet been started, the Marlborough of that generation turned out many great soldiers. Among them stands out the heroic figure of Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., who, as a midshipman of sixteen years of age, served as aide-de-camp to Captain Peele, R.N., during the Crimean War, and was recommended for the V.C., a decoration he gained later when serving with the 17th Lancers during the Indian Mutiny.

From this time onwards a better state of things began to prevail, but it was still not the captains of cricket and football, the head of the School, or the champion athlete whom the

small boys pointed out with reverent awe to the new-comers ; but rather the hero of the last fight, who had beaten a bigger opponent and " had himself lost so much blood that he was too weak to cut his own meat at dinner."

Many curious fines prevailed. For instance, cutting a desk cost a guinea, while a fine of a shilling was imposed for trespassing on the master's desks, being in possession of lucifer matches, or throwing stones in the court.

The institution had been opened as " Marlborough School " in 1843, but in August, 1845, a charter was granted for the foundation of " Marlborough College," with a Corporation of Governors and the Archbishop of Canterbury as *ex-officio* Visitor.

During the first few years buildings arose quickly around the old Seymour mansion. Numbers increased rapidly to the five hundred which marked the limit of the school's capacity, and its charter. But before the old Modern School was pulled down, it provided the only general schoolroom. Curiously enough, the Fifth was the only form taught in a classroom ; the remaining 180 boys were all crowded, as five forms, into the Modern School, and even the august Sixth were taken standing in a circle around the master's desk in the common schoolroom.

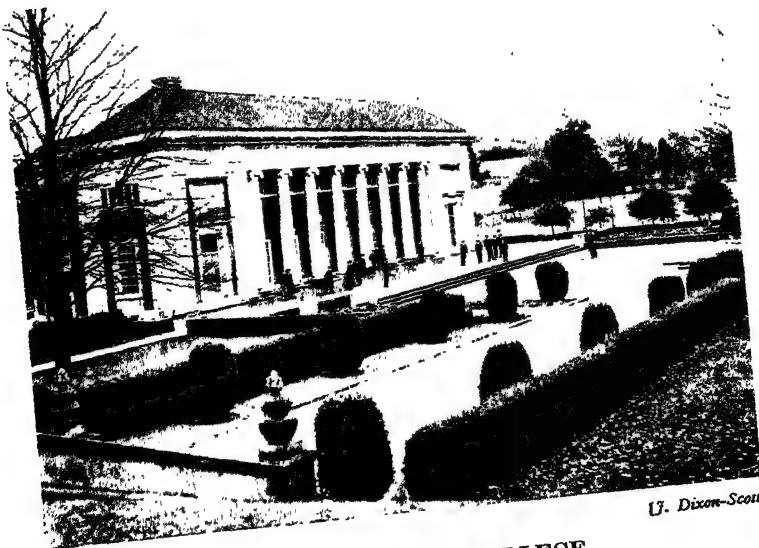
The resignation of Dr. Wilkinson threatened Marlborough with extinction, but in 1852 Dr. Cotton left Rugby to take over the Head-mastership. He had been educated at Westminster and had gone to Rugby at the invitation of Dr. Arnold, where, as the " grave young master " of *Tom Brown's School Days*, he was held in such veneration by Tom Brown and his friends. Cotton's first aim was school reformation and the improvement of discipline, in connection with which he instituted a vigorous crusade against the most glaring sins of the era, such as drinking in public-houses and the breaking of bounds.

From that time onwards Marlborough began to lose the unenviable characteristics of a great, overgrown private school.

Despite the fact that the pay of an assistant master was beggarly, Cotton succeeded in recruiting a young and vigorous staff, mainly from Rugby. These new men were athletes as well as scholars and quickly established friendly relations with the boys ; and, as cricket matches with Rugby and Cheltenham



[Sport & General.



[J. Dixon-Scott.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE
I. OLD HOUSE AND COURT

were arranged and the Rugby code of football was introduced, bullying declined.

Even the genius of Dr. Cotton and the loyal support of his masters could not for some time insure future success, since the School was being run at a loss and a huge debt of £40,000 had accumulated.

The abolition of the London office, the appointment of a Bursar from the teaching staff, the generosity of all concerned and an increase of the fees tided the School over the crisis. By 1872, the debt had been wiped off and the School was able to purchase its own freehold for £30,000. In 1858, however, Cotton had been called to the Bishopric of Calcutta, and Dr. Bradley, afterwards Dean of Westminster, came from Rugby to take his place.

Under Dr. Bradley the prosperity of the School increased steadily. He found the tone of the place countrified and perhaps a trifle rough, but it had characteristics of honesty and manliness which soon won his heart.

The boys evidently determined to try the metal of Dr. Bradley, and soon after his arrival a great poaching raid was projected in Savernake Forest. The spoils of the illicit undertaking were sold in the town, but when news was conveyed to the Head Master he delivered a tirade which left the School feeling that it had been tongue-lashed and roughly handled as never before, and, instead of a fresh outbreak, Dr. Bradley created a feeling of shame in the boys' breasts. Within half an hour the offenders had given a full account of the money they had received and restitution was made to Lord Ailesbury.

From its West Country proclivities and under an Oxford head master Marlborough for many years favoured the older University. This statement is well borne out by the fact that in 1859 Marlborough men won both Balliol Scholarships, and in 1867 five of the Oxford cricket eleven were Marlburians. A few years later, when Rugby football was properly instituted at Oxford, Rugby and Marlborough men alone paid subscriptions, since they constituted the strength of the teams, undergraduates from other schools being allowed to play as honorary members. In those days, too, Marlborough instituted what

was probably the first Old Boys' Football Club to be founded in the country, and, for many years, the Marlborough Nomads held pride of place in the Rugby football world with Richmond, Blackheath and Ravenscourt Park. In one year alone the Nomads provided seven members of the English International team.

At first cricket did not flourish at Marlborough, and the successes of the school elevens at Lord's gave no indication of the fame that individual players were to achieve after leaving school. The reason, probably, was that Marlborough began playing against Rugby early in the fifties and continued to meet that school during the period of Rugby's most brilliant traditions in the sixties and seventies. Matches played with Cheltenham were of a more even nature, while Charterhouse, played in 1859, when the Rugby match was scratched, resulted in an easy victory for Marlborough.

In those days, only the Eleven and the Twenty-Two wore the caps which now distinguish them. It may be noted here that the Spartan traditions of Marlborough made the boys look long askance at anything so luxurious as an overcoat or an umbrella.

One feature of Marlborough life was the "Review Report," introduced by Dr. Wilkinson. This contained a candid running commentary by the Head Master upon the mental equipment of the forms. These reports were, of course, intended, primarily, for the edification of the form masters, but, during Dr. Bradley's time, it was customary for "Review" to be laid upon the table in Common Room for general inspection.

This period, too, was notable for a number of famous "characters" connected with the College. There were Webb, who presided over the "Grub-shop," and "Goaty," who vied with Webb for the boys' favour. He wore a battered high hat, white smock and knee-breeches, and presided over a barrow of ginger-beer and fruit on the Bath Road just outside the Old Lodge. The Lodge itself, at that time, was occupied by Voss. He had come from Rugby and was the veritable "Bill" of *Tom Brown's School Days*. Then there were "Surgery" Bill, an ancient post-boy, much crippled with rheumatism; Sergeant Haggis, a Crimean veteran, who carried the letters; another

Crimean veteran in Sergeant Adams, the first College gym-sergeant; and the enormously fat butler, Pierce.

In 1871 Dr. Farrar succeeded Dr. Bradley. His first year marked the period of Marlborough expansion. Formerly, the Debating Society had been confined to the Sixth Form, but in 1873 the Great Bear and the other three fives courts were pulled down to make room for the building of the Bradleian, whither the Debating Society transferred its place of meeting and then threw open its debates to the whole school.

"Running for Chapel" changed to a series of scrummages, which took place a few seconds before the last stroke of the bell sounded. In consequence a single stroke was ordained and the uncertainty as to when it would be sounded tended towards punctuality. The year 1873 also witnessed a rearrangement of the school year, which was thereafter divided into three terms, instead of two halves. In the following year hockey was introduced, to be played in the Lent Term. The Certificate Examination was also instituted, and the Marlborough Eight won the Ashburton Shield at Wimbledon.

Two years later Dr. Farrar was appointed Canon of Westminster, and the Rev. G. C. Bell came from the Head-mastership of Christ's Hospital to take over Marlborough.

The College had now settled down to an era of normal public-school life. The Art and Literature Society was founded in 1877 and a new lodge was built, but with the passing of Peviar's stronghold Voss went into retirement, after twenty-three years of faithful service. His memory is preserved in "Voss's Bell." Three years later the Marlborough Mission was founded in Tottenham, and in 1887 St. Mary's Church was built. More recently the mission work of Marlborough has been extended to Swindon, with which town it is possible for Marlburians to maintain a closer personal touch. Meanwhile the New Chapel had been started and the Marlburian Club, for the promotion of mutual and friendly intercourse between Old Marlburians, founded in the early eighties.

The jubilee of the College in 1893 was celebrated on July 12 and 13, upon which occasion 500 Old Marlburians dined in Hall, while the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee

brought to an end the great work of Mr. J. S. Thomas, who for thirty-seven years had been Bursar of the College, and in 1903 Canon Bell retired. He was succeeded by Mr. Frank Fletcher, who came from Rugby and was the first lay head master of Marlborough. Before Mr. Fletcher left the College for Charterhouse in 1911, when he was succeeded by the Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, Head Master of Haileybury, he brought about the development of the Modern School, saw the Field House built, many successes of his pupils at the Universities, and a new importance added to the work of the O.T.C.

The outbreak of the Great War saw the numbers of the School reduced to meet the demand for soldiers, and also a reception of Belgian refugees as members of the College.

In the following year the School fees were raised, and it is interesting to note that this was the first increase that had taken place since the financial crisis of 1870. Early in 1916 the Head Master was appointed to the Deanery of Bristol, and, after a short interregnum, Dr. Cyril Norwood assumed office at the beginning of 1917.

A word remains to be said concerning the pursuits of the School.

Marlborough may fairly claim to be the nursery of English hockey. The game was played there, in a primitive form, from the institution of the School. In 1874 a properly constituted game was started by Mr. H. Richardson, Master of the Lower School, and two years later no less than five grounds were in constant use on the Common, but it is since the Broadleaze Grounds became available that the standard of Marlborough hockey has improved so considerably. This improvement is exemplified in the wonderful number of Old Marlburians who have achieved blues and international honours.

Contemporaneous with Marlborough's primitive hockey was the development of Pole vaulting and the playing of "Snob" cricket in the middle of the Court. For this pastime play-boxes served the purpose of wickets, but so many windows were smashed that it became necessary to find a fresh site for the game. From that day onwards the popularity of "Snob" waned, but the game has never quite died out and is still played on a special pitch designed for the purpose.

Six years after the School was founded the boys began to take cricket seriously, and the first "out" match was played in the Forest against the Savernake Club or the Grammar School. Two years later the Head Master offered a small silver bat to be awarded as a challenge trophy to the best cricketer of the year. In the pavilion at Marlborough, boards adorn the walls bearing the names of the cricket captains. The first name is that of F. R. Gorton, who led the original orthodox eleven which was constituted in 1849.

The activities of the famous James Lillywhite, who, in 1853, was engaged as the first school professional, and the enterprise of Dr. Cotton led to the institution of a match with Rugby in 1855 and another with Cheltenham in 1856.

On the occasion of Marlborough's first victory over Rugby, S. C. Voules captained the team, and E. F. Taylor, said to be the fastest bowler the School has ever produced, took 13 wickets. Voules was the best of the Marlborough cricketers until A. G. Steel started his great career fifteen years later. He, like Voules, captained the team for three years. During that period he played for the Gentlemen *v.* the Players, and in his first year at Cambridge took seven Oxford wickets for 26 runs. The year 1892 is notable in Marlborough cricket annals. After the first wicket had fallen in the Rugby match, W. Mortimer and P. R. Creed remained in for five hours, during which time the former piled up 106 runs, Creed going on subsequently to make 211—the first double century made at Lord's.

There have been some remarkable incidents in Marlborough cricket. For example, in a house match of 1905, H. J. Goodwin made 365 runs out of a total of 554 for three wickets, and a year later J. F. Ireland, in the Cock House match, contributed 277 to a total score of 606, while in 1912 R. D. Busk, bowling against Cheltenham, took 8 wickets for 12 runs.

Football was not properly organized at Marlborough until Dr. Cotton became Head Master. With his advent the Rugby code was instituted, but "hacking-over," as distinguished from "hacking" in the scrums, has never been allowed at Marlborough. Rugby football secured a quick popularity, and in 1856 Henry Bell, then Captain of Cricket and *ex-officio* Captain

of Football, instituted the system of "caps" which still obtains, and, on his own initiative, selected a "Twenty," "Forty" and "Sixty" to comprise Big Game.

As a natural corollary of Bell's ingenuity, "House" matches and practices, on the principle of Rugby's "Puntabout," were instituted.

The players came up to take part in these matches already uncoated but enveloped in rugs, which were usually fastened round the neck by a leather strap and buckle. These rugs were in those days as much a part of the Marlburians' equipment as the ubiquitous cushion of later days.

Each game was preceded by ten minutes' practice, which terminated on the Captain's time-honoured cry of "Come along up." The strength of sides was almost unlimited in the early days, and a good deal of confusion was caused by the custom of little chaps being picked up and thrown bodily on top of a scrum to bring it down, no less than by the other custom of spectators joining in as they felt inclined. By 1878, however, the number of players in a match had been reduced to the orthodox fifteen.

The first "foreign" match took place in 1864, when Marlborough defeated Clifton by 3 goals to nil, J. A. Boyle, the Marlborough Captain, dropping a brilliant goal in the very last minutes of the match, which was characterized by so much roughness, through the breaking of the "no hacking-over" agreement, that these schools did not meet again until 1891. Incidentally, it is believed that the meeting of 1864 constituted the first Rugby football match ever played between two public schools. A further school match was instituted in 1867, when Wellington defeated Marlborough by 2 goals and a try to nothing.

Then followed the most brilliant epoch of Marlborough football, when its players acquired so great a reputation and exercised such an admirable influence, through the work of the Marlborough Nomads, in the outside world. A. St. G. Hammersley, O.M., took part in the first international ever played, secured "caps" in three successive years, and ended up as Captain of the English team, while F. H. Fox, at a later period, enjoyed similar distinctions.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL was founded in 1561 by the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, who still constitute the governing body.

At that time England was seething with religious and political conspiracy. Queen Elizabeth had been crowned but three years, Shakespeare's birth was three years away, Bacon was not yet a year old, and Michelangelo and Titian were still alive.

In popular opinion Sir Thomas White has often been given the credit of being the founder of the School. He was a Past Master of the Company, had been Lord Mayor of London in 1553, and was knighted by Queen Mary for his services in preserving peace in the City during the Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Apart from his success as a merchant and his part in the foundation of the School, he conferred great benefits upon education as the founder of St. John's College, Oxford.

The foundation of the School must, of course, be ascribed to the Merchant Taylors' Company as a corporate body, but if any special distinction is to be made, the greatest credit should be given to Richard Hilles, a member of the Company, who subscribed £500 out of the total of £566, the purchase price of the site in Suffolk Lane, which is near the present Cannon Street Station, in the City of London, where the first School buildings stood.

The original School House was part of the historic Manor of the Rose in the Parish of St. Laurence Pountney.

The building had enjoyed a romantic history. Built early in the fourteenth century by Sir John Poultny, it had been the home of the Black Prince and, later, of the Duke of Buckingham, who had entertained there with characteristic munificence. It passed subsequently to the Marquis of Exeter and the Earls of Sussex.

In the first place, there was accommodation for the boys and lodgings for the Schoolmaster and three Ushers. The Schoolmaster has borne various titles, such as High Master, Chief Master and, latterly, Head Master. The conditions of his engagement provided that he should give twelve months' notice of leaving, enjoy holiday for twenty working days in a year, and the stipend of the Schoolmaster and Ushers was fixed at £40 a year, increased to £50 a year soon after the School opened.

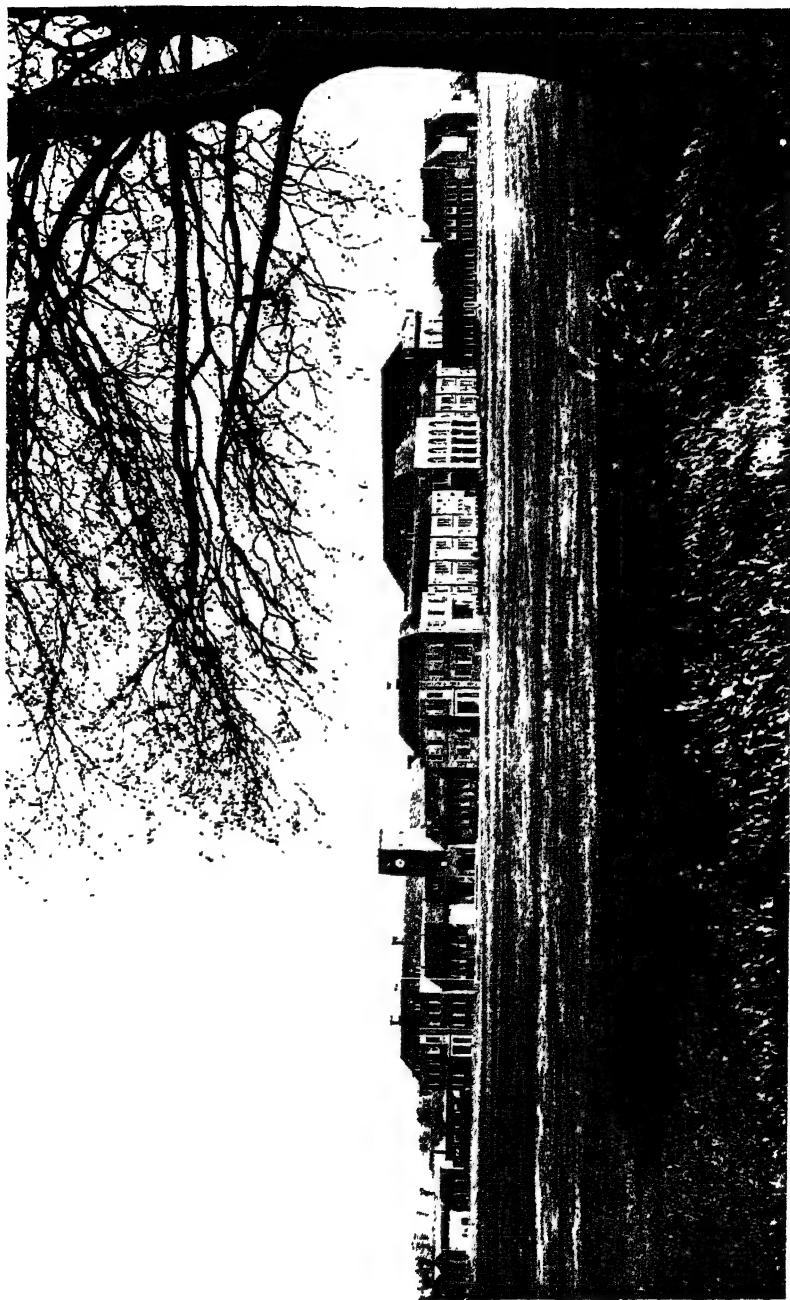
The first Master was the famous Richard Mulcaster, who, at Oxford, had achieved a great reputation for scholarship in Latin and Greek and for erudition in Oriental literature. He had been educated at Eton and Christ Church.

The School was opened by the Bishop of London in 1562. Applications for admission were numerous and the first entrance examination was held in the room that had served as a Chapel when the Manor was used as a town house.

The statutes for the government of Merchant Taylors' were based largely upon those drawn up by Colet for St. Paul's; but there are two respects in which Merchant Taylors' is unique: the original statutes have never been formally repealed, and the School is supported out of the corporate revenues of the Company.

Merchant Taylors', certainly, started under the auspices of an excellent Head Master, and, at the end of a year, Grindal, Bishop of London, after his first visitation, stated that the work at the School was "worthy of commendation." We find, also, that when Jesus College, Oxford, was founded in 1571 the Queen was petitioned to elect certain Old Taylorsians at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, as the first scholars of Jesus, in order to attract others to the new foundation. Four were elected, one of them being Lancelot Andrewes, who became, later, Bishop of Winchester and a translator of the Bible, whose name is still held in veneration by the Hebrew class at the School. Other boys who learned Hebrew at the School and subsequently helped with the translation of the Bible were Bishops Dove and Tomson.

The School at its foundation was limited to 250 scholars,



T. Short & Co. Ltd.

of whom one hundred were free-placers, fifty paid half a crown a quarter and the other hundred five shillings a quarter for tuition. The regulations required that children applying for admission should read perfectly, write competently and have a knowledge of the Catechism in English and Latin. On admission to the School each boy paid 12*d.* for writing his name, the money being given to the Porter who cleaned the School.

It is difficult for the modern public school boy to envisage his predecessor of nearly 400 years ago. In those days the boys wore doublets, padded to fit the body tightly, trunk hose, puffed out and slashed above the middle of the thigh, broad shoes, flat caps and a stiff ruffle round the neck. Winter and summer the boys arrived at school at 7 a.m. and there "tarried" until 11 o'clock. After a break they returned at 1 o'clock and remained in school until 5 p.m. Prayers were held three times in each day, and there were stringent regulations forbidding the use of tallow candles, eating and drinking in school, cock-fighting, tennis play, riding about or victoring and disputing abroad.

Examinations were held annually, and it would appear that not only were the scholars examined as to the knowledge they had acquired, but the masters had, also, to pass a test of their ability to teach. Work was hard in those days, for the boys were given no remedies except once in a week in which there fell a Holy Day.

In 1566 Sir Thomas White appropriated forty-three fellowships for Taylorians at his College of St. John's, Oxford, and in 1572 the first two scholars were elected.

Richard Mulcaster reigned over the School for a quarter of a century, during which time he taught well but with severity, his choleric temperament leading to frequent quarrels with the Court. A morning under Mulcaster commenced by his construing and parsing the lesson to his pupils, after which it was his custom to sleep for an hour before taking repetition. Apart from his scholastic accomplishments, Mulcaster was a great patron of the drama and annually presented plays before the Court with the cast made up entirely of his scholars. He also presented plays to Queen Elizabeth, in which a few

of his scholars acted ; and it is believed that one of these was Thomas Kyd, who entered the School in 1565 and, later, wrote *The Spanish Tragedy*, the most popular drama of his time. The most famous pupil of the first Head Master was Edmund Spenser, the great master of English romantic poetry, and author of the "Faerie Queene." He was born in 1552 and educated first at Merchant Taylors', whence he proceeded to a sizarship at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1569.

Two other Head Masters, Henry Wilkinson and Edmund Smith, followed in quick succession ; the former was probably, the latter certainly, an Old Boy of the School. The most famous Old Boy of the Wilkinson's régime was Archbishop Juxon, who was with King Charles I in his last moments on the scaffold. The Head-mastership of Wm. Hayne (1599-1625) was notable for the entertainment of James I to dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, when it is said that the National Anthem was first sung. It had been intended that boys of the School should welcome the King with orations and verses ; but, in the end, Ben Jonson was asked to arrange the entertainment, to the no small disgust of Hayne and the scholars. This Head Master's most famous pupil was the ill-starred James Shirley, afterwards Head Master of St. Albans School and one of the greatest poets of his time, but despite his genius, Shirley died in 1666 of starvation and suffering caused by the Great Fire.

Before Shirley died, however, England had passed through the stress and strain of the Civil War, and Archbishop Juxon had accompanied Charles I to the scaffold. William Staple and his successor in the Head-mastership, William Dugard, were both involved in the troubles.

Dugard's Head-mastership is noteworthy for the fact that he established the School Register, the first copy of which is still preserved at Merchant Taylors' Hall. There are other points of interest about this Head Master. He appears to have been particularly eager to wipe out the aspersion of having been a party to the execution of Charles I. For this reason he printed, on his private press, the *Defence of the Martyred Monarch*, written by Claudius Salmasius at the in-

stigation of the exiled royal family. Dugard did this printing in defiance of the victorious Parliamentarians. As a consequence, he was committed to Newgate Prison, and his presses, worth more than a thousand pounds, were destroyed. His Head-mastership passed to a Mr. Stevens, and Dugard made unsuccessful application to be appointed as an Usher to the School over which he had ruled. The poet Milton interceded on his behalf, and, out of gratitude for the restoration of his Head-mastership, Dugard printed, in 1651, Milton's reply to Salmasius, *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*.

A hundred years in the life of the School had passed when the Great Fire of London, breaking out in Pudding Lane, adjacent to Suffolk Lane, destroyed the original buildings. John Goad, who was Head Master from 1669 to 1681, succeeded in saving most of the library. His was a stormy Head-mastership, since the relaxation from Puritanism made the boys difficult to control, and the destruction of the buildings left Merchant Taylors' homeless until, a year later, permission was obtained for the School to assemble in St. Mary's Grammar School, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft.

The rebuilding was commenced in 1670, but five years went by before the Master was able to announce that the work was complete and all costs paid. Though the new buildings afforded better accommodation than had been enjoyed in the old Manor of the Rose, it is interesting to note that they had no fireplace, nor was one made until 1810. In 1681 Goad was discharged from the Head-mastership, on the ground that he was "Popishly and erroneously affected." Those were the days of Titus Oates and the Popish Plot, Oates having been in the School for a short time during 1665.

The appointment of Goad's successor is of interest. Once, already, Cromwell had attempted to arrogate the power of appointing the Head Master and now James II came forward with a similar demand. The Company, however, upheld their rights, and appointed Ambrose Bonwicke.

The next important event occurred in 1698, when a Great School Feast was held, constituting the first Old Merchant Taylors' Dinner, which, incidentally, was probably the first

Old Boys' gathering of its kind ever held. It has enjoyed an almost unbroken succession to the present day.

The beginning of the eighteenth century saw various changes. For instance, the upper members of the School were distinguished from the rest of the Head Form by the names of The Table, consisting of the Head and eight other monitors, and The Bench, comprising the eight Prompters, who were thus named because they acted in that capacity to the Monitors on Speech Day.

In 1707 another Old Boy, Thomas Parsell, was appointed to the Head-mastership and instituted a system whereby precedence was given to candidates for the Head-mastership who had been at the School as scholars or assistant masters. The system has long been discontinued, but the fact remains that Merchant Taylors' has probably had a higher proportion of Old Boy Head Masters than any other school.

John Criche ruled over the School from 1731 to 1760, taking as one of his pupils in 1737 a wild, adventurous lad, who loved fighting and was not very good at lessons, but who was destined, in the years to come, to rank with Edmund Spenser as one of the two most famous men Merchant Taylors' has produced. This youth was Robert, afterwards Lord Clive, the founder of the British Empire in India.

The election of James Townley to the Head-mastership, in 1710, marks the probationary period of a new epoch. He had been educated at the place, to which he had returned as third Usher, passing on in due course to the Head-mastership of Christ's Hospital, which post he vacated to take over the government of his old School. He was anxious to add mathematics to the curriculum, but the Company was obstinate, so that innovation did not come until 1828 and, meanwhile, the curriculum remained as narrowly classical as at any other public school of the period. Townley none the less succeeded in establishing Repetition Day in 1761. In the same year a *Carmen Saeculare*, composed by a member of the School, was recited at the Old Boys' Dinner. In 1762, no School play having been produced for nearly a hundred years, the *Eunuch* was staged with the help of David Garrick, a friend of Townley's,

who himself bore the cost of the production. It was witnessed by some 2,000 persons, and produced such an impression upon Garrick that he presented the scenery and tried to persuade one of the players, Nathaniel Moore, to adopt the stage as his profession. The plays were subsequently stopped by the Company, on the ground that they provided too much distraction from study, but they have now been revived.

In connection with Speech Day (June 11), the custom still survives whereby members of the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company and members of the staff are supplied with bunches of sweet herbs before they enter the Great Hall. This custom is said to have been instituted during the Great Plague of 1665, when the herbs were generally thought to be a protection against infection.

When Townley died in 1778 he was succeeded by yet another Old Boy, Thomas Green, who lived only five years after his appointment. Then we get a glimpse of School life at the end of the eighteenth century, when Charles Matthews, the famous comedian, who was at the School from 1787 to 1791, wrote that, "two more cruel tyrants than Samuel Bishop (the Head Master who succeeded Green) and Rose (one of the Ushers) never existed." Whether this condemnation of Bishop is fully justified seems doubtful, but it is certain that flogging had to be stopped, on account of Rose's brutality, and that an Old Boy, returning to the School, took Rose into the Cloister, where he flogged him soundly. This was followed by something in the nature of a School rebellion against flogging.

The period of the French Revolution seems to have found a number of treasonably affected boys in the School. Seditious tags were discovered scrawled on the walls of the alleys leading to the School, the authorship being traced to Richard Hayward and John Grose, two lads in the Head Form. And then, on January 18, 1796, which was the Queen's birthday, a large tricolour flew for three hours side by side with the Royal Standard over the Tower of London. Subsequently, what was styled the "symbol of French madness" was found hidden under Grose's bed and, since his father was assistant chaplain at the Tower, the inference was obvious. Grose confessed to

the offence, to which he said that he had been incited by Hayward. The boys were roughly treated by their loyal school-fellows and finally expelled.

Further evidence of the loyalty displayed by the School is to be found in a receipt for a hundred guineas which is framed and hangs on the wall of the Monitors' Common Room. This was a voluntary contribution from the boys themselves to the defence of the country during the Napoleonic crisis.

With the effluxion of time the curriculum at the School was altered; and at the beginning of the nineteenth century Latin, Greek and Hebrew were being taught, as a part of a syllabus which provided a classical education and nothing more. At this time the boys' fees amounted to £5 per annum but, in accordance with the common custom, the Head Master received a quarterage of ten shillings and twelve shillings breaking-up money from each scholar.

Two important events mark the Head-mastership of James Augustus Hessey, who was appointed in 1845. The Tercentenary of the foundation of the School was celebrated in 1861 and three years later the School was visited by the Public Schools Commissioners. They pointed out the inadequacy of the curriculum and the inconvenient smallness of the buildings and playground. Great matters were toward, however, for £20,000 had been expended already by the Company towards the purchase of the rest of the Manor of the Rose, and Charterhouse School was about to move from its historic home to Godalming, to make room for Merchant Taylors' to take over its buildings and playground. The buildings were erected by the Merchant Taylors' Company, the foundation-stone being laid in 1873 by the Duke of Edinburgh on the site of the Old Gown Boys' quarters. A year later an arrangement was made whereby part of Kennington Oval became available for School cricket at a rental of £20 per annum. It is interesting to note that when Merchant Taylors' left its original home the desks in the schoolroom were so worn that it was difficult to write on them, while the Head Form table was in an even worse condition, owing to the traditional custom of monitors and prompters being allowed to carve their names thereon before

leaving. In the main, Merchant Taylors' was a day school, but there were usually from 80 to 100 boarders, who had been attracted to the place by the St. John's College scholarships. Boarders were taken by the Head Master and some of the Ushers, besides certain old ladies who lived in the Suffolk Lane area, three of whom are still remembered as Mother Townsend, Mother Blunt and Mother Graham.

While the School was still in Suffolk Lane, prayers were said in Latin by the monitors in rotation ; but, later, Dr. Baker (1870-1901) used to say them in English, and this custom prevailed until 1927, when the monitors again took over the duty.

An interesting sidelight is thrown upon the nineteenth-century life of the School by what used to go on in the lunch hour, for no regular meals were provided at the School, although the caretaker's wife kept a refreshment bar, very much like the "Lun" of later days. The boys were therefore turned loose for an hour in the City, of which their knowledge, like that of Sam Weller, was "extensive and peculiar." Many boys used this hour for writing out their impositions in the waiting-rooms at Cannon Street Station, while others waged ceaseless warfare with Paulines. The top-hatted and tail-coated members of the two top forms were, however, allowed to remain in School.

At that time no playground existed, but a game called "Walling," which was peculiar to the place, was played in the Cloister. Even this game, however, was confined to the Head Form, and played only at the time of the Examinations. The monitors stood at one end of the Cloister and the rest of the form at the other. At a given signal the opposing parties rushed together for a scrimmage, in which it was the object of each side to rub as many enemies as possible against the whitewashed walls. The game became extinct when the School moved to Charterhouse Square.

Towards the end of the Suffolk Lane period a ground was hired for cricket matches with St. Paul's and Charterhouse ; football was played at Victoria Park, but track and field athletics seem to have been well organized, the annual sports

being held at Lillie Bridge. As a consequence of good organization and encouragement, the School produced some really famous athletes in those days. Perhaps the most remarkable was the late C. L. Lockton. He commenced his career at the age of 12 by winning the Class 3 School Sprint in 13 sec. In 1872, at 15 years of age, he defeated J. Shearman comfortably in 12 sec., and was then capable of holding his own in first-class company. A year later he took the School 100 yards in $10\frac{3}{8}$ sec. and accomplished the unprecedented and still uneclipsed record of winning the English Long Jump Championship (19 ft. 4 in.), at 16 years of age. In 1879 he reached the zenith of his fame by winning three English Championships.

His only School defeat was in the high jump, when he was beaten for premier honours by the late Sir Montague Shearman, who became a famous Oxford Blue and winner of the English 100 yards Championship, 1876. He was also President of the Amateur Athletic Association. J. Shearman, brother of Sir Montague Shearman, won the English quarter-mile in 1878, his brother acquiring the same title two years later in $52\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

An interesting sidelight upon the small regard in which football was held in those days is to be found in the fact that although C. L. Lockton, at 16 years of age, was selected as a three-quarter back to represent the South of England against the North at Rugby, the Head Master would not let him do so, remarking that "it was no credit to the School." As a footballer, Lockton's luck was phenomenally bad, for, just after leaving Merchant Taylors', he was selected to play for England against Scotland, but broke his collar-bone two days before the match.

One other matter must be mentioned, namely, that Sir Montague Shearman was one of a pair of monitors who rowed in a pair race at Putney in 1874. The only other form of recreation of that era was theatre-going, when many boys saw the late Sir Henry Irving make his first appearance as Hamlet.

The purchase of the Charterhouse site was completed in

1872 by a payment of £90,000. With the move to new quarters Merchant Taylors' grew and flourished exceedingly. The new era marked, also, the real beginning of the School's sporting prowess, if one excepts athletics, at which Merchant Taylors', justly, held pride of place in the 'seventies of the last century. While on this subject, it may be mentioned that the School found the second winner of the Public Schools 100 yards Championship in 1898, when L. Cornish returned $10\frac{3}{5}$ sec., which stood as a record for many years.

By the end of 1878 School clubs had been instituted for Rugby, cricket, fives and boating. The Old Merchant Taylors' R.F.C. was founded in 1882, and, four years later, the Company obtained a ground at Willesden Green for the joint use of the School and the O.M.T.'s. The Old Boys Club quickly became one of the most famous in England, and has turned out many great Blues and Internationals, but none greater than J. E. Raphael and Dr. R. Cove Smith, the former English Captain. The Old Boys Cricket Club was not, however, founded until 1912, when it took over the fixtures of The Goblins, which had been a wandering Old Boys side.

In 1890, the School Mission was founded in Shacklewell, the first mission buildings being opened seven years later by the Bishop of London. At the outbreak of the South African War, in 1899, many Old Boys volunteered, including those two great surgeons, Sir Frederick Treves and Sir Alfred Fripp. A year later the School Cadet Corps was formed as a cadet unit of the Rifle Brigade. Shooting became popular and the School is now represented annually in the Ashburton Shield competition. In that year, also, the new playing field at Bellingham was purchased and Dr. Baker retired from the Headmastership, which he had held for thirty years. He was followed by John Arbuthnot Nairn, a great head master who carried the School right through the difficult period of the Great War. Appointed in 1901 he divided the Modern Side of the School into a Modern Side, for the study of Modern Languages, and a Science Side, for the study of Science. The latter had not been taught previously, and so a Science Building was erected. This, however, did not prove adequate for the needs of the

School and the foundation-stone of a much larger one was laid in 1926 by His Majesty the King, then Prince of Wales, assisted by the Bishop of Chelmsford, O.M.T. It is interesting to note that this ceremony was performed a little more than fifty years after the Prince's grandfather, when himself Prince of Wales, had opened the New School.

The outbreak of the Great War witnessed the holding of a meeting of Old Boys in the Merchant Taylors' Hall on August 7, which resulted in 200 O.M.T.'s going into training and being drafted very early into different units of the British Expeditionary Force.

A very large number of O.M.T.'s, masters and boys, as they became of military age, joined the Forces, and those who lost their lives are commemorated by the scholarships provided at the School for the sons of Old Boys who died on active service, by mural memorials at the School and the Mission Church and in the War Memorial Grounds at Teddington, which house the O.M.T.'s Sports Club and were opened by Lord Cave, then Lord Chancellor, who was educated at Merchant Taylors' when the School was in Suffolk Lane. Perhaps, however, the small, simple memorial which was placed in the pavilion at Bellingham is the most valued of all, for thereon relatives and friends of those who died on active service were asked to come to the School and carve the names of their dead with their own hands.

Dr. Nairn's Head-mastership ended with his retirement in December, 1926. He was succeeded in 1927 by Mr. Spencer Leeson, a great headmaster, whose reign will always be remembered by the great event of the School's removal to country quarters.

In the post-war period the site and buildings in Charterhouse Square had become quite inadequate for the growing educational demands of a School of 500 boys. In November, 1929, therefore, a contract was signed for the purchase of a site of nearly 250 acres close to Sandy Lodge Station, near Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire. The foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of York on June 11, 1931. It is interesting to note that when the School moved

from Suffolk Lane to Charterhouse Square it was the Duke of York's great-uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation-stone of those new buildings and the Duke of York's grandfather, then Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), who opened the buildings.

The new buildings came into the occupation of the School on May 4, 1933.

As one enters the Sandy Lodge estate by the West Gate the playing fields, comprising, at present, ten cricket pitches and football levels and two running tracks, stretch away to the left. The new boarding-house, with accommodation for fifty boys, stands at the top of the avenue and is called "The Manor of the Rose," in memory of the property purchased for the School in 1561. East of the main entrance is the site for the future Chapel, and above the main entrance is set the inscription (an extract from the opening paragraph of the Statutes approved by the Company for the School in 1561):

The Grammerschoole, founded in the Parish of St. Lawrence Pountney in London in the Yere of our Lord God one thousand fyve hundredth sixty one by this Worshipfull Company of the Marchaunt-Taylors of the Cytty of London, in the honor of Christ Jesu.

North from the main gate runs a road, at the bottom of which stands a statue of Sir Thomas White, who was Master of the Company in 1535, Lord Mayor of London in 1553 and founder of St. John's College, Oxford.

The east wall of the Great Hall, a building 50 feet in height to the parapet, has carvings representing the different sides of School life. The pediment at the south of the Great Hall bears Athena's owl, and in a similar position at the north end is the raven of Apollo. To the left of the Great Hall is the Head Master's House, and, to the right, is the Dining Hall, with the kitchens beyond. The Cloisters, with the two teaching blocks, lie beyond the entrance halls, running out west towards the Tower Arches. So far as possible, all classrooms and working parts of the School have been given a southerly aspect. To give proportion to the general plan, the two long arms turn towards each other at the west and are linked by three arches and a low clock tower. The projecting masses at

either side that break the lines contain, on the south, the Library and Art Room; and, on the north, Staff Rooms, Museums and Music Rooms, with a Small Observatory overhead.

Passing up to the Great Hall, one comes to the School War Memorial. Within the Hall are the Masters' Chairs and some of the old Monitors' Tables, with many names carved on them, which survived the Great Fire in 1666. On the wall above the windows may be seen further carvings having reference to the School curriculum.

All the furniture and fittings of the temporary Chapel are gifts from friends of the School, while the flagstaff outside the Tower Arches and a beautiful sundial are the gifts of O.M.T. Masons.

To the right of the flagstaff is a large paved playground, opening from which are various school buildings and departments.

On Speech Day, 1933, a Swimming Bath, the gift of Old Merchant Taylors', was opened.

In addition to the famous Old Boys whose names have been recorded, mention must be made of O.M.T.'s in the Church: Dawes, Archbishop of York; Boulter, Primate of Ireland; Gilbert, Archbishop of York; and the present Bishops of Manchester and Guildford. Thomas Lodge, the poet, was educated at the School, as were Whitelocke the historian, and Latham the naturalist, while famous surgeons who attended upon King Edward, in addition to Treves, were Thomas Smith and F. Hewett. Then there have been, in other fields, Lord Cave, Lord Wrenbury, Mr. Justice Clauson, Mr. Justice Hawke, Lord Brentford, Sir L. Worthington Evans, Sir D'Arcy Power, Sir G. Lenthal Cheatle, Sir Arnold Lawson, Sir Herbert Creedy, Dr. Norwood (Head Master of Harrow) and Professor Gilbert Murray.

Out of the twenty-five head masters of Merchant Taylors' from 1561 to the present day, sixteen, possibly seventeen, have been Old Boys of the School.

Nowadays boys usually enter Merchant Taylors' between the ages of 11 and 14, admission being by scholarship or entrance examination. The Entrance Scholarships, not less than

eight in number, cover almost the whole of the tuition fees and are tenable throughout the term of School life. Each March, not fewer than five scholarships are offered for boys at the School who did not gain an Entrance Scholarship, and who are over 14 but under 16 years of age.

The curriculum is general in character up to the Upper Fourth forms, into which a boy of average ability moves up from the Upper Fourths to the Divisions when he is about 14 and must then choose between the three Sides of the School, which are Classical, Modern, or Mathematics and Science. Specialization, in a limited degree, now begins, and after a couple of years a boy should be in the Fifths and ready to take his School Certificate examination, after which he passes on into the Sixths and may specialize more particularly according to his tendencies.

There is a rich provision of scholarships at the Universities, with special closed scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, and also at St. Thomas's Hospital.

The School has a uniform dress, boys under 13 wearing dark suits and grey ribbed stockings, or grey flannel suit, while the older boys wear black coats and waistcoats with dark grey trousers or grey flannel suit. The School tie, School colours, or a plain black tie is worn, monitors and prompters having special ties.

MILL HILL SCHOOL

THE four great Free Church Schools in England are Mill Hill, founded in 1807 and re-constituted in 1869 on a broader basis under a scheme in Chancery ; Taunton, founded in 1847 to serve the needs of the sons of free churchmen in the West of England ; Bishop's Stortford College, instituted in 1868 by nonconformists in the East of England for the education of nonconformists, but re-constituted in 1904 to be governed by a Council consisting of fifteen members of the Incorporated Bishop's Stortford College Association ; and Leys School, Cambridge, which was founded in 1874.

The object of all these schools was to furnish education under Free Church influences on lines parallel with those of such famous educational establishments as Marlborough or Rugby. Taunton and the Leys School are described in other chapters.

Mill Hill was founded by a group of City merchants and ministers for the education of nonconformists when the older Universities were not open to them.

The two chief founders of the School were the Rev. John Pye Smith, LL.D., F.R.S., who was Principal of Homerton Independent College, and Mr. Samuel Favell, a prominent citizen of London and a member of the Court of Common Council. The founders enlisted the aid of an influential body of merchants and of Baptist, Congregational and Presbyterian ministers, who selected a fine site on a high ridge on the borders of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

The object of the founders was to provide " a sound, learned, and pious education for the sons of Protestant Evangelical Dissenters." That education was to be such as would compare favourably with the education provided at the great English Public Schools. It should be added that Mill Hill was never founded upon a narrow basis. In proof of which it may be pointed out that the earliest editions of the prospectus extended

a welcome to members of the Church of England and gave a guarantee that no attempts would be made to proselytize them.

From 1807 to 1834 the destinies of Mill Hill were directed by a sequence of hard-working head masters, who followed the first Head, the Rev. John Atkinson, but the task was a difficult one and the progress of the School was slow. During that period the present School House was erected in 1827, at a cost of £25,000.

When the School House was built all the work of the School was conducted in the six classrooms it contained. These have since been turned into studies and common rooms, and there are also thirteen dormitories and a handsome dining-hall, which rises to the whole height of the building and contains busts of the co-founders and portraits of former head masters and benefactors.

In 1834 the Rev. William Clayton became Principal and Chaplain and Mr. Thomas Priestley was appointed Head Master, which post he held for nineteen years. During his reign the School became firmly established. Numbers rose to 134 and many of the boys became eminent men. Among them was the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., who succeeded to the Head-mastership in 1853. He was the brother of Sir William Smith, of Latin Dictionary fame, who had often examined the School in classics. This was the second Old Boy to be appointed Head Master. The first was the Rev. H. Lee Berry.

Mr. Smith retired in 1860, but under the next three head masters, whose terms of office were brief, a steady decline set in, and in 1868 the School was temporarily closed.

In 1869 Richard Francis Weymouth, M.A., the first Doctor of Literature of the University of London, was appointed to the Head-mastership, following upon the reconstitution of the School on broader lines under a scheme in Chancery. It is, save for a period under Priestley and Smith, from the date of this new foundation that Mill Hill can claim to have become a Public School in the modern meaning of the term.

Weymouth was a distinguished scholar, a great teacher and a strong disciplinarian. He did much for Mill Hill, but is even more widely known as a New Testament translator. During this period Burton Bank, the first of the boarding-houses, the

Swimming Bath, which adjoins School House, and the Sanatorium were built. The School Magazine and the Old Millhillians Club were instituted and a record in the number of boys was reached. During his Head-mastership, lasting seventeen years, Dr. Weymouth was served by a peculiarly efficient staff of assistant masters. Among these must be numbered Dr. (afterwards Sir) James A. H. Murray, who began the preparation of the *New Oxford Dictionary* in the Old Scriptorium, which he presented to the School as a Reading-room when he left Mill Hill in 1885. This building was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1902, but was replaced a year later by the Murray Scriptorium, which was opened in December, 1903, by Viscount Bryce, to commemorate the connection of Sir James Murray with Mill Hill School.

The climax of Weymouth's Head-mastership was reached on New Foundation Day, 1879, when the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., visited the School and distributed the prizes.

Under Charles Antony Vince, who ruled for five years, Mill Hill must have again declined, for when Mr. (afterwards Sir) John David McClure succeeded him in 1891 there were no more than seventy-two boys in the School. McClure, however, was an indefatigable worker and a man of remarkable character. Under him the numbers rose rapidly, more boarders were attracted, the playing fields were enlarged and levelled, the gymnasium was rebuilt, a beautiful chapel acquired, and Mr. Herbert Marnham (O.M.) presented the School with a splendid block of new classrooms.

In 1922 Sir John died in harness. His tenure of office marked the period of a great Head-mastership. His success was phenomenal, but it could not have been attained without the loyal support of his assistant masters, the unfailing help of the Old Millhillians Club and the never-failing generosity of the Court of Governors, which is composed mainly of Old Millhillians, and more particularly, perhaps, the munificence of the late Chairman of the Governors, Lord Winterstoke of Blagdon, who was in the School from 1842 to 1847. He made many gifts to Mill Hill, notable among them being the new Library and the new Chapel.

Mr. Maurice Leonard Jacks, M.A., was appointed Head Master in May, 1922, and entered upon his office in September of that year, Mr. A. J. Williams, the Second Master, having acted as Head Master in the interim.

A beautiful Gate of Honour to the memory of all Old Mill-hillians who fell in the Great War was dedicated in 1920. In the first three years of Mr. Jacks' Head-mastership numerous additions were made to the School buildings, notably the new Science Block, which constitutes the School's War Memorial, and which was formally opened by His Majesty the King, then Prince of Wales, in February, 1924. The same year witnessed the opening of a new Boarding House to perpetuate the memory of Lord Winterstoke, and eight additional acres of playing fields were levelled. Recently a new hockey field has been made and a cinder track laid down. A new Boarding House has been built, to replace the old Burton Bank. The School property now consists of some 130 acres, of which over 35 acres are available for games. In 1931 the number of boys in the School was 450, of whom 120 were in the Junior Department. Physical education is a prominent feature of the School, and has led to a recent enlargement of the Gymnasium. Squash Rackets Courts and an Open-Air Swimming Pool (in addition to the indoor bath) have recently been constructed.

So far as I know, no details have survived of the manner in which the boys amused and exercised themselves for the first quarter of a century after the School was founded. But certain old chronicles make it apparent that in the early 'thirties of the last century the Mill Hill boy found his recreations in archery, cricket, prisoner's base, rounders and other ordinary playground games.

Mill Hill cricket was started in an organized way in 1855, but it was not until 1873 that cricket and Rugby football were established on a firm footing as School games. In the same year the first athletic sports meeting was held. This seems to have been a somewhat late institution, since Harrow, Cheltenham, the Merchant Taylors, Rugby and Winchester had all founded their sports in the 'fifties, and by the 'sixties the holding of sports meetings was common throughout the Public Schools of

England. T. W. Pearson, the Welsh Rugby International, cleared 5 ft. 7 in. in the High Jump at School (the School Record till 1936, when it was beaten by T. E. R. Nicklem with 5 ft. 7½ in.), but the most distinguished of the School's athletes is E. S. Burns, who was at Cambridge from 1919 to 1922. I well remember his first appearance at Fenners, when he was high-jumping purely by the light of nature. He had, however, wonderful natural spring, so we took him and moulded his style. In 1920 he tied for second place in the Oxford and Cambridge Sports, and in the next two years he won the Inter-University High Jump at 5 ft. 10 in. and 5 ft. 10½ in. respectively. There was also F. B. Etherington, who represented Oxford in the mile in 1927, '28 and '29, and J. A. Judson, the Oxford quarter-miler in 1934.

There is some evidence that single-handed hockey, which has certain features peculiar to Mill Hill, has been played continuously since the School was founded in 1807. In 1891 it was definitely recognized as a School game. Single-handed hockey is played on an asphalt playground in practice and at odd moments, with any number a side taking part, but in proper matches, which are played between Houses and against Old Boys' teams, nine a side is the regulation number. Single-handed hockey is played much on the same lines as the Hockey Association game, but the players use an ash stick which has a small crook at the lower end. Other differences are that a small solid rubber ball is used for the single-handed game and that the players are allowed to raise the stick above the shoulder, and to catch and to throw the ball in certain circumstances. The play can even be taken behind the goals, as is the case also with lacrosse.

Proper hockey was introduced in the Easter term of 1901, but Mill Hill boys have been severely handicapped in the development of this game by the marshy state of the grounds and the rains of winter. So that although hockey is played regularly it has never had a real chance. Eight matches are usually played in the Easter term, the fixtures with other schools comprising Felstead, The Leys and Cranleigh. These schools are met also at cricket, and there are cricket matches

with St. Paul's Dulwich, Berkhamsted, Merchant Taylors and Aldenham. Many Hockey Blues have been gained, and F. G. Megitt (Cambridge, 1914-19) was capped for Wales.

It is, however, to Rugby football that Mill Hill owes its reputation in the world of sport, and Rugby colours are by far the most coveted distinction among the boys of the present generation.

Notable among great sides that have been produced may be reckoned that of 1879-80, captained by T. L. Scarborough, who scored 42 tries in 16 matches; that of 1888-9, when in one match T. W. Pearson converted 17 out of 18 tries; F. G. Penman's team of 1902, and T. D. Morgan's team of 1908. Mention must be made also of the extraordinary run of Rugby success which started at the time of Mr. Jacks' appointment to the Headmastership in 1922, and reached its climax in 1926, when L. H. Collison's team went through the season without suffering a single defeat or drawing a single match. In that year Mill Hill crossed their opponents' line 84 times, scoring 434 points, while their own line was crossed but 9 times, and only 50 points were scored against them.

The following Old Millhillians have attained International honours: J. H. Dewhurst, C. S. Williams, W. H. Sobey, T. W. Pearson, J. W. G. Hume, P. D. Howard, A. F. Todd, R. S. Spong and T. H. B. Lawther.

Mill Hill is justly proud of the fact that three Old Boys represented England in the 1929-30 series of International matches, without losing their places except for illness; and the School is still further to be congratulated upon the fact that P. D. Howard has captained England against Ireland during the 1930-1 season. He was, I believe, forbidden by the doctor to play football when first he came to School, but later on did so. He was in the Mill Hill Rugby XV and cricket XI in 1927, and in 1928 won the School High Jump.

Mention must be made also of J. W. G. Hume, the Oxford Blue, who was capped for Scotland at centre three-quarter, and L. Collison. The latter was very brilliant at School and, despite many injuries, attained a Cambridge blue and played in an English trial. There is, also, H. E. Carris, who obtained

his School colours for hockey, cricket and Rugby, his Cambridge Blue as wing three-quarter, and also his Cricket Blue as well. Carris was probably the thickest-set three-quarter who has played in first-class football for many a year, but he was incredibly fast, immensely strong and a source of great joy to the Cambridge spectators, who always flocked to see him play. W. Murray-Wood gained his Cricket Blue for Oxford as a freshman in 1936.

The Old Millhillians Rugby Club was founded in 1878 and reorganized in 1903. Like most old boys' clubs, the Old Millhillians have passed through many vicissitudes, but have survived all their troubles and have blossomed out into one of the strongest old boys' sides in England.

The Old Millhillians Club was founded in 1878 and has a large and world-wide membership. The headquarters of the club, which has its own premises, is in London, but meetings are held in the North at Manchester, Newcastle or Leeds; at Cardiff every second year, and at Oxford and Cambridge annually. This Old Boys' Club takes an especial interest in the educational side of the School and in the School Library.

The great event of the School year is Foundation Day, which takes place at the end of June or the beginning of July. This is also the Speech Day and prize distribution, and is always well attended by parents and friends of the boys. One great feature of the occasion is the boxing and gymnastic display given in the open.

At Mill Hill the monitorial system is in force, the monitors being appointed from the Sixth and Fifth Forms by the Head Master, to whom they are responsible for the control of certain matters of School discipline. It is the special duty of Mill Hill monitors to check bullying and other irregularities, but any boy who goes up before the monitors has the right and opportunity of an appeal to the Head Master. In addition to this safeguard, it is necessary that a boy should serve a probationary period as a school prefect before being appointed to a monitorship.

A good deal is made of School hobbies at Mill Hill, and, side by side with the formal Science teaching, provision has been made in the Science buildings for the profitable employment of



MILL HILL SCHOOL

17. Dixon-Scott.

spare time. One feature of Mill Hill hobbies which I think must be almost unique is the Model Railway Club, which has its home in the Old Physical Laboratory.

Games are compulsory at Mill Hill except for boys who are given special exemption. Membership of the Officers' Training Corps is, however, voluntary. The Corps was founded under Lord Haldane's War Office scheme in 1911 and is attached to the Middlesex Regiment. The Corps attends the annual Public Schools Camp. There is also a troop of Scouts.

The games fund, incidentally, as at Charterhouse, is augmented by the profits from the School tuck-shop. In this connection it may be mentioned that "Blenheim Steps" is a School Stores, where boys can purchase most of the things they need. This store is conducted by a board of honorary directors elected by the School, the Old Millhillians Club, and others who are interested in the activities of the School.

Blenheim Steps was the name of a house close to the School which was converted to its present purpose under the direction of R. S. B. Wyld (O.M.), during the School year 1927-8.

The School Magazine is entirely edited and managed by the boys, and a special interest is humorously claimed for it on the ground that it is the only School magazine quoted in the New Oxford Dictionary.

OUNDE SCHOOL

OUNDE has a somewhat broken history, and although its beginnings are not entirely merged in the mists of antiquity, its origin remains very dim.

According to Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, it was in the year 709 that Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, afterwards canonized as St. Wilfrid, died at Undele, in the Monastery of St. Andrew, which he had founded some years earlier.

This monastery was destroyed later, probably during one of the Danish raids up the Nene Valley. Still later, it was rebuilt by Aeddwold, Bishop of Winchester, who is said to have journeyed to the Midlands by divine inspiration.

Archbishop Wilfrid was a great educationalist, who established schoolmasters in various foundations throughout England, and travelled as far as Rome in search of men qualified to act as teachers. It is quite possible that, since he owned the "manor" of Oundle and built a monastery there, he established a schoolmaster.

The existence of this earlier foundation must, of necessity, be largely a matter of speculation, but, in 1498, Joan Wyatt, the widow of Robert Wyatt, obtained licence to found "a perpetual gild both for men and women in the parish church of Oundale, to be called the Gild or Fraternity of St. Mary, and for the gild to acquire in mortmain lands to the yearly value of £10 for the maintenance of one or more chaplains, etc."—for this licence she paid 100s. in the "hanaper." As was usual, one of the gild priests carried on a school, for when the Commissioners of Edward VI visited the district they reported that:—

"a Grammar Schole hathe been contynuallye kepte in Oundell in the saide countie with the revenues of the late Guylde of Our Ladie of Oundell aforesaide, and that the Schoolmaster there hathe had for his wages yearlie £5 6s. 8d. We therefore the saide commissioners by vertiu and authoritie of the said commyssion have assigned that the saide

Schole in Oundell aforesaide shall countyneue and that William Ierlande Scholemaster there shall haue for his stipend and lyoyn yearlie £5 6s. 8d.

This report definitely states the school to have been a Grammar School ; that is, not an elementary school, but one preparing boys for the Universities and professions. Another report mentions William Ierland, one of the priests, as having been Schoolmaster forty years. It is also interesting to note that not only was William Ierland continued in his post, but that he was to have the same salary as before. This salary has been paid continuously ever since ; for 250 years it was paid from the income arising from Crown lands, but afterwards by the Charity Commissioners. The present Head Master still receives this identical sum (with deductions) annually from the Charity Commissioners.

The general conception that Laxton founded Oundle is incorrect. What he really did was to endow and refound a pre-existing school.

Of Sir William Laxton but little is known, except that he was born at Oundle, "bred a grocer in London, where he so prospered by his painful endeavours that he was chosen Lord Mayor A.D. 1544." He was seven times Master of the Grocers' Company between 1536 and 1552, and was Sheriff of London in 1540. By a codicil to his will, made in July, 1556, he made provision for the foundation of a school in the house formerly called the "Guild or Fraternity House of Oundle." The school was to be known as "The Free Grammar School of Sir William Laxton, Knight and Alderman of London."

To this end Sir William agreed with the Grocers' Company, and conveyed to them certain property in the City of London, which he had purchased of one Edward Weldon, on condition that they paid certain fixed sums for the upkeep of the School. His bequests are commemorated on a tablet, set above the entrance to the Laxton School, part of which has been translated as follows :

At Oundle born, what did he get
In London with great pain,
Laxton to old and young hath set
A comfort to remain.

Laxton died in 1556 and his widow maintained the School during a considerable delay which occurred before the conditions of her husband's will were carried out. But on June 3, 1573, the Wardens of the Grocers' Company took formal possession of the building and forty-eight scholars each received a penny "to the intent they should better remember Mr. Wardens being at Oundle."

We have seen already that the early school was not an elementary school but a grammar school; it so continued when reorganized, for one of the original statutes states that no boy was to be admitted to the School unless he was "able to write competently and to read both English and Latin." Further, the School was not, under the Laxton scheme, a local grammar school, for boarders were provided for. The Head Master might not take more than six and the Usher not more than four; others might lodge in the town if the master was satisfied that the goodman and his wife were respectable and responsible people.

In those days boys entered the School about the age of eleven and remained there for four or five years. They came from all parts of England and in some cases from abroad. Having regard to the population of the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Oundle must have been a large school for the numbers had risen "to near 100 boys" in 1613.

The school hours were from 7.30 to 11 in the forenoon, and there were further lessons from 1 until 5 or 6 p.m. Further, the Master was not allowed to give "remedy" for play on more than one afternoon a week, "unless some honourable or worshipful person present in the school require it."

Twenty days' holiday in each year were allowed to the Master and Usher; but, as the dominies might not take their holidays at the same time, the boys appear to have been granted no vacation at all, wherefore it is held that they arrived at Oundle to commence their school careers at the tender age of eleven and remained there until their education was complete, at the age of sixteen or seventeen, after which a fair proportion of boys were sent up to the Universities, the larger number going to Cambridge.

According to the first Statutes of the School, provision was made for the keeping of a register ; but, until 1626, the names of boys entering Oundle were written on sheets of paper, which have been lost. In the year mentioned, William Dugard, the Usher, afterwards Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, began a book which is still preserved in its original bindings, and is one of the earliest school registers in existence.

This register proves the democratic nature of early Oundle, for it contains the names of the sons of noblemen, clergymen, tradesmen, farmers and one undertaker. The tendency of the School, as of the neighbourhood, was towards Puritanism, evidence of which is found in the fact that many Oundle boys entered the Puritan Colleges of Emmanuel and Sidney Sussex at Cambridge.

Early association with America is shown by entries in the register of the names of Edward Maria Wingfield, nephew of the first president of the Colony of Virginia, and of Richard Washington, a cousin of Laurence Washington, who was the great-grandfather of George Washington.

Oundle seems to have been but little affected by the Civil War, although the troubles in the kingdom and the dangers of travelling prevented the due Visitation of the Wardens in 1644. Many old Oundelians took part in the struggle. The Montagues, Butlers, three brothers of John Claypole, "that debauched, ungodly cavalier," who married Cromwell's favourite daughter, Elizabeth, were for the Parliament, while Richard Washington was for the King. Among other famous Old Oundelians of that era was Thomas Allyn. He entered the School in 1630, became afterwards Lord Mayor of London and, as the holder of that office, headed the deputation which received Charles II upon his Restoration in 1660.

Six years later it became necessary to close the School for half a year, owing to an outbreak of plague in Oundle ; and, in the same year, the Great Fire devastated London, destroyed all the property belonging to the Grocers' Company and reduced that body to a state of poverty, from which it did not recover for upwards of half a century. The salaries of the Master and Usher remained unpaid and the Visitations of the Wardens

ceased until 1771. Wherefore the School lacked supervision and was starved of funds.

As in the case of all schools, the eighteenth century was a period of deep depression, so that Samuel Murthwaite entered in the register that the School was long deserted (*diu infrequentissima*). He did little to revive its fame, and his successor, John Evanson, found only four pupils at the School. Six years later there were none at all, and, although ten scholars were in attendance in 1788, the Master had fallen into evil ways and, being found guilty of habitual cruelty, was given £250 to secure his resignation.

Next, in 1796, came the Rev. T. H. Bullen of Christ's College, Cambridge. In two years he had ninety-seven boys on the register and was seeking improvements; but not before they were needed, since the "eating room," occupied by fifty persons, was less than 15 feet square, and ablutions had to be performed in the kitchen; while the peace of the Almsmen, who lived under the Schoolroom, was considerably disturbed, since the boys had no other room in which to play.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, boarders again appeared at Oundle, and it was found necessary to extend the buildings.

On Bullen's appointment a completely new scheme of education was drawn up for the School; fresh subjects, such as arithmetic and geography, were introduced and, by a special course of reading, boys were to receive "a competent idea of the several manufactures and the metals from the rude material and the mines of their last improvement."

From 1830 to 1876 the conduct of the place seems to have been that of a very successful grammar school.

Then came further reorganization and the Laxton Grammar School was instituted. The School was divided into the Classical School and the Modern School, the latter being principally a day school to serve local requirements. It represents Sir William Laxton's foundation and receives his endowment. Oundle was to revert to its earlier status, as a boarding school of the higher type, and is the Grocers' Company's own foundation. Both Schools came under the Head-mastership of the Rev.

H. St. J. Reade, a relative of Charles Reade, the novelist. He was responsible for the institution of the carpenter's shop, which was the forerunner of all those workshops for which Oundle is now famous. In the year of Reade's appointment the *Laxtonian*, which is the Oundle School magazine, was founded, and Rugby Football took the place of Association. Great energy and force of character marked Reade's reign, and when it terminated in 1883 there were more than 200 boys in the School.

The Rev. T. C. Fry ruled only for one year and was succeeded by the Rev. Mungo J. Park, a great-nephew of the famous African explorer of that name. This period (1883-92) was one of relaxed energy, during which numbers fell to ninety-one boys.

Despite the improvements that were being made, the Grocers' Company was uneasy at the continued falling off in numbers.

Progressive members of the Company, while determined to maintain the high classical traditions of the School, were anxious to modernize it by the introduction of the teaching of science.

The man chosen to carry out the reforms was F. W. Sanderson, who had established an excellent reputation in science and engineering as a master at Dulwich.

Prior to the coming of the man who was to build up and establish the fame of Oundle for all time, no more than a few specialists had taken science, and it was not a part of the School curriculum. But, in 1892, a couple of rooms in the old School House were converted into chemical and physical laboratories, and another was turned into a workshop. Next, a score of boys were selected as a nucleus for the new Engineering Side.

Results from the new plan were quickly forthcoming, and science scholarships were won at the Universities, not in place of, but in addition to classical scholarships. The greater degree of expression afforded to what appears ever to have been Oundle's natural tendency to strike out on new lines has led to steady development, until, to-day, the School has not only workshops and laboratories of every kind, but possesses, *inter alia*, its own smithy, foundry and power-house, botanical gardens, observatory, meteorological station and experimental farm.

The first laboratories soon proved too small. New ones were built in 1898, on the site of the fives courts ; and, in 1914, the Science Block was built to accommodate chemistry, physics and biology. The workshops, also, were enlarged from time to time, until, finally, new ones were built in 1904.

As time went on, and the facilities for teaching improved, Applied Science was introduced and actual machines took the place of working models. Thus the mechanical laboratory was not abolished, but supplemented by the machinery hall, the biological laboratory by the experimental farm, and the chemical laboratory by the metallurgical laboratory.

In 1887 the hostel house system was started, whereby the houses are run financially by the School and not by Housemasters, as is the older custom still prevalent in far too many institutions. This system gave Sanderson more direct control over the houses, at a time when opposition was still very strong, and, in 1899, numbers had risen to 140. In 1901 a temporary wooden chapel was erected, the Berrystead preparatory house was started, and a cadet corps was instituted.

Years of steady growth and quiet consolidation followed, and in 1908 the 300 boys then attending Oundle were able to meet again in comfort in the newly completed Great Hall.

Typical of Sanderson and the School was the way in which Oundle adapted itself to the abnormal circumstances and conditions of the Great War period.

Special forms were constituted, with instruction in military subjects for the older boys, who would go shortly to the Services. Experimental agriculture gave place to " food production," and the workshops became munition shops.

Despite all disruptions, progress was maintained and numbers grew until Oundle's waiting list was so large that entries had to be made at least four years ahead. Throughout it all, Sanderson, term time and holidays alike, spent himself relentlessly. The death of boy after boy who had sat under him distressed him cruelly ; the final blow fell in 1918, when his elder son, Roy, was killed in France.

Although his health had suffered, Sanderson did not change mentally ; rather, a sort of feverish energy possessed him. One

outcome of this new phase was the beginning of a realization of the part public schools ought to play in the reconstruction of the world after the War. He saw that history, viewed from the widest angles, must play a fuller part in future education, that the neglect of the study of social evolution and industrial development should no longer be allowed, and he furthered this ideal with characteristic energy. During this period he was in touch with many notable men, who, if they did not always share his views in detail, were in the deepest sympathy with his aims. Among the most noteworthy of these friends was Sir Alfred Yarrow, who, in 1917, provided the funds for the erection of the beautiful Yarrow building in the School grounds, as a memorial to his second son, Eric, an old boy of the School, who fell in the War.

Sanderson spoke of the Yarrow building, variously, as the Heart of the School, the Museum of History and the Temple of Vision, and he was always clear that it was to "fulfil a great purpose." Tentative efforts were made to illustrate what was in his mind, but the schemes, one after another, failed to satisfy his ideals and were abandoned. What the final outcome would have been it is now impossible to say.

In 1917 he had seen sent out the appeal for funds, that was to result in the erection of the beautiful Memorial Chapel, which now commemorates all Old Oundelians who fell in the Great War.

Then came that fateful, hot afternoon in June, 1922, when a large and distinguished audience assembled in the Botanical Theatre of University College, London, to hear F. W. Sanderson discourse upon the experiment, in the creation of a great and successful public school, to which he had devoted his life.

In that hour he explained and revealed himself. Having said his say, he sat down. As the chairman of the meeting rose to open the discussion upon the address, Sanderson slipped quietly from his chair to the floor. A few minutes later he was dead of heart failure. But he has left behind him imperishable traditions in work, in play, and in the conduct of public school life at Oundle.

A few weeks later the foundation-stone of the War Memorial

Chapel was laid, and, shortly afterwards, a movement was set afoot to raise funds in memory of the great Head Master, such funds to be devoted to the adornment and equipment of the interior of the Chapel.

Mr. K. Fisher, M.A., Ph.D., took up his duties as Head Master in September, 1922. Under his rule, the prosperity of the School continued, the schemes of study inaugurated by Sanderson have been continued and new ones introduced. New buildings have been erected, and finally, in August, 1930, the "Royal Charter of Incorporation of Oundle School" was signed by H.M. King George V.

In early days masters frequently played in the School teams. Thus we find that from 1876 to 1880 the Head Master, the Rev. H. St. J. Reade, captained the Oundle School Cricket XI. Another master, Mr. Hornstein, was, in 1926, said to be still in possession of his 2nd XI Cricket Colours, which were awarded him in his first summer term as a master in 1881.

Up to the beginning of Reade's Head-mastership, Association Football was played at Oundle, and that game is still played by the Laxton School. Oundle, itself, adopted the Rugby code in 1876, and played two matches, one against Peterborough and one against Oundle town, both being lost. In 1877 the School played eight matches, of which five were won, two lost and one drawn. In the same year House matches were instituted and School House came out on top.

The first Rugby captain of Oundle was A. M. Evanson, who went up to Jesus College, Oxford, where he became college captain of athletics, cricket and football, gaining his Rugby blue in 1880, '81, and '82, and his English International cap for the match against Wales in the last year. He was an athletic Blue also.

In Evanson's days the side played two backs, two halves, two quarters and nine forwards. Since his time the School has produced other Blues and internationals, among whom may be mentioned A. E. Kitching (Cambridge and England), R. D. Patterson (Ireland), H. C. Catcheside (England), A. W. Walker and K. C. Fyfe (Cambridge and Scotland).

The inter-school fixtures are against Bedford, The Leys,

Stowe, Uppingham and Haileybury. Oundle went through the 1928-29 and 1929-30 seasons unbeaten.

The same schools are met, also, by the Oundle 2nd and 3rd and Colts XV's.

The inter-school cricket fixtures are with Bedford, The Leys and Uppingham, while a match with Stowe at the Oval was added in 1934. The cricket square is a wonderful piece of turf, 120 yards by 180 yards in extent. There is, besides, sufficient ground for some fourteen other pitches.

So far as rowing is concerned, the Nene only allows of fours. House races on fixed seats take place at Tansor in the Easter term. In the summer term the School has a fixture with Durham, the race being rowed at York. There are also three or four trial fours (on slides), who row against each other, and, in addition, Junior House races, and sculling races for the rest of the members. Within the last few years Oundle has supplied two Presidents to the Cambridge University Boat Club, in R. Beesley and T. D. A. Collett.

Next to its Rugby Football, Oundle is probably most famous for its Athletics. The old 4 to 4½ miles "Cotter" run was replaced in 1928 by a cross-country run of about the same distance, for the benefit of the half- and one-milers, preparing to take part in the annual sports. Houses score team points and the contest is always keen.

The School Sports are run on the cricket field, where it is possible to stage a straightaway furlong, and are preceded by matches, the chief of which is that with the London A.C.

Houses, by elimination among themselves, supply four boys per event for the heats of the School Sports. Each boy reaching standard scores five points for his House, while points in the finals are awarded as to 1st 80, 2nd 50, 3rd 30, and 4th 20 points.

The School has done remarkably well in the Public Schools Challenge Cup Meeting, which was inaugurated in 1890 by the L.A.C., and which now commands the best part of a thousand entries.

One of Oundle's great athletes was H. W. Gregson. In 1900 he won the Public Schools Mile in 4 min. 32½ sec., which stood as record until 1929. He gained his Blue at Cambridge, winning

the Three Miles against Oxford in 1902 and the Mile in 1903 and 1904. He also represented Oxford and Cambridge against Harvard and Yale. Gregson's Cambridge undergraduates' record of 14 min. 42½ sec. for Three Miles still remains unbeaten.

The Public Schools Challenge Cup, awarded to the School whose representatives score the greatest number of points, was held jointly by Abingdon and Oundle in 1909, and was won again in 1928, in which year J. Simpson won the 440 Yards and the Long Jump.

Simpson was, without doubt, the finest athlete produced by the School, which itself ranks among the first half-dozen at which athletics are properly encouraged. He represented the British Universities at the International Universities Games at Darmstadt in 1930 and won the 400 Metres Hurdle Race in 54½ sec., completely eclipsing the World's Students' Championship and German records, prior to which he had returned the extraordinary time of 53½ sec. in England.

Fives provides a popular spare-time game at Oundle, where there are eight open Rugby Courts and four new covered ones. Among various matches played is one with Rugby.

School marksmanship reaches a high standard. The coveted Ashburton Shield has never yet been won, but in 1929 the School Shooting VIII registered a score, a fortnight before going to Bisley, which would have beaten the winners of the previous year. On the other hand, the Marling Cup, for snap and rapid shooting, has gone to Oundle several times, while W. B. Thompson, in 1929, won the *Sunday Times* Gold Medal and Challenge Cup, scoring 45 out of a possible 50 in a rapid shoot. The Veterans' Cup was won by an Old Oundelian Team in 1922.

Further, Oundle had the satisfaction of supplying, in 1927, the King's Prize winner, in Captain C. H. Vernon, O.O., late R.A.M.C., who was in School House 1904-11.

There is no compulsory "Gym" at Oundle, but the Houses turn out very good "sixes" for the House competition each Easter, and the School VI is usually of a high standard.

Hockey is an extra Easter term game, played only as a rule by seniors in their last year.

Tennis is a spare-time form of amusement which boys are allowed to play regularly only in their last summer term if not required for cricket or rowing.

The O.T.C., founded as a cadet corps in 1901, is a very strong contingent and parades over 450 boys twice a week. One parade is in games clothes, in games time, and the other in uniform, in school hours.

One special feature of Oundle life must be mentioned in conclusion. It is that there is some appropriate form of amusement for every boy, supplied by the photographic, science, botanical, play-reading and debating societies, voluntary workshops, studio and laboratories. At the end of every Lent term the boys perform a play for two nights, to local residents and visitors. There are numerous other plays throughout the year in English, French, German and Spanish. Added to which, each form spends a whole week in "shops" each term and, therefore, every boy has some notion of carpentry, pattern-making, machining, forging and founding.

REPTON SCHOOL

REPTON was founded in 1556, or 1557 according to modern reckoning, by Sir John Port of Etwall, who also provided for the foundation at Etwall of a hospital for old men.

The Founder came of an ancient family of prosperous merchants near Chester. He was the son of Sir John Port, a Privy Councillor and Judge of the King's Bench, and Joan Fitzherbert, whose father held the office of King's Remembrancer to Henry VII. Sir John Port, the elder, settled in Derbyshire at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His Arms are still borne by the School.

The date of the birth of the Founder of Repton School is not known, but may be placed between 1505 and 1508, since, in 1523, he became one of the earliest holders of a scholarship his father had founded at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1528 he was admitted to the Outer Temple. He does not seem to have followed the legal profession, but was made a Knight of the Bath when Edward VI was crowned. He was married twice, the first time to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Giffard, of Staffordshire. His two sons died, but three daughters survived him. He had no issue from Dorothy Fitzherbert, who was his second wife.

The will, which provided for the foundation of Repton, is preserved in a glass case in the Undercroft at the School. It is interesting, because it provides the last recorded case of a chantry being founded; and, if Sir John Port did not derive the benefit of masses being said for his soul, the weekly remembrance of the Founder at Repton still remains a direct fulfilment of his wishes. The will sets out the terms of the foundation and appoints as governors the descendants of his three daughters, together with his nephew, Sir Richard Harpur. He also appointed his chaplain, Sir William Perryne, as first Master of the School, but Sir William did not survive to undertake the office.

Sir John, himself, died on June 6, 1557, but his daughters survived him. Elizabeth married Sir Thomas Gerard, and their grandson was one of the first governors. This governorship has descended in the direct male line to the present day. Dorothy married George Hastings, who became Earl of Huntingdon in 1595, but the succession, in this case, was broken in 1789 when Hans Evans Hastings, an old Reptonian, succeeded a distant cousin to the earldom, and the governorship passed to Elizabeth, Baroness Botreaux, from whom the office has descended to the present Countess of Loudoun. Margaret married Sir Thomas Stanhope, whose grandson became the first Earl of Chester, the governorship following the earldom until 1871, when it passed through the female line to the Earls of Carnarvon.

An hereditary governorship was granted to the Harpur family later, and descended through the seventh baronet, who assumed the name of Crewe, to Mrs. Moseley.

Upon the death of Sir John Port the governors acquired certain parts of Repton Priory from one Gilbert Thacker, whose ancestor had been granted the lands and buildings in 1536 by Chancellor Cromwell, the "*Malleus Monachorum*."

Very little is known of the early headmasters of Repton. The first is believed to have been named Wightman, the second Starkey, and the third Pollard, who held office from 1589-92. The School, however, grew rapidly; two boys were sent up to Caius College in 1568, and, by 1621, there were 300 scholars on the roll. Some of these boys came from Repton and Etwall, but many were "Tablers," living in the houses of the villagers.

This rapid growth had never been anticipated by Thacker when the Priory buildings were sold. The Priory Gate-house provided the entrance to the School and, also, the only means of approach to the Hall, where the Thackers dwelt. The boys played football in the Priory courtyard, using the Arch as one goal and, as the other, the door of the Hall.

The Thacker of that time frequently had recourse to a horse-whip to keep his door inviolate. Even this means not serving, he blocked a gutter and diverted a stream into the Master's house. Thereupon Mistress Thacker and Mistress Ullock, wife of the Master, came to blows and a law-suit followed, which

resulted in the building of a wall across the courtyard, which modern generations have named the "Pillars of Hercules."

Long before all this happened, however, various disputes had led Sir Francis Bacon, then Lord Keeper, to intervene in the affairs of the School and, in 1621, King James I had granted a Charter of Incorporation, whereby the position of the Hereditary Governors had been stabilized and the power of Sir Richard Harpur and his son, who had ruled both the School and the Hospital from the foundation, was considerably curtailed.

The first Master appointed under the terms of the Royal Charter was Thomas Whitehead, who drew boys from all over the country to the number of 300, many of whom went on to Cambridge to gain distinction. Whitehead retired in 1639 and, before he died at the ripe old age of eighty, founded a small free school in his native place, King's Houghton, Bedfordshire. It is interesting to note that another Thomas Whitehead, who was an usher at the School and may have been a son of the famous Master, left, in 1654, a four-acre field, still known as the Ferry Acres, for the benefit of the Schoolmaster. During last century these acres, bordering the river, supplied the School with a bathing-place.

Whitehead was followed in the Mastership by three Old Reptonians, Philip Ward (1639), William Ullock (1639-67) and Edward Litherland (1672-80). The only other old boys who have ruled over Repton have been William Astley (1741-67) and L. G. B. J. Ford (1901-10).

An interesting bequest was made in 1656 by Philip Ward, possibly a relative of the Master of that name, who left a cottage at Ticknall, the rent of which was to be used for providing poor scholars with books. In 1868 this cottage, together with other property at Ticknall, was exchanged for cottages at Repton, on the site of which, appropriately enough, the School Bookshop now stands.

The School Library appears to date from about 1677.

Of the lives and customs of early Reptonians we know but little. There was a well-established custom called "Barring Out," whereby the boys, a few days before the end of Term, locked themselves into the School-room and refused admission



[J. Dixon-Scott.

REPTON SCHOOL

- I. THE PRIORY AND PEAR'S SCHOOL
- II. THE ARCH

to the Master and Ushers. Of the boys themselves we know something. For example, among the boys educated by Whitehead were the four Stanhopes, sons of the first Earl of Chesterfield, two of whom were killed during the Civil War. They were contemporaries of the four sons of Thomas Cromwell, who were direct descendants of the Earl of Essex; the eldest Wingfield, taken prisoner at Chester, when fighting as a Royalist against his distant cousin Oliver Cromwell; two younger brothers of Edward Kinge, Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge, whom Milton laments in *Lycidas*; and George Thornley, whose translation of Longus's *Daphnis and Chloe* is now reprinted in the Abbey Classics Library.

After the first golden age of the School in the seventeenth century, there was such a decline that the first MS. Register of 1675 contains the names of only eighty-eight boys. There was worse to follow, for a dispute arose as to the nomination of the Master to succeed Litherland, and the Judges of Assize of the County, for the first and only time, exercised their right under the Charter by appointing John Doughty. It was not a good choice, for when Edward Abbott succeeded to the mastership in 1705 he found at the School "only a few ragged children, the most improved of them being hardly able to read." He, however, quickly rectified matters and, in 1714, the Governors decided that the Poor Scholars should wear, as a distinctive uniform, blue caps and gowns bearing the Port Arms.

A further decline took place during the Mastership of William Astley (1741-67), but among his boys was Jonathan Scott, who went out to India at the early age of twelve, became an amazing Oriental linguist and was Persian Secretary to Warren Hastings. Later he became Oriental Professor at the Royal Military College and the East India College, but is best remembered for his translation of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

In 1710 the Hall passed to the Burdett family and shortly afterwards the Governors rented the property as a residence for the Master.

By the time William Prior assumed the Mastership in 1767 there were 150 boarders in the town houses, paying £9 per annum each, but a further tax of two guineas per head upon

the non-foundationers led to a decline in numbers, which was not rectified when the imposition was lifted in 1787. At that time the accommodation for the boarders was of the rudest and humblest kind. At meals they used wooden spoons and trenchers and pewter dishes, while their drink was supplied in coarse brown earthenware mugs, replenished from black-jacks. The fare, however, was good and ample.

On Tuesday, July 19, 1774, the first Old Reptonians' Dinner was held at the George Inn, Burton-on-Trent.

William Bagshaw Stevens, who followed Prior, had a long but inefficient reign, which is said to have reduced the numbers of the School to a single boy. Upon the death of Stevens in 1800 the Governors, who previously had been content to nominate scholars and almsmen, awoke to their responsibilities, cleared out the whole staff and appointed as Master Wm. Boulton Sleath. Despite his inefficiency, Stevens did produce at least one great scholar in Joseph Bosworth, who compiled the first Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon language. He entered Repton as a Poor Scholar in 1796, became Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, and, with a gift of ten thousand guineas, endowed an Anglo-Saxon Chair at Cambridge.

Sleath was a Rugbeian and a brother of the High Master of St. Paul's. He was a man of strong personality and quickly established new customs. Under him the Poor Scholars' allowances, which had been gradually growing from the original £5 grant, were increased to £16 per annum, and the blue gowns and caps were replaced by a uniform comprising coats, waistcoats and breeches of blue cloth, together with a School hat. This uniform lasted until 1824, when a money allowance in lieu of clothing was made to the Foundationers. It was at this time, too, that the title of "Master" was changed to that of "Head Master," and the first leaving scholarships to the University (1807) were founded.

Repton, undoubtedly, made great progress under Sleath, but he was no disciplinarian and countless tales are told of his easy-going geniality. For example, that the Hall boys, who occupied the studies overlooking the old Trent, were in the habit of hooking and hauling up the ducks which inhabited the bank,

and cooking and eating them ; and that Sleath, once catching a party *flagrante delicto*, calmly accepted an invitation to join the feast. None the less, the good old man, with his Hessian boots and blue worsted tights and spectacles, was a fine teacher. He produced in the two Carys, sons of Lord Falkland, a Governor of Nova Scotia and Bombay, and a British Admiral ; in John Parker a First Lord of the Admiralty, and in Robert Bigsby the first historian of Repton. Sleath's personal hobby was archæology, but he also gave attention to the revival of the School Plays.

When Sleath vacated the Head-mastership in 1832 Repton was in such good odour that there were applications for his post from masters at Winchester, Westminster, Harrow and Rugby ; but the Governors chose John Herrick Macaulay, who was a cousin of the great Lord Macaulay. He was, in many ways, an amazing character. It is said that he stood six feet in height, weighed upwards of twenty stone and had a voice "like a powerful organ." The big boys loved him, but the little fellows went in terror of him. Floggings and canings were both frequent and severe ; but, if Repton was a rough place under Macaulay, one must remember that his was the period of *Tom Brown's School Days*. Among his pupils were General Charles Reid and the Hon. George Denman. The memory of the second is perpetuated in the Scholarship which bears his name. For many years regarded as the most famous of Old Reptonians, Denman went up to Cambridge, became Senior Classic, rowed for two years in the Cambridge boat and won the Colquhoun Sculls.

The destiny of Repton was changed under the next Head Master, Thomas Williamson Peile, who raised the boarding-house fees to £50 per annum, with £10 tuition fee and optional expenses of £10 for a private study and £20 for a private bedroom. This was a definite move to give the place the Public School tone which was then coming into being throughout England. From the sixteenth century the Free Grammar School had fulfilled a double function, by providing elementary education for local boys, destined to spend their lives on the farms or in trade, but it had also prepared for the Universities. Now its destiny began, definitely, to alter.

During Peile's Head-mastership three Hall boys, at the top of the School, O. Ogle, W. S. Davies, and J. F. Bateman, produced the first School Magazine, six numbers of the *Rependune* being published between 1845 and 1847. Among other things recorded in this periodical is the formation of a School Cricket Club, which marks the commencement of organized games at Repton. It is said that cricket matches were played with Birmingham and Bromsgrove Schools in the early 'forties, but the first recorded fixture is that of May 12, 1845, when Repton beat Ashby School, thanks to the bowling of Bateman, who took nine wickets.

In the early days, however, cricket had serious rivals in older forms of recreation. Running along the coach roads was especially popular, Denman, on one occasion, running to Derby and back in two hours before three o'clock "call" and, after "call," to Burton and back, thus covering a distance of some twenty-three miles, or nearly the distance of a modern Marathon Race, a wonderful achievement for a boy.

Mention of Marathon running reminds one, naturally, that W. H. Waddington began his education at Repton in 1841, although he was transferred to Rugby later in the same year. He became a naturalized Frenchman, after acquiring a Cambridge rowing-blue in 1849, and, as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, helped Baron Pierre de Coubertin considerably, when the founder of the modern Olympic Games came to England to study our sporting methods. Waddington, incidentally, was Prime Minister of France in 1878.

When Peile retired in 1854 there were but fifty boys in the School, the Hall was still held on lease, and the only other building was that "great, high house," which had been purchased from the Thackers three hundred years earlier. Steuart Adolphus Pears entered upon this heritage, to become the Second Founder of Repton. The spirits of both Harrow and Rugby were to be instilled into the revitalizing of the School. Pears had been a housemaster at Harrow during the difficult years when Dr. C. J. Vaughan was raising the School-on-the-Hill from a dreadful slough of despond. G. M. Messiter, who was to be Pears' chief assistant at Repton, had been Captain of Rugby under Arnold.

The Tercentenary of Repton came in 1857, and the new Head Master took advantage of the occasion to begin his régime with the building of the School Chapel and the institution of proper boarding-houses outside the precincts of the Priory. Some of the present class-rooms date, also, from the Pears epoch. When he took over Repton the class-rooms were just as they had been from the beginning. Most of the forms were taught in Big School, which became the Library in 1891. The Head Master's dais and canopy, which may still be seen in the library, are interesting. In olden times, as at Eton, this dais was enclosed, like an old-fashioned pew, and contained seats for the Sixth Form. The only class-room, outside the Priory, was the Writing School, which stood on the site of the present Pears School steps.

Early in his Head-mastership Dr. Pears built some class-rooms (since demolished) at his own expense and, in 1886, he gave £800, the Housemasters giving a like sum, for the founding of a Sanatorium. He was essentially a classic, but took a great interest in modern subjects, which he wished to have studied rather than taught, and in art and sport. In 1855 he caused the names of Repton Cricket Captains to be recorded, and, in 1865, the School's first foreign match, with Uppingham, was played.

The Malvern match was instituted in 1871 and that versus Shrewsbury in 1918.

Cricket has enjoyed a great vogue at Repton, but much of the School's success must be attributed to the sound traditions established by Edward Estridge, during the Head-mastership of Dr. Pears. Prior to this period the XI had worn bright scarlet caps, but about 1859 colours were introduced, comprising a white blazer and cap, trimmed with magenta ribbon, and a magenta sash. The Cricket Captain, however, was an exception. Up to 1884, when Lionel Ford abolished the custom, the Repton Cricket Captain used to wear a blue blazer and cap and a belt with a silver buckle, presented by Dr. Pears, which was (and still is) handed down from one captain to another.

There were various other colours for the lower teams, but it is interesting to note that until 1880, when a white blazer was instituted, even the second XI colours had to play with "tails"

over their flannels. In 1889 the present blue and yellow colours came into being for the 1st XI and blue blazers were allowed to the whole School.

Prior to the proper organization of games at Repton, football seems to have consisted of a scramble among all members of the community; according to one writer it was "rather like a Greek battle before Troy, where the crowd surged about ineffectively while the great heroes fought." In 1862 the book of *Repton School Football Rules* was printed, the game being based upon the Harrow game, owing, no doubt, to the Head Master's influence. An oval ball, with flattened ends, was used, and the main part of the game consisted of dribbling.

The first recorded Football Captain is A. U. Fanshawe, 1886. There were two games, in which the Sixth and Upper Fifth Forms, together with Caps of Honour, Caps and Young Hopefuls, comprised the first game. Matches were played between "North and South of the Cross," "Caps versus the School," and so on; but foreign matches were at first impossible, because the Head Master's influence precluded the adoption of either of the recognized football codes.

Hockey, of a sort, has been played with inverted sticks between the Arch and the Pillars of Hercules from very early days, but an attempt to introduce rowing must be attributed to the Pears epoch. There was a Four on the Trent about 1860, and in that boat rowed W. H. Anderson, who rowed for Cambridge in 1867, '68 and '69, captaining the crew in the last year. About this time a Rifle Corps was formed, in which the officers, who were the three Head Boys in the School, wore caps of honour with white flannel shirts, the rest wearing red football shirts and dark blue Hallite caps with a white star. This Corps lasted until 1875.

Other important matters of this period were the institution of the *Reptonian* in May, 1866, with Arthur Fanshawe as one of the originators, and the adoption of the School motto, "*Porta vacat culpa*." It was chosen through the Rev. Joseph Gould reading with the Upper Third an extract in Kennedy's *Palaestra Latina* from Ovid's *Fasti* (II. 204). As a boy construed the line,

Porta vacat culpa : sed tamen omen habet,

the Master made a joking reference to Sir John Port and the Arch, and the phrase was taken from its context and adopted as the motto to accompany the School Arms.

Needless to say, many noted men were produced during this Head-mastership. Of the four Fanshawes, H. E., the eldest, was Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi; the second became Director-General of the Post Office in India, retiring in 1906 as Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.; while the other two, who were twins, became, respectively, Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government and Fellow of New College, Oxford. Two of Repton's greatest scholars were also of this time, W. Sanday, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Sir J. E. Sandys, Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge; while the famous explorer and antiquary, Sir Martin Conway, is yet another of Dr. Pears' boys.

Throughout his Head-mastership, Dr. Pears, who had been a member of the Head Masters' Conference ever since the inaugural meeting of that body at Uppingham in 1869, fought hard for the establishment of Repton as a Public School, *de jure* as well as *de facto*. In 1874 the Charity Commissioners, acting under the advice of the Schools Inquiry Commission, severed the connection between Repton School and Etwell Hospital. A new governing body was created for the School, comprising four Hereditary Governors, being the descendants of the Founder and of his nephew, Sir Richard Harpur, one *ex-officio* Governor (the Lord Lieutenant of the County), five Nominated Governors and three Co-optative Governors. To this body alone was the Head Master to be in future responsible for the running of the School. The old distinction between Ushers and Assistant Masters was abolished, while Arnold's plan, which had worked so well at Rugby, of the Sixth Form exercising jurisdiction under the Staff, was adopted.

With the achievement of his ambition, Dr. Pears' work at Repton drew to a close. All through the Lent Term his health had been failing and before the end of the year he retired. A Memorial Fund of £3,000 was subscribed, but the Head Master would accept no personal gift, desiring, rather, that the fund should be devoted to the erection of some school building at

Repton to be associated with his name. This work had not been put in hand when he died suddenly on December 15, 1875. Dr. Pears left behind him as a memorial not only the development and establishment of Repton as a Public School, but the indefinable tradition of the place which he had created.

The Head-mastership of Henry Robert Huckin (1874-82) saw the birth of the Modern Side at Repton, and the addition of the "Cross" to the School Houses. He was nicknamed "Ben," on account of a habit of Vickars, the School Porter, who invariably informed boys of the Head Master's desire to see them in the words, "Ben 'oockin wants thee."

In 1875 the Rev. A. F. E. Forman arrived at Repton, direct from Oxford, to become the first Master of the Modern Side, which was formed in 1878 with seventeen boys. He was, also, the first Housemaster of the Cross, which he opened in 1880; and he was, with the exception of Dr. Pears, perhaps the greatest constructive force in the development of modern Repton.

When the Rev. W. M. Furneaux was appointed to the Head-mastership in 1882, one of the first things he did was to re-establish relations with the Burdett family, which had become strained under Huckin. This enabled the Governors to purchase the School land and premises, which had passed from the Thackers to the Burdetts, and which had been held so long on a yearly tenancy. It now became possible to devote the Pears Fund, which had increased to £3,700, to the building of the Pears School. With the completion of the new building, Big School became the Library, and the Trent Garden Schools and the Writing School were demolished.

The Head-masterships of Huckin and Furneaux were notable for the presence at Repton of the first five of the Fords, of whom Lionel Ford, later to become Head Master, was Head Boy under Furneaux, and of Lestock H. Reid, later Judge Advocate-General in India, who achieved the remarkable distinction of being in the Sixth Form and in both XI's before he was sixteen, and who became captain of both cricket and football a little later.

Despite the presence of these young sporting giants, the

'seventies had seen a period of depression in Repton cricket. The coming of Forman, however, revived the traditions which had been established by Estridge, so that the XI's of the 'eighties contained some great figures. Alfred Cochrane, the author of *Repton Cricket*, was of that period and subsequently played for Oxford and the Gentlemen. There were Lionel and Francis Ford, the two Palairets, and C. B. Fry. The Fords of Repton, like the Fosters of Malvern, will go down in legend as a great sporting fraternity long after their compeers are forgotten. Between 1867 and 1888 there were seven brothers at the Priory, and between 1870 and 1886 there were only two XI's in which a Ford did not play. Six of the brothers, between them, captained nine teams, five of the seven obtained University Scholarships, three were Heads of the School, and Francis Ford captained Cambridge at both Cricket and Association Football.

L. C. H. Palairt was in the Repton XI's from 1886 to 1889, R. C. N. Palairt from 1888 to 1890, and C. B. Fry from 1888 to 1891. All three became Oxford blues and were famous in first-class cricket. The elder Palairt was, for many years, Somerset's greatest batsman and played for England against Australia in 1902.

C. B. Fry stands alone; a man whose name will go down in history at Repton and throughout the world as long as sport survives. He missed being Head of the School by one place, but was captain of every conceivable game and a superlative performer at all. He went up to Wadham College, Oxford, with a scholarship, took a First in Mods., gained blues at Athletics, Cricket and Association Football, and only missed his Rugby blue through an accident which prevented him from playing against Cambridge. He set the world's long jump record at 23 ft. 6½ in.; while, at cricket, he five times exceeded 2,000 runs in one season and once, in 1901, 3,000, scoring six consecutive centuries in the same year.

It may be said that Fry's long jump record established a definite athletic tradition at Repton in the 'nineties, which reached its culmination in the 'twenties of the present century. The first results of the new impetus were seen in 1897, when H. W. Workman won the Public Schools Mile. He was an

athletic blue at Cambridge from 1898 to 1901, won the Three Miles three times, and was captain of the Oxford and Cambridge team which visited Canada and America in 1901, winning the Half, Two and Three Miles in the International matches.

In 1899 Repton became the first holders of the Public Schools Championship Challenge Cup. In 1918 H. M. Abrahams won the Public Schools Long Jump and 100 Yards. His Cambridge career was distinguished. Between 1920 and 1923, he won the 100 Yards four times, the Long Jump three times and the 440 Yards once. He was both Secretary and President of the C.U.A.C. He set the Oxford and Cambridge long jump record at 23 ft. 7½ in. and the English Native record at 24 ft. 2½ in. In addition to all this he was English Long Jump champion twice and 100 Yards champion once; twice represented Great Britain at the Olympic Games, winning the 100 Metres in 1924, when he three times equalled the Olympic record of 10½ sec. In 1928, although not competing, he captained the British Olympic Team. Other famous O.R. athletes have been E. R. J. Hussey, President O.U.A.C. 1908, in which year he represented Great Britain in the Olympic Hurdles, one of the finest exponents of the old bent-leg style, and A. G. de L. Willis, who represented Cambridge in the high jump in 1914, '25 and '26, and for some years held the Army record. He represented, also, England, Great Britain and the British Empire. Mr. Hussey became subsequently Director of Education in Nigeria and a great advocate of sport for native schoolboys.

So far as football is concerned the retirement of Dr. Pears opened the way for further developments. In 1874 Mr. Forman, himself a Rugby enthusiast, had advocated conformity to one or other of the established codes; but, in 1877, the matter was still being debated. Reptonians at Cambridge, however, had tended towards the Soccer game, which was finally adopted at the School and foreign matches were arranged. The first fixture was with the Nottingham Lambs, captained by H. A. Cursham, an O.R. who had gained his International cap. The first Inter-School match was versus Shrewsbury, who were defeated 2-1. Since then the School has turned out, among

many great players, H. Vickers, W. Blackburn, and G. S. Harris, all of whom played in the Corinthian side which beat the Cup-holders in 1904.

During this period the School produced boys who were destined to become famous in at least two other fields of sport. First there is the School's greatest oarsman, R. B. Etherington-Smith, who won the Colquhoun Sculls in 1897, was in the Cambridge boat 1898-1900, President C.U.B.C., in the winning crews of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley 1901, '03 and '05, Stewards Cup 1905-6, Captain of Leander and Captain of the English Eight which was victorious at the Olympic Games Regatta in 1908. He coached the Cambridge crew in 1910. Of a different persuasion was W. S. Buckmaster, who was in the School from 1887 to 1891, and who played Polo for Cambridge in 1892-3 and represented England in 1903.

Before leaving the Furneaux Head-mastership, mention must be made of his choice of the first Assistant Housemaster in the Hall, Henry Vassall. Vassall had made his name at Oxford as captain and coach of Rugby XV's, which went through three seasons undefeated, because he had introduced principles which remodelled the game. "Jugs," as he was affectionately styled, stayed at Repton forty years, doing such good work in the School, in the village, and as a tower of strength to the Old Reptonians' Society, as has made him an almost legendary figure since his death.

Hubert Murray Burge, who succeeded Furneaux in 1900, left in his second term to become Head Master of Winchester. Then Lionel, the sixth of the seven Ford brothers, returned to take command of his old School. In the years between he had been a Scholar of King's, Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and, for thirteen years, an Assistant Master at Eton. It was through this connection that he induced Mr. A. C. Benson to write the words and Dr. C. H. Lloyd, the Precentor of Eton, the music of the School song, *Repton*.

Among his early activities Mr. Ford refounded the Old Reptonian Society, and, in the School, established the present prefect system. In 1900 the Repton School Volunteer Cadet Corps came into being, with a muster roll of 78 boys, succeeding

the corps that had been disbanded in 1875, and preceding the present O.T.C. which was instituted in 1908. Rifle-shooting at once came into prominence, and, in 1901, Repton fired for the first time for the Ashburton Shield which the Eight won in 1913. On that occasion, when the last Repton pair was firing at 500 yards, Rugby's score of 503 points was posted up; and F. G. H. Day knew that he must score a bull if Repton was to win the Shield. It is a great tribute to his coolness that Day scored that bull. The School's shooting traditions were built up, mainly, by the late Sergeant-Major Burton, who was always known as "Bertie." He came to Repton shortly after the South African War, and it was for him that the still extant office of School Marshal was created.

In 1904 the Ante-Chapel and Organ Screen were dedicated as a memorial to Reptonians who fell in the South African War.

Repton sport under Ford was notable for a great cricket revival. In 1903 and '04 great success was achieved under the captaincy of R. A. Young, who, later, gained a Soccer blue, captained Cambridge at cricket and represented England against Australia. In 1905 the team was undefeated under J. N. Crawford, who was already playing for Surrey, and who, in the winter of the year he left Repton, played for England in South Africa, heading the bowling with 91 wickets for an average of 10 runs, and coming second in the batting averages with an aggregate of over 1,000 runs. In 1908 the XI, under H. S. Altham, was said to be "as fine a side as has ever done duty for a Public School," and since that time the names of Miles and John Howell have made Repton cricket yet more famous.

The Rev. William Temple, son of a former Archbishop of Canterbury, succeeded to the Head-mastership in 1910, but stayed only four years before taking up work in London, whence he passed to the Bishopric of Manchester, and, in 1928, was made Archbishop of York.

The next Head Master, the Rev. G. F. Fisher, raised the number of boys to 425 and carried the School right through the difficult years of the War, during which 1,912 Old Reptonians served, of whom 355 were killed or died on active service. No less than 444 British decorations were won, including Lieut. J. G.

Smyth's V.C. for conspicuous bravery near Richebourg L'Avoue on May 18, 1915.

After the War the Priory, where generations of Reptonians had lived and had their being for at least 350 years, was abandoned as a boarding-house, and, with the Cloister, was restored to its ancient form as a War Memorial.

During the years 1929-32 the Priory was further restored and beautified and now contains what must be nearly the finest Sixth Form class-rooms in any Public School.

In 1932 Mr. Fisher left Repton to become Bishop of Chester. During his reign of eighteen years, the School flourished as never before, rising steadily in numbers and in reputation. He was succeeded by Mr. J. T. Christie, who took to Repton the traditions of his own School, Winchester, and of Rugby, where he was formerly a master, before holding a Fellowship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

It still remains to mention some among the famous *alumni* of the place. Such a list must, of necessity, be incomplete, but there have been : in politics, Sir C. M. Barlow, late Minister of Labour, Sir W. Cope, late Chief Conservative Whip and a Rugby International ; in finance, Sir Robert Kindersley ; in the Civil Service, Sir A. U. Fanshawe and Sir Malcolm Seton ; in science, Professor F. O. Bower, President of the British Association ; in the Church, the Archbishop of Melbourne ; Linton Smith, Bishop of Rochester ; A. Hollis, Bishop of Taunton, and other Bishops overseas ; in the Army, Lieuts.-General Sir W. R. Marshall, Colonel-in-Chief the Sherwood Foresters, Sir F. Shaw, Sir J. T. Burnett Stuart, Commander-in-Chief Egypt, Sir A. G. Wauchope, High Commissioner of Palestine, Major-General Sir A. K. Stuart and Brigadier-General J. M. Young, the present Bursar at Repton and Director of Transport during the Great War ; in mountaineering, Sir Martin Conway, Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce of Mt. Everest fame, and R. L. Holdsworth of the Mt. Kamet Expedition who, also, represented Oxford University at cricket and Association Football, and, of the younger generation in sport, H. W. Austin, the Cambridge Lawn Tennis Blue and International.

ROSSALL SCHOOL

ROSSALL SCHOOL was founded in 1844 upon an estate leased and later bought from Sir Peter Hesketh, who took the name of Fleetwood and was founder of the town that bears his name. The North-Western Railway between London and Preston had just been completed, and when it was extended to Fleetwood, then a mere haven on the River Wyre, where fishing-boats found shelter, Sir Peter foresaw an immense future for his creation as a port of embarkation for boats sailing to Scotland. He raised large mortgages on his property and speculated in land round Fleetwood.

The School originated in the ingenious brain of a certain Mr. Vantini, who had managed the Euston Hotel at the London terminus of the North-Western Railway and the North Euston Hotel at what was the other terminus in Fleetwood. He proposed that all children of the North of England should be educated on the principle of life insurance. In consultation with actuarial experts of the day he put forward the plan of educating 500 boys on one side, and 500 girls on the other, of the River Wyre. The interest of Canon St. Vincent Beechey was enlisted, and his common sense and wide influence in the North of England secured practical support for a modified scheme. The land belonging to the Grange of Rossall was leased from its owner, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, and in 1844 a School opened for 200 boys. The idea of a girls' school was abandoned.

By 1851 the railway had been continued North. The port of Fleetwood had not developed the national importance expected of it, the value of house property fell, and the mortgagors having demanded their money, Sir Peter was glad to sell his estate to the School.

The buildings of Rossall Hall had at first to serve the purposes of the School. One large room was used as school-

room, dining-hall and chapel ; when a sanatorium was required the pigeon-house was fitted out for the patients, and when chemistry was added to the curriculum a loft was cleared of the debris of corn-grinding and turned into a laboratory. The Home Farm supplied necessities to masters and boys, for Blackpool was then but a village and Fleetwood a hamlet. The doctor lived at Poulton and was summoned by the Head Master's groom to administer obnoxious draughts and pills. Even in the hungry forties boys could not have survived the hardships of this educational outpost had not the bracing winds and the healthy playground on the shore bred a sturdy, vigorous type. The climate remains as stimulating as ever, but the primitive conditions of the early days have gradually been improved by the vision of the Governors (who make up the Council) and Headmasters. The first Chapel was built in 1848, and the Council decided to call it Archbishop Sumner's chapel, to commemorate a great benefactor. One by one boarding-houses were built round the old Hall and the new Chapel, and boys were lodged in decent dormitories. The farm-yard round the Hall became the Square—the centre of Rossall life. House organization and the monitorial system were perfected by Dr. James, who ruled as Head Master from 1875 to 1886. His reform of the discipline and curriculum of the School makes him in effect its second founder. He appointed and inspired a generation of house masters whose influence and leadership have built up the great traditions of Rossall, and whose pupils have won her fame.

Since Dr. James the improvements have been in detail rather than in general plan. After the War, the old house was found no longer adequate for the many purposes it served, and was pulled down. In its place has been erected a dining-hall by Mr. Hubert Worthington, the architect, one of the most splendid school halls in the country. In addition, to the east of the main School buildings, near the modern entrance gates, a Head Master's House, a new out boarding-house and a Junior School, which accommodates forty-two boys, have been built.

The School games date from the energies of the second Head Master, Dr. Osborne, who in the fifties of the last century began

the draining and levelling of the big playing-field. Until the War Rossall played Association football, but the game was abandoned in 1914, and since then a flourishing tradition of Rugger has been built up under a succession of famous School football coaches. During the years 1930-4 only one School side defeated the XV, and many Old Rossallians have achieved distinction in the game. R. A. Buckingham and A. S. Roncoroni have both played for England; H. H. Lindop has played in an English trial, and J. C. D. Hewatt and N. H. Lambert in Irish trials; H. D. Greenlees was capped for Scotland and H. Coverdale, who played for England, is on the Rugby Union Selection Committee, to balance T. A. Higson on the English Cricket Selection Committee.

But above all other games a local form of hockey is the game which appeals to Rossallians. At low tide the shore becomes a perfect playing "field," and it is here that the unique type of hockey, evolved in the early days of the School, is played in the Lent Term. It is played with eight forwards, who form the "bully," two flies and a back. Skilful dribbling, close backing up and hard training are the requisites for success. On hockey days the golden sands and the flying players make a beautiful and singular spectacle. Fives, as played at Rossall, is also peculiar to that School.

In other spheres the School has been equally successful. In 1932 and 1933 Rossall was third in the Public Schools Sports at Stamford Bridge. Since 1931 Rossall boys have six times won the Public Schools three-quarter mile steeple-chase Challenge Cup, whilst at Bisley in 1933 the shooting eight won the Snap Shooting Cup and the Trophy for the best shoot at 500 yards, and at Altcar in 1934 the eight won Lord Derby's Cup. In the O.T.C. Camp the School won seven out of eight boxing finals and the Cup for athletic sports.

Rossall, it is said, was the first school to have a Cadet Corps. This was formed during the invasion scare of 1860, but in point of fact Rugby raised two companies of Volunteer Riflemen in 1804.

Rossall has had from the early days a fine tradition of classical scholarship, which has been maintained alongside the

vigorous pursuit of modern studies. Since the War rather more than one hundred scholarships have been won at Oxford and Cambridge, awarded for Classics, History and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Science or Music.

The pride and glory of Rossall is the sea, the School standing within a few yards of high-water mark. Many of the studies and classrooms look out across the Irish Sea, giving, on clear days, views of the coast of Wales and of the Isle of Man. To the north there is often a fine view of the Lake Mountains, with Ingleborough and the Pennines in the east.

RUGBY SCHOOL

TO have given the world the best winter game ; Dr. Arnold, one of the greatest head masters of all time ; and, in *Tom Brown's School Days*, the absolute classic of the most important transition period of English Public Schools history, would surely be considered glory enough by most schools, but the distinctions of Rugby are far more numerous than those mentioned.

How widely spread is the reading of *Tom Brown's School Days* may be judged by the anecdote of the American visitor to Rugby, who, at the end of his tour of inspection, said to his cicerone, " Say, I wish before I leave you'd just show me that fireplace where you roast your fags."

The exact date of the birth of Lawrence Sheriff, who founded Rugby, is not known, but it must have been fairly early in the reign of Henry VIII. There is some suggestion that he was born at Brownsover, indeed a picture of the birthplace is extant, but others hold that he was a native of Rugby. How he spelt his name is also a matter of speculation, for he had as many notions of signing as had Shakespeare.

His armorial bearings, which are now used by Rugby School, within a border, *or*, for difference, were granted by the College of Heralds at the special instance of the Queen and incorporate part of the arms of the Grocers' Company, of which Sheriff was made a freeman in 1541. He was also Purveyor of Spices to the Royal Household. The crest is " a lion's paw, erased, *or*, holding a bunch of dates, the fruit of the first in the pods *argent*, the stalkes and leaves proper." The dates are believed to perpetuate a joke of Elizabeth's at the expense of, or in compliment to, Sheriff's trade.

Sheriff, then, was born at Brownsover or Rugby, probably between 1510 and 1515, and went to London in his early " teens." There he amassed a considerable fortune as a grocer

and purveyor of spices, enjoyed royal patronage throughout Elizabeth's reign, but only escaped the fires of Smithfield by the demise of Queen Mary. He, himself, died in September, 1567, according to the Parish Register of Christ Church, Newgate Street, London.

It was in the last year of his life that he founded Rugby School. His first intention was to leave his farm and parsonage at Brownsover and all his "mansyon house" at Rugby, £50 for building and £100 to build and maintain "a fair and convenient School-House" and four almshouses.

Fortunately, he seems to have seen far into the future at the last, for on August 31, 1567, he added a codicil to his will changing the bequest to one-third of the 24-acre Conduit Close in Middlesex. That third was worth £8 a year at the time, but to-day produces nearly as many thousands.

Rugby has no history during its first hundred years, and the little School House which, for twice that time, stood opposite the Parish Church, disappeared entirely soon after the Trustees in 1748 acquired the old Manor House at the top of High Street.

There is in existence a roll of head masters from 1602 onwards, and in 1674 Robert Ashbridge, M.A., instituted a Register of Admissions, in which is entered the name of "Henricus de sacra Quercu"—Henry Holyoake—who became Head Master of Rugby in 1687, and is especially mentioned because he was the first person to attract the scions of noble houses to the School. Not only did he obtain as pupils the Cravens and Fieldings of the neighbourhood, he also drew scholars from the Cecils, Grevilles, Greys and Mordaunts of other counties.

In the first place there was to be appointed an "honest, discreet and learned man to teach grammar and generally preside over the Free School of Lawrence Sheriff, of London, Grocer, to serve chiefly for the children of Rugby and Brownsover." His salary was fixed at £12 per annum, with free lodging.

Seven years passed before the building operations were completed and a head master appointed. The first master—Edward Rolston, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge—was succeeded in 1580 by Robert Seale, who was soon forcibly

removed from his office. Various law actions followed, but the centenary of the School was happily celebrated by the Lord Keeper declaring against the litigants who had striven to divert the benefits of the Founder's bequests.

During this period head masters came and went with amazing frequency until Knightley Harrison, the first Old Rugbeian to become Head Master, was appointed in 1670. After seventeen years he was succeeded by Henry Holyoake, who held the post until 1731, by far the longest and most notable head-mastership up to the nineteenth century. In Holyoake's days the average number of boys receiving instruction each year appears to approximate just short of one hundred.

After the move to the Manor House in 1748 the School remained in its new home until 1816, in which year the present buildings of Old Quad were finished. William Knail was the Head Master who brought about the move to the Manor House. In his fifth year Ralph Abercromby, who was to win fame as a soldier at Aboukir and Alexandria, entered the School.

While speaking of famous "O.R." soldiers one might pause to mention one of a much later date, since his stern determination typified the spirit of the School; I refer to Major Hodson, of Hodson's Horse, a wild spirit both at School and during the Indian Mutiny. He it was who, in one of the dimly lit rooms of Humayun's Tomb, outside Delhi, took prisoner Bahadur Shah, the last Moghul Emperor. There is nothing more dramatic in history than the yielding up by the last Moghul to Hodson of the sword with which the first Moghul, Humayun, had carved his way to Empire.

Bahadur Shah's life was spared; but Hodson, with his own hand, executed the Moghul's sons and nephews. For this act he would have been recalled to stand his trial in England, but before orders could reach him this gallant and greatly daring officer had fallen mortally wounded at the storming of Begam Kothi, now the Post Office at Lucknow. Legend has it that this Major Hodson was the original of "East," in *Tom Brown's School Days*.

Rugby, too, has had her poets. They have their corner in the Chapel, with three medallions, filled with reliefs of

Matthew Arnold, Arthur Hugh Clough and W. S. Landor. The last and by no means the least Rugby poet, the late Rupert Brooke, who laid down his life for his land, has a tablet of his own.

The next great head master after Knail was "James the First," i.e. Thomas James, who was appointed in the year 1778. He was educated at Eton and Kings and is perhaps best remembered for having instituted the Time Table, which has survived with but few alterations, and the system of three regular half-holidays a week, to which subsequent head masters have, if anything, added their tittle.

But if James the First was a benefactor in the matter of holidays, the misguided and the misunderstood remember him also as the inventor of "Imposition Paper," upon which alone may be written the fair copy of work which has been "tinned," or found unsatisfactory. Imposition Paper is issued only by House Masters and must be signed by a member of the Sixth as having been prepared before Lock Up.

The culprit, working against time in his "den," as a study is termed at Rugby, may, however, revise his opinion of James the First when he remembers that that kindly head first legalized the study system, which gives a boy a privacy which he shares with no more than one companion.

As the Sixth have been mentioned, it may be added that it was not until the days of Dr. Arnold that the Sixth exchanged the licence allowed them for the trusted mentorship which Arnold left as a legacy, not only to Rugby but to every other school in Great Britain.

In the days of Thomas James's head-mastership poaching, the breaking of bounds, and revels which went near to drunken orgies, were by no means unknown; but, in addition to wielding a wise and, if necessary, drastic control, he gave his assistant masters power to use the rod, with certain circumscriptions.

His successor, Henry Ingles, has been held unfortunate. It was in his days that Rugby staged its Great Rebellion. In 1797 the "Black Tiger," as Ingles was nicknamed, had so incensed his scholars that a certain Astley expressed his displeasure by means of gunpowder and pellets directed at a

house-master's window. The flogging he received left him "sappy" in person and spirit; other boys sympathized, and the Head Master's door was blown down, most of the school windows were smashed, and the major portion of Dr. Ingles's library was pitched on to a blazing bonfire.

Dr. Ingles took to his study but surreptitiously summoned the aid of soldiers and a number of horse-drovers who were in the town. The military contented themselves by guarding with fixed bayonets the study where Ingles had remained, but the horse-copers, with their long whips, drove the rebels to seek refuge on the Island, which was then really surrounded with water. A Justice of the Peace was summoned and the Riot Act read, which must surely have been an unprecedented happening in connection with school life. Finally the soldiers waded to the Island and the boys, faced with cold steel, had no alternative but that of unconditional surrender.

Subsequently the Black Tiger enhanced his reputation as a first-class flogger.

Curiously enough, another military episode is associated with his career, for seven years after the rebellion he was to see other troops drilling in the Close, when two companies of Volunteer Riflemen were formed by the School as part of the national preparations to meet the threatened French invasion.

The next head master might have been Samuel Butler, but Thomas Wooll obtained the appointment, and so Butler went to do fine work at Shrewsbury. Lord Lyttelton's epigram, "Much cry, little Wooll," refers to the flogging tendencies of one who has been styled a "kindly gentleman and a good scholar and teacher, but a choleric, as well as an exceedingly vigorous, little Hercules in black tights." He came from Winchester in the faith, it is said, that "*the argumentum bacculinum* is a necessary supplement to 'manners' in the making of men."

For the rest, he did great work in the provision of adequate housing for the School and its gradual transference to fresh quarters. If his hand was heavy it must be remembered that in his time there was very little discipline or supervision of the boys' lives, with inevitable results, such as the keeping of dogs and guns and even of private cellars.

Wooll, when he resigned the Head-mastership in 1828, left behind him a great memorial in the buildings and the Chapel and School House he had raised ; but the years from 1828-42 are the important ones, not only in the history of Rugby but throughout the Public School life of the whole land.

Thomas Arnold, who also came from Winchester, was thirty-two years of age when he succeeded to the office and installed himself in his famous kitchen chair at his equally famous kitchen table, both of which may now be seen in Rugby School Museum.

"I should like to try whether my notions of Christian education are practicable," were words written by Arnold a year earlier than his appointment to Rugby ; but before he had been a year in office he admitted that "a low standard of morals must be tolerated amongst them, as it was in the boyhood of the human race. I hope to make Christian men, Christian boys I can scarcely hope to make."

Rugby School had long since acquired a reputation as one of the great Public Schools of England, but Dr. Arnold was to make it greater still, and his task was to be no sinecure.

For a true picture of those days it is impossible to serve the reader better than by recommending the re-perusal of *Tom Brown's School Days*, which can be obtained at any price and must have been translated into almost every language under the sun. His Honour the late Judge Hughes wrote that classic, and his statue stands in front of Temple Reading Room.

In part, but not entirely, his character of Tom Brown was taken from his own life. For example, there is the instance of the great fight between Tom Brown and Slogger Williams. In this case, at least, Tom Hughes was not the original of Tom Brown. The real protagonists in that affair were boys named Orlebar and Owen Jones. This is well authenticated by an anecdote in Mr. W. Eadon's excellent little *Guide to Rugby School*, wherein he relates that when Dr. Temple unveiled the statue to Judge Hughes in 1899 a meeting took place between two old clergymen in School House Garden.

"When were you at Rugby?" asked the one.

"I was here in the thirties under Arnold," came the reply.

"So was I. What House were you in?"

"School House. And you?"

"I was in School House. We must have been here together. What's your name?"

"Bulkeley Owen Jones."

"Mine's Orlebar."

In this fashion and after many years "Tom Brown" and "Slogger Williams" met once more, at the unveiling of the statue of the man who has immortalized their battle.

It is interesting to note that another member of the family—Squadron-Leader Orlebar of Schneider Cup fame—is also an O.R.

Apart from *Tom Brown's School Days*, Judge Hughes, in other places, had many good tales to tell of Rugby under Arnold. The new Head Master, he tells us, dealt firmly but tactfully with the sporting proclivities of his pupils. Guns and dogs were suppressed by the simple expedient of threatening to put out of bounds any "spending house," i.e. tuck-shop, which should be found to be accommodating Rugbeians by the custody of forbidden things or beasts.

The "horsey" section of the boys took, however, much longer to deal with. Rugby lies in famous hunting country, and there were many ways in which a boy could raise a mount. Matters came to a head through a boastful youngster becoming involved in a couple of races, in both of which he was beaten by a less assuming but better brother schoolboy jockey, named Uvedale Corbett, afterwards a well-known Cheshire squire. That match led to plans being made for a first-rate steeplechase, since the Doctor had taken no notice of the first essay.

The second affair suggested a much more flagrant flouting of authority, and the night before the race was to be ridden Dr. Arnold sent for Corbett.

"Corbett," said the Doctor, "I know all about the match you rode the other day. If I had taken any public notice of it I must have expelled you both publicly. This would probably have ruined your career at Oxford, where you have just matriculated, and, I hope, will do well. But I have written to your father to tell him of your flagrant breach of discipline. And now let me warn you and your friends, I know what you

are intending, and I will expel every boy who rides, or is present, and will have the roads watched to get the names."

That race did not come off, or any other in Arnold's time.

He had further trouble, however, over fishing, when some boys ducked Mr. Boughton-Leigh's watchers and keepers. These, with their master, came to School to identify the culprits, and Arnold's power of ruling was put to a severe test, for the whole School was against him; and the præpostors of the week, four Sixth Form fellows, instead of keeping order, walked up and down the room hissing "S-s-s-s-ilen-s-s-se!" None the less, five of the half-dozen offenders were identified and expelled. Oswell, handsomest and most renowned of Rugby athletes, and later a famous explorer, alone escaped detection and stayed on for a further two years to perform the almost incredible feat of throwing a cricket ball from Little Side ground over the elm trees into the School-house garden. The feat might have become legendary, but there is written proof that Judge Hughes witnessed its achievement.

In the space of this chapter it is impossible to give even an adequate outline of Arnold's great head-mastership of Rugby. Among many outstanding circumstances are his promotion of all Sixth Form boys to præpostorships. He gave them great powers, left the discipline of the School largely in their hands and, in return, looked for support, information and assistance from them when trouble arose.

It created a difficult position with boys who, after all, were not masters, and the tradition arose that the Sixth might beat and otherwise punish but must not "blab."

One great abuse which he reformed was that of single combat in secluded places. Up to 1834 casual disputes were settled in the Close, and more serious affairs decided in a field out of bounds, generally near Butlin's Mound; but in that year a small but loyal "regular" of Sixth and Fifth Form sitting-room had contested the right of a bulky "specialist" to entry, but had been half killed for his pains. The Doctor learned of the whole business and, after that, ordained that all battles must be fought in the Close, under penalty of expulsion. That put an end to dangerous fights, for the Doctor's

study window overlooked the Close, through which, in addition, masters and præpostors were continually passing.

Among famous men who were boys under Arnold's rule were Tom Hughes himself; Conington, who, as a new boy, was discovered reciting the *Æneid* to a number of his companions, who sat, book in hand, striving, but without success, to catch him out; E. H. Bradby and Dean Bradley, destined for the head-masterships of Haileybury and Marlborough; Ministers, such as Lord Derby and W. H. Waddington who, as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, did so much to help Baron Pierre de Coubertin when he came to England and visited Rugby to study English sport, prior to his reinstitution of the Olympic Games; Lord Cross, and Sir Richard Temple of Bengal fame. Waddington, who was in the School from 1841-45, rowed for Cambridge against Oxford in 1849. In 1878 he became French Premier.

What such Rugbeians as these felt when their beloved Head Master died has been better described in *Tom Brown's School Days* than any less intimate pen than that of Judge Hughes could possibly tell.

To succeed such a genius was no small matter, and the reigns of Archibald Campbell Tait and Dr. Goulbourn are remembered as times of peaceful expansion. During Dr. Tait's head-mastership many Old Rugbeians fell gloriously in the Crimean War. He increased the numbers of the School, that Dr. Arnold had kept down to 280 non-foundationers, to over 300. Then came Dr. Goulbourn, followed by Dr. Temple; the latter introduced a system of superannuation amongst the boys, but, perhaps most important of all, he sent Butler to found Haileybury, Benson to aid the Prince Consort in his plans for Wellington College, Percival to make Clifton, Potts to carry English scholastic traditions to Fettes in Scotland, Phillpotts to widen the scope of the great Harper Trust School at Bedford, which has since almost rivalled Rugby in both football and athletic traditions, and Kitchener to found the success of Newcastle High School.

The value of the work done by Dr. Temple is enshrined in the report of the Public Schools Commission which found

"that the general teaching of *literæ humaniores* was absolutely unsurpassed; that Rugby School was the only one among those within their purview in which physical science was a regular part of the curriculum."

He stayed long enough to see Rugby through its Tercentenary, and was succeeded by Dr. Hayman, who in turn gave place to Dr. Jex-Blake, an Old Rugbeian who had won the Crick Run in 1850, and who, among many other benefits conferred upon the School, presented the old "Tosh," as the swimming bath is known in Rugby parlance.

Of successive head masters the time has not yet come to write.

The School is, of course, fragrant with memories of Tom Brown. As one enters Old Quad there, straight in front, are the great iron-studded doors through which he was chaired by his comrades after he had captained the School against M.C.C. on the last of his days at Rugby. In the dining-hall is the fireplace at which Tom tells us he was roasted. From the dining-room opens the "long passage," but the end fireplace, which alone heated the studies in his days, is gone. The end study itself has, however, a special interest, since in it Tom spent his last few terms, while the third study from the end, according to legend, is the one in which Tom and "East" barricaded themselves, when "Flashman," who was no Sixth Form "buck" and therefore had not the right to do so, wished to "fag" them.

On the left are some big oak slabs, which were, originally, the tops of dining-hall tables. They are of special interest, like the Fourth Form panelling at Harrow, for the names carved upon them, among others that of HUGHES. Overhead there are numerous passages along which members of the School House, but not visitors, would have no difficulty in finding their way to the dormitories. No. 4 dormitory is the one in which little "Arthur" was slipped for kneeling to say his prayers.

Back in Quad one's eyes are drawn to the old clock in the Tower, for memory recalls that Tom and East, by means of nails driven into the masonry, climbed up and scratched their names on the minute hand; and if this be doubted the

hand can still be seen in the museum, with "Hughes" faintly inscribed upon it. A recess in the eastern wall of old Big School still houses the pump to which past generations of boys came forth to perform their morning ablutions. Sixth Form room is perched above the main gateway, looking towards High Street. It has the Head Masters' Window, with a photograph or shield to commemorate every head master right back to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Even more interesting are the slabs affixed to the walls, for they are the tops of tables at which boys once worked who have since become famous, as the deeply cut names testify.

By means of a winding stairway and the Quad, Old Big School is reached, where all great occasions were celebrated in Tom Brown's time, and where Macready, the actor and friend of Charles Dickens, first tried his Thespian powers. Here, too, the names of Rugby's exhibitioners, starting with Vaughan (circa. 1829), father of the late Head Master, are empanelled.

Then there is New Quad, the site of private property until early in the late sixties, where Sally Harrowell, in her cottage, "baked such stunning murphies" according to East's information to Tom Brown.

More recent additions are The Temple Speech Room, opened by King Edward VII in 1909, the Music School next to it in Hillmorton Road, the Open-Air Swimming Bath, one of the largest in the country, Sheriff House, as the new boarding-house is named, and the Sanatorium, which has been completed since Mr. Hugh Lyon in 1931 succeeded Dr. Vaughan in the Head-mastership.

Buildings, however, are but bricks and mortar to many people; the Close is for evermore tenanted by the ghosts of great sportsmen dead and gone. Hughes has made these playing-fields famous, but the "three trees" are gone and many another mighty elm beneath which Dr. Arnold and Tom Hughes talked, all fallen in the great Sunday afternoon gale of March, 1895. Men remember that it was here that William Webb Ellis founded the Rugby Football code, and "Plum" Warner learned to wield a bat; but how many, I wonder, are

aware that it was here also that there wandered as a boy F. C. Selous, greatest of all African big-game hunters and no less a literary celebrity than Tom Brown, for was not Selous the famous original of Sir Rider Haggard's *Allan Quatermain*? I remember him so well, for although over sixty years of age when the Great War came, he insisted on joining up with the Legion of Frontiersmen and fell during the East African campaign.

The Island where Dr. Ingles's rebels made their last stand still survives, a lonely reminder of the ancient British occupation of Rugby, when the Romans marched down Watling Street; but the drawbridge which the rebels raised has vanished, and the moat they could not defend was in 1847 filled in.

The "Doctor's Wall," of course, contains the famous tablet recording the School's undisputed claim to having founded Rugby Football.

Thus reads the inscription:

THIS STONE
COMMEMORATES THE EXPLOIT OF
WILLIAM WEBB ELLIS,
WHO WITH A FINE DISREGARD FOR THE RULES OF FOOTBALL
AS PLAYED IN HIS TIME
FIRST TOOK THE BALL IN HIS ARMS AND RAN WITH IT
THUS ORIGINATING THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF
THE RUGBY GAME.
A.D. 1823.

Prior to Ellis's exploit a player catching the ball from an opponent's kick before it touched the ground was entitled to step back as far as he liked and punt or drop kick the ball himself or place it for another of his sidesmen to kick. Ellis established the tradition of running with the ball, but the new feature was not officially recognized in the School's rules until the captaincy of Judge Hughes in 1841, and then only with certain limitations.

Webb Ellis, incidentally, played for Oxford in the first cricket match against Cambridge. He became, afterwards, Minister of St. George's, Albemarle Street, and Rector of Magdalen Laver, in Essex, until his death in 1872.

One of the first great exponents of running with the ball was James Mackie, afterwards M.P. for Kirkcudbrightshire, a notable player and athlete at Oxford before the days of Inter-University Rugby matches or athletic sports.

Contemporaneous as players at Rugby with Tom Hughes were Dean Bradley, Matthew and Thomas Arnold, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Theodore Walrond and Judge Franklin Lushington.

In those days there were no "foreign" matches; a game could not be won unless a goal was scored, and long afternoons were spent in indecisive struggles in which a hundred players a side strove rewardlessly for the victory. Hacking flourished and was practised both in the scrums and when a boy was running with the ball, the great feat being to jump over all the "hacks" that were aimed at one's shins or ankles.

The principal games played were School *v.* School House, and Sixth *v.* School. In 1842 the former match lasted four days!

The first foreign match was played on November 26, 1867, against a team of Old Rugbeians captained by Mr. A. H. Harrison of Dunchurch Hall. Colours were first awarded in 1870 to the best twenty players; but the number was reduced to fifteen six years later, when the Captain of the Oxford team brought down no more than fifteen men and refused to play the match unless Rugby would consent to field only a like number. The new number became stabilized for the School team very quickly, but it was not until 1888 that the Houses reduced their sides to a like number. Hacking survived until the end of the seventies, although it had died out earlier elsewhere.

From Rugby the cult of the game spread quickly, through Old Rugbeians who went up to the Universities or into occupations in London, or who took appointments as school-masters and introduced their own sport to "foreign" institutions.

Among famous Rugby sportsmen of the late sixties and early seventies must certainly be numbered the Hon. M. J.

Brooks and W. Sapt. They were together at Oakfield Preparatory School, and on leaving their "other place" (the Rugby term for one's Preparatory School) proceeded to Rugby. M. J. Brooks played a good deal of football and subsequently "shoved in the scrum" both for Oxford against Cambridge and for England against Scotland; but it is as an athlete that his name is best remembered. As a boy he spent hours, either alone or with his brother, leaping backwards and forwards across Clifton Brook. He is, also, one of the very few fellows who have mastered Butler's Leap, comprising a stout fence, 15 feet of water and a drop of 12 feet from an approach no wider than the width of the narrow road. He would take a high hedge or a six-barred gate without a falter. Mr. Sapt has told me that it was not until the gymnasium was built that M. J. Brooks approached the zenith of his jumping fame. That was in 1873, in which year he won the School high jump at 5 ft. 3 in. and the long jump at 20 ft. 3 in. Honours fell thick and fast upon him at Oxford; for in 1874, as a nineteen-year-old Freshman, he broke the world's high jump record against Cambridge at 5 ft. 10 in., to which he added an inch a week later when he took the English Championship. At 21 years of age he won the two Oxford events at 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 21 ft. 11 in.; against Cambridge he cleared 6 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., which still stands as the unequalled Inter-University record, besides taking the long jump at 21 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. and winning the English title a few days later in torrents of rain and from a soft take-off at 6 feet.

Mr. Sapt enjoys the peculiar distinction of having introduced both football and athletics into Germany, whither he went in 1873 with G. C. H. Brown, an Old Etonian, to study German at Dresden.

Athletics proper have always been popular at Rugby, and one must not pass without mention of Kenneth Powell, the last of the great school of bent-legged hurdlers. In 1907 he set the Oxford and Cambridge 120 yards hurdles record at $15\frac{2}{3}$ sec. He fell on active service with the Honourable Artillery Company in Flanders in the early days of the War.

But if what we term Sports have been popular at the great

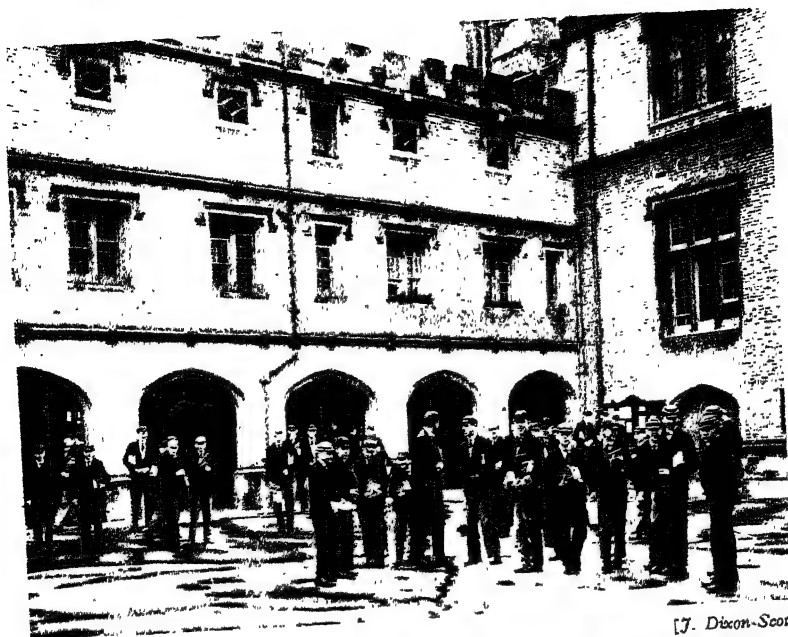
School, cross-country running has enjoyed an even greater vogue. Here, indeed, the world owes yet another debt to Rugby, for the late Mr. Walter Rye, not long before he died in 1929, known and beloved of all athletic people as "The Father of Paper-chasing," told me that when he instituted the first cross-country run for members of the Thames Rowing Club in 1867, he drew his inspiration from the description of the Barby Hill Run in *Tom Brown's School Days*. Equally interesting is the fact that when the second "Thames" handicap was held, the chief judge was no other than Tom Hughes himself.

Among the runners were two old Rugbeians who had held records for the Crick and Barby Hill runs, and the late Lord Alverstone, who finished second, beaten by a bare yard, and an old Etonian, named Hawtry, who was fourth.

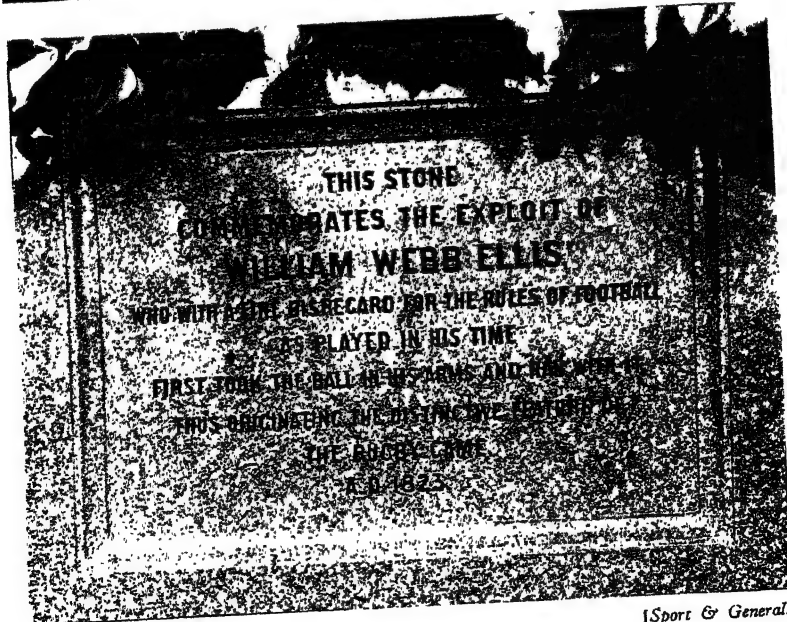
It is not, however, "Barby Hill," but "Crick" which is the most famous of the School runs. On a day at the end of Christmas Term (it used to be usually the first Thursday in December) practically the whole School would assemble at the Quad Gates to watch a couple of Hares, with a pair of bags strapped over their shoulders, set out to lay the trail, whereupon the hounds would begin to strip themselves. But only boys of over seventeen who have satisfied the doctor of their fitness for the test are allowed to compete, for the course, which follows roads and footpaths to Crick village and thence back by Hillmorton, with a third of a mile run-in along the Hillmorton Road, is a full twelve miles and takes some doing. This race has now for many years been run in March.

Times have been considerably cut down since Jex-Blake won the blue riband of Rugby running in 1850. Many people thought that E. M. B. Kellet's 1 hr. 15 min. 15 sec. of 1889 could not possibly be beaten, but in 1908 R. W. Dugdale returned 1 hr. 12 min. 20 sec. after a terrific struggle with S. E. Swann, who also beat all previous records, except that made by A. R. Welsh, the Cambridge Miler and Cross Country Blue, in 1901.

In this connection it must be mentioned that E. A. and F. A. Montague both won the Crick Run. The elder brother's



[J. Dixon-Scott.]



[Sport & General.]

RUGBY SCHOOL

time of 1 hr. 12 min. 49 sec. remains the third or fourth best time on record. E. A. Montague takes his place among famous Rugbeian runners for yet other reasons. In 1918 he won the Public Schools Challenge Cups at Stamford Bridge for the Mile in 4 min. 45½ sec. and the ¾-Mile Steeplechase with a new record of 4 min. 8 sec. He won the 3 miles twice for Oxford against Cambridge, and represented England internationally and Great Britain in the 3,000 metres steeplechase at the Olympic Games, placing sixth in 1924.

Rugby has not, perhaps, the same wealth of idiom as is supplied by the Winchester "Notions," yet it is full enough in all conscience.

The junior's day at Rugby begins about 7.15 a.m., when the boys' man, or butler, arouses the sleepers, who presently indulge in a quick "tosh," or wash. "Dis," or prayers, precedes "C.O.," which is call-over, and there is always the hope of a "cut," just as the men at Winchester "raise a shirk" and take their departure when a master is fifteen minutes late. If a boy has not worked well he may find himself on the "Super List," with fears of being superannuated, under Dr. Temple's institution; but he hopes to survive a task, and "slip," which are questions on paper. He may avoid trouble if he gets on the "stopping out" list through illness, or a "paved" (annotated) text may help him. To add to his other sorrows he may have to "fug out" some Sixth fellow's "den" and is always liable to be summoned by a "fag call," which must be answered at once, on the principle of last fag up getting the job to do, just when he wants to "go down town."

In the case of a big fellow who has been in Hall for seven or more terms, a good deal of custom affecting his younger brother does not concern him any more, since his privileged state exempts him from most "side rules."

In most houses the table in Hall next in importance to the Sixth table is known as the "bucks' table"; similarly the dormitory for the biggest boys is known as the "bucks' dorm." One other pleasing phrase is "Bigside Dics" for Wednesday morning prayers, which takes place in the Speech Room instead of in chapel, as on other days of the week. "Big-

side" is the regular epithet used to describe any occasion in which the whole school participates.

Special buildings and places, of course, have special names : for instance, between Speech Room and Stanley's House is the Temple Reading Room, with the Art School over it, referred to generally by Rugbeians as "the Bug." The name was first given to the Natural History Museum ; the Vivarium was then termed the "Live Bug" ; next, the N.H.S. Museum and Library became the "Dead Bug," the Temple Library and Museum, "The Temple Bug," and so, generally, just "the Bug."

Founder's Day has been arbitrarily fixed as the Sunday before All Saints' Day, since no man knows when Lawrence Sheriff was born. The O.R. Matches, for first and second XV's, are played on the previous afternoon. But the last day of each Advent Term, when "Cock Houses" are played, must not be forgotten, for surely those games are unique. One side is made up of the two Cock House XV's (winners and runners-up), together with O.R.'s of both Houses to any number ; their opponents being all other members of the School with "distinction" and any O.R.'s who are down for the day. There may be over one hundred players on the ground. Up to 1901 the Sixth Match and the O.R. Match were played on the same immense plan, but since then have become more scientific in the normal playing of orthodox Rugger.

ST. ALBANS SCHOOL

IF one adopts the line of reasoning which attributes the foundation of the King's School, Canterbury, and St. Peter's School, York, to the period of the Roman Mission which St. Augustine brought to England in A.D. 597, then it would appear equally fair to place the institution of St. Albans School at an even earlier date. Julius Cæsar landed in Britain for the second time in 54 B.C. and conquered Cassivelaunus at a British settlement near St. Albans, and when the Romans again landed in A.D. 43 they reconquered this same British settlement and, establishing the first Roman city in this country on the site of the old settlement, they called it Verulamium. It is to be supposed that some form of education was provided. But, even if this were not so, one can assume that education was offered at the Benedictine Monastery founded in A.D. 793 on the site of the martyrdom of St. Alban, which site is now occupied by St. Albans Abbey.

The foundation of St. Albans School is, however, generally attributed to Abbot Ulsinus, A.D. 948, in the reign of King Edred, while documentary evidence proves that it was in existence in 1097. This was during the Abbacy of Richard Daubney (1097-1119), who summoned from the Continent a great scholar named Geoffrey de Gorham to take over the Mastership of St. Albans School. This Master was a secular and the institution he was called upon to govern was, in every sense of the word, a "Public School," in that it was free to all scholars without restriction. There is no doubt that those connected with the monastery were also educated at the School, but the presumption of the evidence suggests that St. Albans, at that time, was the only public school in the country. None the less, the masters were appointed by the Abbots and a number of the pupils resided in the Priory.

The School then stood on Hockerhull, which is now Rome-

land Hill, and so, nearly a thousand years ago, St. Albans School must have been within a stone's-throw of its present situation.¹

A little after this period Alexander Nequam, the foster-brother of King Richard I, who was born in 1157, entered the School as a pupil, and, later, having become famous for his scholarly poems and prose, returned to take up the Master-ship, which he held from about 1185 to 1195. Before he left to become Bishop of Cirencester the School had attained the reputation of possessing a greater number of scholars and of providing a better education than any other institution in England.

Under the fostering care of the Abbots of St. Albans Monastery the School grew and prospered, and, from time to time, gained special and valuable privileges. It also produced many famous men. In the old days, mention may be made of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman who has ever achieved Papal dignity, Matthew Paris, the historian of the middle of the thirteenth century, and Sir John Mandeville, the traveller and author.

It is interesting to note that descendants of the Breakspeare family were being educated at St. Albans School as recently as the end of the nineteenth century. To-day the name is borne by one of the houses in the School.

In 1310 a charter was issued by the twenty-seventh Abbot of St. Albans, Hugh de Eversden, in which he granted to the Master of St. Albans School the power to suppress and destroy, under pain of excommunication, all spurious schools within the Abbot's territory, and I believe that it was this Abbot who also issued an edict that no scholastic institution, including the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, should, under pain of excommunication, issue degrees.

William Caxton issued his first book in England in 1477, and in 1488 one of the Masters of St. Albans School, whose name is unknown, established at St. Albans the third English

¹ There had always been a rumour that an underground passage led from this old school to the Monastery, and when School extensions were made in 1908 the existence of this passage was found to be authentic.

printing-press and issued a book called *Rhetorica nova Fratris Lawrenceii Gulielmi de Saona*. Six years later "The Schoolmaster printer of St. Albans" published a famous work, well known to book collectors, entitled *The Boke of St. Albans*.

The fall of the Monastery, at the time of the Reformation, leaves the history of the School obscure for a short period; but, in 1549, Richard Boreman, otherwise known as Stevenache, who was the last priest to serve as Abbot of St. Albans Monastery, received authority to carry on a free school in St. Albans up to 144 scholars. Four years later the Burgesses of St. Albans were granted a charter enabling them to establish the School in the Abbey Church. For this purpose they chose the Lady Chapel, where the School remained for over three hundred years, until, in 1871, it was transferred to the Great Gateway of the Monastery.

A board which was placed over the entrance to the School in the Lady Chapel was moved with the School to the Gateway, where it may still be seen. Freely translated the legend upon the board runs:

The School of St. Alban.

This house, which was once called by the name of the Divine Mary, Elizabeth gave to be the home of learning.

What forbids the union of liberal arts and piety?

From each of these springs the glory of true religion.

One of the great patrons of the School was Sir Nicholas Bacon, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1578 and was the first person to be advanced to the dignity of baronet, May 22, 1611, when the Order was instituted. He was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England and was instrumental in obtaining from Queen Elizabeth the first of the famous "Wine" Charters, which still enables the School to issue licences through the Corporation of the City. Sir Nicholas's son, the famous philosopher Francis Bacon, received his early education at St. Albans School until he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1573, when he was not yet fourteen years of age. Sir Nicholas Bacon founded the School Library, which contains many priceless black-letter editions and fifteenth-century books from the earliest printing-presses. He drew up, also, the rules

for the government of the School, upon which, incidentally, the rules for Harrow were based.

Among the rules given by Sir Nicholas, and dated May 16, 1570, are set forth the hours of work. In summer the boys, whose numbers were limited to 120, worked from 6 to 11 a.m. and from 1 to 5 p.m., but work did not commence until 7 a.m. in winter. In those days the parent was required to provide his son with ink, paper, pens, wax candles, a bow, three arrows, bow strings and a shooting glove and a bracer.

Boys who did not prove "apt for learning" were, apparently, dismissed from the School.

Twenty years later we find a steady stream of boys proceeding from St. Albans School to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The charter for the reorganization of the School after the Reformation was issued by Edward VI and dated May 12, 1553. This was confirmed by Queen Mary, and, again, by Queen Elizabeth, who subsequently issued the Wine Charter, by which £20 (contemporary money) of the profits received from the sale of the wine licences was to be paid by the Mayor and Burgesses to the Master of the School. These Charters were confirmed and extended by James I and Charles II.

Among the head masters who ruled over the School while it still remained in the Lady Chapel was James Shirley (appointed 1623), the poet and dramatist who wrote that well-remembered poem which begins: "*The Glories of our Blood and State.*"

The Abbey Gateway, to which the School was moved in 1871, dates back to 1361, and has, of itself, an extraordinary history. A yet earlier gateway had been destroyed in a terrible gale in the middle of the fourteenth century. The next gateway was stormed during the Peasants' Revolt in 1381, and on July 12 of that year Richard II passed under the great arch to receive the hospitality of the Abbot, Thomas de la Mare, and here many people who had taken a prominent part in the rising were brought to trial, and kept in the dungeons, which still exist under the Gateway, pending execution. In what used to be Charles Ashdown's classroom King Charles I was entertained; the royal arms and cipher still adorn the fireplace.

The late Charles Ashdown was a really great character in the School's history and, apart from his work as Second Master, deserves special mention. No people worked harder than he and his wife for the good of the School and no one contributed more completely to the rediscovery of its ancient history. Between them they had a multiplicity of interests and were jointly and severally great authorities upon Church history and architecture generally, and the history of St. Albans and its Abbey and School in particular, while their books on mediæval arms and armour and ancient costumes still remain standard works. In addition, Charles Ashdown wrote the whole of the libretto for the St. Albans Pageant.

During the association of Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown with the School a series of plays were held annually. The Ashdown Play was in the nature of a stage pageant, depicting some great episode in the history of St. Albans; the Head Master, the late Rev. Frank Wilcox, usually managed the production of *Alice in Wonderland*, while Mr. L. A. Fanshaw staged a more serious play for the elder boys. Fanshaw was also a great coach for School athletics, but left the teaching profession to enter the Army at the time of the South African War and is now Brigadier L. A. Fanshaw, C.B.E., D.S.O. During the Head-mastership of Mr. Wilcox two great benefactors of the School were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Woollam, who founded an Exhibition for boys who have attended the School for at least two years and who are going up to Oxford or Cambridge. They gave the Belmont Hill Playing Field, containing the Holy Well, which was visited by many pilgrims in olden times, and at which the British prince, Pendragon (498-516 B.C.), is said to have been cured of wounds taken in the assault upon the City of Verulamium.

Curiously enough it was with the workmen of Mr. Woollam's silk mill that the schoolboys maintained a most bitter feud at the end of the last century. More often than not the boys would kick a football out of the playground into Fishpool Street, where Woollam's workpeople were lounging, whereupon the men would dash off with the trophy to the river; there would follow a shout of "Cads on the ball," and a stream

of excited schoolboys would rush over the wall, regardless of a considerable drop to the road, and, usually, a free fight ensued. In those days, too, all fights within the School, and they were both numerous and sanguinary, were fought in a small hat room on the half-landing below Big School.

The School has now a second playing-field, called the Causeway Field. It adjoins the ancient Roman City of Verulamium and the still more ancient British Causeway along which St. Alban passed to his martyrdom.

Great changes came about when Major E. Montague Jones, O.B.E., succeeded to the Head-mastership at Easter, 1902. He was an open mathematical scholar at New College, Oxford, and a cross-country athletic blue in 1887. He was also an outstanding player of hockey, which game he introduced at St. Albans in 1902, and of Rugby football, which has now taken the place of the Association game at the School. He found St. Albans School with the numbers fallen to fifty-six, and only two of the boys were over sixteen years of age. Among the first of many excellent things done by the new Head was the institution of an Officers' Training Corps and of the *Albanian*, as the School magazine is called; he also revived the School athletic sports meeting, which had not been held for some years.

Numbers rose rapidly and the School was over 400 strong when he retired in 1931.

New buildings were commenced in 1908 and in 1911 School House was built as a Head Master's House to accommodate boarders. Further additions were made on the site of the five courts when, on September 24, 1928, W. Bro. C. E. Keyser, Provincial Grand Master of Hertfordshire, laid the foundation-stone with full Masonic honours, a distinction happily coincident with the then recently formed Old Albanian Lodge.

Major Montague Jones was succeeded in the Headmastership by Mr. W. T. Marsh, formerly Head Master of Hertford Grammar School, who was open scholar in classics at Queen's College, Cambridge. He served in the R.N.V.R. during the War and subsequently gained Blues for the three miles and Cross Country at Cambridge in 1920, '21, and '22, being Captain of the Cross Country side in his last year.

The School now has over 500 boys, of whom well over a hundred are more than seventeen years of age. In 1932 a second boarding-house was purchased together with extensive grounds near the Belmont field. This house is called Woollams, after the benefactors previously mentioned. 1933 saw the opening of a large Swimming Bath, 100 ft. by 36 ft. with a modern filtration plant. In 1936 a new Science Block costing over £10,000 was opened and a new Art School and Library were provided, the latter in the room of the Old Gateway, where the fireplace bears the Stuart arms. Successes at Oxford and Cambridge are still maintained and many long-standing school athletic records have been broken in recent years. A strong dramatic tradition has also been established by the production of *The Wrecker*, 1932, *The Great Broxopp*, 1933, *The Rivals*, 1934, and *The Crooked Billet*, 1935.

The close connection of the School with the Abbey still remains unbroken. For many years the Dean of St. Albans has been Chairman of the Governing Body, and since 1931 the nave of the Abbey has been used daily for a School service, in which the School choir takes a leading part. The Lord Bishop of St. Albans is Visitor to the School. For many years the School has been represented at the Head Masters' Conference and with its rapidly increasing number of boarders, the provision of up-to-date facilities, and the maintenance of its traditions and sound standard in work, games and Officers' Training Corps, it is evident that the present is by no means inferior to its past.

Of the later generation of Old Albanians who have gained distinction, mention may be made of Brigadier-General R. J. Kentish, C.M.G., D.S.O., one of whose ancestors founded a Scholarship for boys bearing the name of Kentish. General Kentish himself was formerly Hon. Secretary of the British Olympic Council and a member of the International Olympic Committee. He has done more than any man to establish a sound tradition of athletics in the Army. Colonel H. C. Miskin, M.C., T.D.; Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Cliff, who was responsible for obtaining a sports ground for the Old Boys' Club; the three brothers, Sir A. E. Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E., Pe

manent Under-Secretary of State for Mines, capped for Hertfordshire at Association Football and Cricket, S. N. Faulkner, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Military Audit, East Africa, during the War, also capped for Hertfordshire at Association Football, and O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G., Director of Agriculture for Nigeria, who narrowly missed a boxing blue at Cambridge.

A name that is famous in the annals of St. Albans School is that of Tabernacle. Four brothers were educated at the place during the Wilcox and Montague Jones Head-masterships. They were amazingly good at all forms of sport, shining especially in Association Football, at athletics, lawn tennis and cricket, besides being mighty good men to follow in the hunting-field. H. G. Tabernacle, the eldest of the quartette, who died of malaria during the War, was perhaps the most distinguished. He was capped for Hertfordshire many times and was a most prolific scorer for Oxford City when that club won the F.A. Amateur Cup in 1905-6, could always sprint 100 yards in round about "evens," and was a fine actor. Other brothers, also, played for Hertfordshire, of whom Gordon Tabernacle was captain of the Ealing XI which won the A.F.A. Cup, 1913-14.

Another famous O.A. football player was the late E. J. Dodd, who fell during the War. He played regularly for Hertfordshire and The Casuals, for England *v.* France, 1912, and *v.* Bohemia, 1913. There was also L. G. Hosier, who only just missed international honours. He was a great all-round athlete and represented Hertfordshire at football and cricket and, I believe, at hockey as well.

Other noted Old Albanians were F. H. K. Mardall, who represented Herts many times at hockey, as did J. W. Dickson, the Hon. Sec. of the Old Albanians Club. "Dickie" in fact was quite a character. While still at School and at the tender age of 14, he played his first County Soccer match for Herts versus Surrey. At Oxford he missed a blue only through an accident on the eve of the Inter-'Varsity match. As a Hertfordshire hockey player he was outstanding.

J. H. Duus represented Manchester University at Athletics and won the British Universities Javelin Throwing Championship in 1933. In 1934 he represented England at the Empire

Games. Another famous name closely connected with the School is that of Thomas Hampson, the Olympic victor in world's record time in the 800 metres at Los Angeles in 1932. He was a master and in charge of athletics from 1929 to 1935.

The School has one interesting custom which has survived from time immemorial. This is the recitation of the School Prayer daily. The Prayer is said on the first day of Term by the Head Boy, when the scholars assemble in Big School, and then passes on in rotation boy by boy each day, throughout the whole School: a custom which keeps the Head Boy extremely alert, since, when an unfortunate Junior falters and finally breaks down, through lack of memory, it is the Head Boy's duty to catch up the Prayer and go on with the recitation from the point at which the delinquent broke off.

The name of Webster is outstanding at the School. A member of the family was among the Governors in the sixteenth century. Fleet-Surgeon Richard Webster, R.N., was one of Nelson's men. He was followed at the School by his son, Frederick Theophilus, who was a noted doctor and boxer. In the next generation Dr. F. R. Webster was consulting surgeon at Guy's Hospital. The author of this book was Head Boy of the School, and while there represented Herts at Hockey and subsequently at Soccer and was English Javelin Throwing Champion in 1911 and 1923. Like the late Frank Mitchell, of St. Peter's, York he captained a County side (Bedfordshire) at Athletics, with his son as a member of the team.—EDITOR.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL was founded, according to official recognition, in 1509, by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, but it is not certain to what extent he absorbed into his new foundation an ancient Grammar School that had existed for many centuries in connection with St. Paul's Cathedral. Paulines are content to reckon their history as dating from 1509, since all their benefits are derived from Colet.

The earliest reference, still extant, concerning the School which was attached to the Cathedral of St. Paul in pre-Colet times is to be found among the Harleian MSS. It occurs in a charter by which Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, c. 1122, granted to Hugh, the Schoolmaster, and his successors, the habitation of one Durandus, at the corner of the turret, or bell, tower. In connection with that ancient School it is interesting to note that the Master of St. Paul's acted as Chancellor's deputy and had the power of licensing schoolmasters in the City of London.

Until 1216 the Chancellor appears to have been head over the church and of the whole city. There are further references to the early School which state that Thomas à Becket, the martyred St. Thomas of Canterbury, was educated there, before going on to the University of Paris; and in 1308 we find Ralph de Baldock giving unto the School the tithes of Ealing.

The later years of the old School mark the termination of the mediæval system of education in England, slavishly imitative of the Roman Grammar Schools, which devoted much attention to grammar and omitted the study of literature.

By the re-establishment and endowment of St. Paul's School in 1509, and by his statutes, in 1518, Dean Colet marked the beginning of the Renaissance schools in England. He must, therefore, be ranked among the great leaders of the Renaissance movement.

Before tracing the history of St. Paul's, something must be said of the benefactor who endowed it, for Colet takes precedence, even over Wolsey, as the founder of a grammar school which embodied most fully the spirit of the Renaissance. John Colet, then, was the son of Henry Colet, a Buckinghamshire gentleman and freeman of the Mercers' Company, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1486 and 1495. His mother, known as "Good Dame Christian," was the daughter of Sir John Knevet and the mother of eleven sons and eleven daughters, of whom John, the eldest, alone lived to grow up. It is not certain at what school Colet was educated, nor is it known at which college at Oxford he completed his education, but afterwards he certainly visited both France and Italy, before proceeding to the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Colet seems to have been a man simple of character and unostentatious in all his ways. Promotion came rapidly after he entered the Church, but his denunciation of certain corruption caused him to be cited to appear before Fitzjames, Bishop of London. As Latimer said in one of his sermons, Colet would have been burnt "if God had not turned the King's heart to the contrary." This, it must be remembered, was at a time when it was said—jestingly, perhaps—that the price of firewood had increased owing to the burning of heretics. It was upon the inheritance of his father's estate that Colet decided to found St. Paul's, and he was the first to introduce Greek into the curriculum of an English school, as he was also the first to permit his High Master to be both married and a layman. In June, 1510, King Henry VIII gave permission, by letters patent, to the Mercers' Company to acquire lands for the support of John Colet's School, and a month later the Chapter and the Chancellor of St. Paul's granted the site of the Old School, its buildings and all its rights, to the Dean.

Colet seems to have left nothing to chance. He had made up his mind as to the kind of school he wished to establish, had stated the form of instruction to be given, and had obtained Royal Letters Patent. Next, he secured a Papal Bull, exempting his school from the jurisdiction of the Chancellor of St. Paul's.

It is evident that he intended St. Paul's to be a place of education for the sons of well-to-do people, a point of view in which Lord Brougham concurred in 1818, as Chairman of the Public Schools' Commission of the House of Commons. In the first place, the salaries of the masters were on a scale unprecedented at that period. That of the High Master was fixed at a mark a week, or £84 13s. 4d. per annum, the Surmaster receiving just half that sum, and both being entitled to one livery gown per annum. In comparison, the Head Masters of Eton, Westminster and Merchant Taylors received £16, £12 and £10 per annum respectively, so that the Surmaster of St. Paul's was better paid than the Headmaster of Eton.

Upon entering St. Paul's each boy was required to pay fourpence, which was given to "the pore Scoler that swepith the scole." It was also laid down that the boys should be provided with wax candles at the cost of their friends. A significant circumstance, since wax candles, costing nearly a shilling a pound and being eight times as expensive as tallow, were used only by the richest people of that period.

The founder gave nearly all that he had to the School. Shortly before his death he wrote to his friend Erasmus, saying that he had scarcely sufficient income left upon which to live.

There is little doubt that the foundation of St. Paul's by Colet was, in some measure, inspired by the Gospel of St. John (xxi. 2), for, although this is not mentioned in any of his writings, he yet decreed that the number of scholars should comprise 153 (the number of great fishes taken by St. Peter in the Miraculous Draught), "of all nacions and countries indifferently," while the holidays and half-holidays, ordained in Colet's own handwriting, numbered seven score and thirteen, which again makes 153.

The implication of this coincidence is commemorated to-day in the wearing by the Foundation Scholars of a luce, or pike, in silver, on their watch-chains. At the period of its foundation St. Paul's, numbering 153 boys, must have been one of the largest schools in England, as compared with Winchester 70, Eton 70 and Westminster 40 scholars.

As has been seen, St. Paul's was founded in 1509. By 1512

the buildings were completed, but Colet lived only another seven years to watch the progress of his work. Then, finding himself afflicted of the sweating sickness, he retired to the Carthusian Monastery at Sheen, near Richmond, where he died on September 11, 1519. His body was carried to London and committed to the care of his aged mother, who caused this, the last of her twenty-two children, to be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Although the School has always been known as St. Paul's, it was dedicated by Colet to "Christ Jesu in pueritia and his Blessed Mother Mary," and above the organ in the Great Hall to-day may be seen a mosaic of the young Christ sitting in the Temple among the doctors. The name "St. Paul's" seems to come from the fact that the School was situated in St. Paul's Churchyard, and on the site of an old St. Paul's School.

It is to be noted that Colet did not appoint his colleagues on the Chapter of St. Paul's to govern his School, but assigned that trust to the Court of the Mercers' Company, in whose charge the School has always remained, the Master of the Mercers' Company being in every year the Chairman of the Governing body.

In appointing William Lily as the first High Master, Colet picked upon one of the most eminent Greek scholars of the sixteenth century. For over three hundred years the School curriculum was predominantly classical, and even in 1837 Dr. Sleath, the High Master, stated "at St. Paul's we teach nothing but the classics; nothing but Latin and Greek. If you want your boy to learn anything else you must have him taught at home, and for this purpose we give him three half-holidays a week."

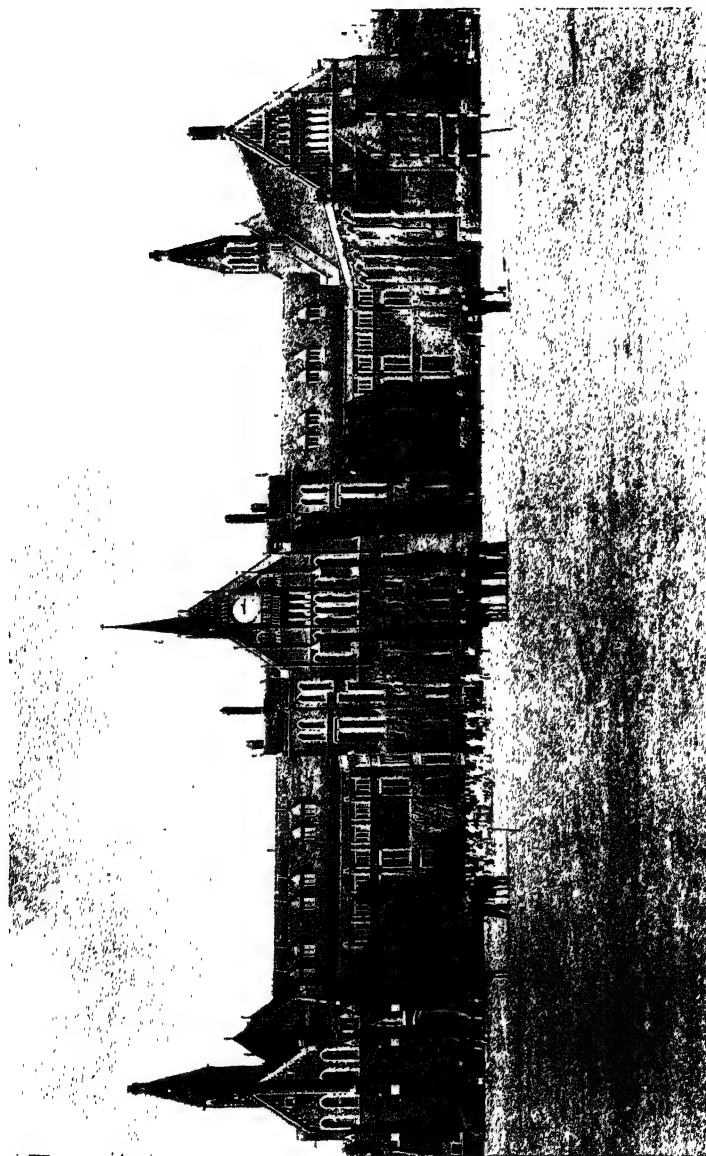
It is said that Colet modelled the statutes governing St. Paul's on those of the school at Banbury in Oxfordshire, and it is certain that Colet's statutes were adopted at Manchester, Merchant Taylors and many other scholastic institutions. They have, in fact, been so often reprinted that it may be said that at one time they furnished a standard model for the foundation of other public schools.

William Lily (1509-22), the first High Master, travelled widely abroad after graduating at Oxford. On his return to

England he lived in the Charterhouse with Thomas More, who stated that he was devoting himself to the society of Groeyn, Linacre and Lily. He called the first the master of his life, the second the director of his studies and the third the dear companion of his affairs. Lily, after contemplating the priesthood, became a schoolmaster, probably at Old St. Paul's, but was appointed, subsequently, by Colet to his School. He enjoyed the greatest esteem among his contemporaries, and it is interesting to note that the Latin Grammars of Linacre and Lily remained the standard works in France and England respectively for many generations. Lily's Latin grammar, being revised in 1732 by Dr. John Ward, was, very wrongly as many people think, appropriated by Eton, under the title of *The Eton Latin Grammar*.

An interesting feature of Lily's reign relates to the custom of appointing a Child Bishop to preach the sermon at St. Paul's every "Chyldermasse," a custom obtaining also at Winchester and Eton.

The most valuable description of the School under Lily is given by Erasmus in a letter to his friend Justus Jonas, wherein he states : "The School is divided into four apartments. The first is the porch, or entrance for catechumens, and no child is admitted there unless he can already read and write. The second apartment is for the Hypodidascalus, or usher. The third is for those who are more learned (under the High Master). Which former parts of the School are divided from the other by a curtain, which can be drawn, or indrawn, at pleasure. Over the Master's chair is seated a figure of the Child Jesus in the act of teaching, whom all the assembly, both at coming in and going out of the School, salute with a short hymn. There is also a representation of 'God the Father,' saying 'Hear ye Him'; but these words were written there at my recommendation. The last apartment is a little chapel adapted to divine service. The boys have each their distinct forms or benches rising in regular gradations and spaces one over another. Of these every class contains sixteen, and he who is most excellent in his class has a kind of small desk by way of eminence."



ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

(J. Dixon-Scott.

It will be noted that Erasmus has mistaken his figures, because eight forms of sixteen give only 128, whereas it is believed that from early times there were five classes of eighteen each and three lower ones of twenty-one each.

The main part of the School was a large hall, and at each end was a house, for the High Master and the Surmaster respectively. This building continued until the Great Fire of London, and the building which replaced it seems to have been much the same. In 1824, the second building having become ruinous, a third building took its place on the same site. It was rather larger, and lasted until 1884; many living Paulines were educated there.

It is evident that St. Paul's began to play a part in the communal life of the City from early days, for we find that when the Emperor Charles V passed through St. Paul's Churchyard he received an address by the boys of the School.

The first of Lily's famous pupils was John Clement, a great classical scholar who also became President of the College of Physicians; but perhaps an even greater scholar was Thomas Lupset, who was Colet's private secretary and one of the highest among the leaders of the new learning. Lily's Headmastership was noteworthy, too, for the production of three of the leading statesmen of the Tudor period. The first was Edward, later Lord North of Kirtling; the second, Sir Antony Denny, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and the third, William Paget, who was created Lord Paget of Beaudesart and President of Wales. Then there was John Leland, the King's Antiquary, who has been styled the "father of English antiquaries," while hardly less interesting was John Aynsworth, who was found guilty of high treason and executed at York in 1588. He is said to have boarded with Lily at St. Paul's. Other famous boys of Lily's period were Thomas Offley, Lord Mayor of London, sometimes called "The Zacchæus of London, not for his lowly stature, but for his high charity"; Robert Pursglove, first Bishop of Hull, and, it is said, Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of Francis Bacon.

The Surmaster during this period was John Ritwise (meaning "righteous"), who married William Lily's daughter,

Dionysia, and was elected to the High Mastership, pursuant to the founder's statute, upon the death of his father-in-law in 1522, holding that post until 1532.

Little is known of the School under Ritwise, beyond the fact that Sir John Thompson filled the first chaplaincy, that office, it is assumed, having been performed by Colet during his lifetime. We know, also, that in those days the cost of educating a boarder who was not on the foundation was about £15 a year. According to the School accounts a Register was purchased in 1524, but it has since been lost. We know the names of no more than thirteen of Lily's pupils; but of those thirteen no fewer than ten have found a place in the Dictionary of National Biography. We know of only three boys who sat under Ritwise; they were George and Nicholas Fraunces, believed to be the sons of the King's Forest Ranger, and Sir Peter Carew, who was a troublesome pupil, both at Exeter and St. Paul's, whence he proceeded to France at eleven years of age and became one of the great adventurers of the Elizabethan era, ending his career as Constable of the Tower of London.

Ritwise was the author of a tragedy called *Dido*, which was performed by his scholars before Cardinal Wolsey at Greenwich, whither the boys were taken in state barges.

Richard Jones (1532-49), who succeeded Ritwise, came from the University of Louvain, but we know little of him beyond the fact that he had acted as Surmaster at the School. A link with earlier days is supplied, however, by the fact that James Jacob, the Surmaster under Jones, married Dionysia, daughter of the first and widow of the second High Master. During this Headmastership Paulines continued to play their part in state functions, and two hundred of them presented verses of welcome to Anne Boleyn on the occasion of her coronation, so that the School had already grown beyond the expectations of the founder. It was at this time, too, that grammatical disputations led to the feud between "St. Antony's pigs" and "Paul's pigeons," the first-mentioned saint being always figured with a pig following him, while many pigeons were bred in or about St. Paul's Church. In this connection it is said that the prevalent expression of the eighteenth century, "An' it please

the pigs," was derived from a scoffing reservation used by Paulines in reference to the boys of St. Antony's School.

On the death of Jones, the Mercers, departing from the usual custom, appointed Thomas Freeman (1549-59), who had been Master of their own Chapel School, James Jacob being given a present as compensation for being passed over for the High-mastership. The religious upheaval of the times had its effect upon the School, but the boys still played their part in the City Pageants and entertained Queen Mary as she passed to her coronation. Within twelve months of the accession of Elizabeth, however, Freeman was removed from the Head-mastership, "for insufficiency of learning," although it may be suspected that his religious beliefs were the real cause of his dismissal.

The next High Master, John Cook, was the first of five Old Etonians in succession who have ruled over St. Paul's.

Under Cook, St. Paul's was styled "the most famous nursery of learning in England," and he rivalled Lily in the production of famous men. Richard Percival and John Sanderson were great adventurers, the former deciphering certain papers which gave England the best information of the destination of the Spanish Armada, while Thomas Sanderson, the brother of John, was the only British agent stationed permanently abroad at that time.

William Malym (1573-81), the next High Master, had been at Eton under Nicholas Udall, whose flogging traditions he had imbibed. Appointed in 1561 he held the Head-mastership of Eton for eight years, and was appointed High Master of St Paul's in 1573, this being considered a promotion, since the salary was higher. Curiously enough, he had become discontented with his post at Eton, and showed a similar distaste, and was very hard to please, during his later years at St. Paul's. In that period the "pore scoler" who had swept the School was replaced by a school porter.

The next High Master, John Harrison (1581-96), was also an Etonian, but his appointment to the Surmastership by Malym revived the old tradition of the High-mastership reverting to the Surmaster. His reign is chiefly notable for litigation which forced the Mercers' Company to respect the terms of Colet's

will by relinquishing their claims to the School's endowments. During this litigation Harrison retained the School buildings, but the Company sent the scholars to receive instruction at Richard Mulcaster's private school in Milk Street.

This Richard Mulcaster, another Etonian, appears to have been a schoolmaster in 1559, and in 1561 became the first Head Master of Merchant Taylors, where he educated, among others, Edmund Spenser. His quarrelsome disposition led to his resignation in 1586, when he perpetrated the famous aphorism "*Fidelis servus, perpetuus asinus.*" He then spent ten years as a parson and proprietor of a private school, from which he proceeded to the High-mastership of St. Paul's in 1596, when he must have been at least 66 years of age, and yet retained his office for a dozen years. At St. Paul's he introduced the study of Hebrew. Many tales are told of his severity, but his advanced views on educational matters, combined with his practical success in teaching and his impartiality, have earned for him the title of the greatest of Elizabethan schoolmasters. The annual prize-giving at St. Paul's was instituted by him and has always been known as the Apposition.

Mulcaster was succeeded by Alexander Gill, senr. (1608-85). He was a very great High Master, and his brilliant pupil, John Milton, the poet, is the most famous Pauline. Gill was a man of very strong personality, who carried on his predecessor's tradition of severity, flogging not only Paulines but also Old Paulines and passers-by when they annoyed him. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander Gill, junr. (1635-40), who seems to have been a very lively character, since he got into frequent trouble with the authorities for treasonable talk. In the end his brutality—not mere severity—to the boys caused him to be ejected in 1640. His successors, John Langley (who produced Samuel Pepys, the diarist), Samuel Cromleholme, Thomas Gale and John Postlethwayte (who introduced the study of Arabic), were very distinguished scholars, and they kept St. Paul's right in the forefront of English Public Schools. John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, was at St. Paul's from 1657 to 1661-2 under Cromleholme.

During the first part of the eighteenth century, however, St.

Paul's, in common with many other scholastic institutions, fell from its high estate, and by the middle of the century numbered but thirty-five scholars.

The appointment of George Thicknesse (1748–69) marked the beginning of a new era of prosperity ; although there was another slump during the High-mastership of Dr. Richard Roberts (1769–1814). He was the last Old Pauline to hold the post, and his forty-five years' term of office marks the longest High-mastership. Since his days the School has always been full.

F. W. Walker (1877–1905), who had been High Master of Manchester Grammar School, defeated, among others, the Vice-Provost of Eton in the election to the High-mastership of St. Paul's, and undertook the task of expanding the School on its removal from the historic, but cramped, situation of St. Paul's Churchyard. Four of Walker's pupils became Senior Wranglers, seven won the Smith's Prize, and many others became distinguished doctors and scientists. Among these are Lord Dawson of Penn ; G. Roche Lynch, the Home Office Analyst ; E. G. Boulenger, Director of the Aquarium at the Zoo ; A. V. Roe, of aeroplane fame, and A. M. Low, the engineer and inventor.

Walker assumed no easy task with the High-mastership of St. Paul's. His predecessor, Dr. Kynaston, a man of charming personality and a fine scholar but no disciplinarian, had allowed St. Paul's to reach a state when it seemed that Colet's foundation must dwindle and decay. Walker provided room for seventy capitation scholars, in addition to the foundationers, doubled the staff of masters, and created the Modern Side. The establishment of boarding-houses, on the removal of the School to West Kensington, provided the nucleus of new life. The boarders have seldom exceeded eighty. Furthermore, Walker put into force a new scheme of government, and the 153 Foundation Scholarships were thrown open to competition, while non-foundationers were again admitted.

The site of the new School building in Dead Man's Fields, at the junction of the parishes of Fulham and Hammersmith, was purchased by the Governors for £41,000. On July 22, 1884, the last Apposition was held in the Old School in St. Paul's

Churchyard, Walker on that occasion reviving the ancient custom, since maintained, whereby the Captain of the School delivers a speech in commemoration of the Founder. The present School building, which stands on sixteen acres of ground and is built of red brick faced with terra-cotta, from the design of Alfred Waterhouse, A.R.A., has a frontage of 350 feet and consists of three floors and a basement. A statue of the Founder by Hamo Thorneycroft, R.A., stands in the forecourt and represents Dean Colet seated in a chair, teaching two boys who kneel on either side.

By reason of his work at Manchester and St. Paul's, Walker is worthy to be ranked with Arnold and Thring among the most influential forces in Public School history.

The names of many eminent Paulines are commemorated in the windows of the School Hall and on the walls of the corridors. There may be seen the arms of John Milton, John Churchill (first Duke of Marlborough), Judge Jeffreys (the Lord Chancellor of England, who was also a scholar at Shrewsbury and Westminster), Samuel Pepys, Sir Philip Francis, Edmund Halley (the Astronomer Royal), Lord Chancellor Truro, the Antiquaries Camden, Leland and Strype, and many other eminent Paulines, including Edward, first Lord North, and Sir Antony Denny, both executors of the will of Henry VIII; Spencer Compton (first Earl Wilmington and Prime Minister of England); Charles Montagu (first Duke of Manchester); Richard Harris Barham (author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*); Chief Baron Pollock; Francis Vere; Admiral Troubridge; Sir Ray Lankester; Sir Harry Poland and Benjamin Jowett.

Then there is Captain F. Kingdon Ward, the explorer and botanist, who was the first European to visit many places in Tibet; General Sir F. Maurice and Captain B. H. Liddell-Hart, the well-known military historians; Victor Gollancz, the publisher, and such literary lights as Laurence Binyon, E. C. Bentley, G. K. Chesterton, Ernest Raymond, Douglas Cole, Compton Mackenzie and Denis Mackail. Among artists and art critics there are Eric Kennington, Paul Nash, E. H. Shepard, John Armstrong, S. C. Kaines Smith, R. H. Wilenski; on the stage, Donald Calthrop and Ion Swinley; and in the Church,

Canon Alexander, who looks after the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Reverend P. T. B. ("Tubby") Clayton, the founder of *Toc H*.

The boys attending St. Paul's live all round London, and even in the country districts of Kent and Surrey.

In memory of Mr. Walker a fine library was constructed in 1913, in what used to be the old chemical laboratory ; while the former library was, in 1926, converted into a War Memorial Chapel. It is quite a small place, accommodating only about 150 people, so that, usually, only the boarders attend Sunday services there. Despite the handicap of having only two classrooms to convert, the architect has produced a really beautiful chapel, which is, artistically, the best thing in the place. In the same year the Wormwood Scrubs sports ground was disposed of and a much better ground opened at Ealing. Three years later a boathouse, near The Doves, was opened.

Rugby football and cricket are the principal games played at St. Paul's, but all games are handicapped by lack of space. The ground at the School accommodates only one full-size, two smaller and one very small Rugby pitch, so that only some ninety boys can get a game at once. The ground at Ealing accommodates four or five large pitches, but is available only twice a week in the present time-table, so that boys are lucky if they get more than two games a week, while most have to be content with only one. These circumstances count very much against St. Paul's, in comparison with their old opponents, Bedford and Dulwich. None the less, what Paulines lack at School they seem to make up for afterwards by winning International caps in the greater world of Rugby football.

The best team in the history of the School was that of 1932-3, which played eleven matches and lost only one, which was against a heavy College side.

Cricket is not quite so adversely affected, probably because really good cricketers are few and far between, and can be picked out pretty early. Perhaps, as the result of the difficulties under which the major sports labour, games like fives, boxing, swimming and athletics have generally found Paulines *in excelsis*.

One of the most prominent O.P. cricketers is, of course, P. G. H. Fender.

During the post-war period Pauline rowing has improved, and Pauline eights have been seen at Henley, but have had bad luck invariably, except at their first appearance, finding themselves drawn in their heat against the ultimate winner or runner-up. On the other hand, they have won most of their races on the Thames, the chief fixtures being against Westminster School and the London Rowing Club. In earlier days they had fixtures with Cheltenham and Winchester. The London Rowing Club and the Thames Boating Club are full of Old Paulines, and D. Guye became amateur champion of the Thames by carrying off the Wingfield Sculls in 1931. But probably the best schoolboy oarsman at St. Paul's was C. J. N. Lambert, who fell in the War. He stroked the School boat for three years, winning every race, and was also captain of boxing, secretary of football and a good cricketer.

At boxing St. Paul's has always excelled; thanks, no doubt, to the genius of their coach, Jerry Driscoll. Prior to the War, when the Public Schools Championships were held under Army administration at Aldershot, St. Paul's up to 1909 had recorded 23 wins, as against the next best, Harrow, 8, and Bedford and Clifton, 7 each. Nowadays, St. Paul's have matches with Brighton, Harrow, Felsted, Haileybury, Mill Hill, Lancing, Merchant Taylors and Beaumont.

Swimming is very popular at St. Paul's. The School has on more than one occasion defeated Oxford University, and was never beaten by another School until 1915. From 1910 to 1912 inclusive it held the Public Schools Challenge Cup, and they won it in 1931, '32 and '33 in record times. The names of Paulines who have swum for the Universities are too numerous to mention, but in 1931 there were two in the Oxford and three in the Cambridge side, and M. Y. French-Williams swam for Great Britain at the 1934 Olympic Games, a year before leaving School. He was then the fourth fastest swimmer in England over 100 yards, and helped the School to achieve the record times in which they won the Bath Club Cup, 1931-3. He swam also in the Olympic Games 1936.

Rugby Fives is a most popular game, and St. Paul's has many times produced finalists in the open Public Schools Tournament, while J. Brian Gilbert, of the older generation, and J. S. Olliff, of the younger, may be mentioned among lawn tennis players.

Where athletics is concerned, it may be said that St. Paul's athletes were greater in the past than they are to-day, and the early years of the Public Schools Championships show a long line of St. Paul's successes. The School's outstanding athlete was that really great middle distance runner, T. H. Just, who, in 1908, won the half-mile for Cambridge against Oxford in 1 min. 55½ sec., the English Championship in 1 min. 58½ sec., and at the Olympic Games was first of the British competitors, being placed fifth to Melvin Shepherd, U.S.A., in the 800 metres.

In 1900 St. Paul's tied with Great Yarmouth for the Public Schools Challenge Cup. It is interesting to note that this cup was presented by W. J. B. Tippetts, the High Sheriff of London, who was in the School from 1863 to 1868.

The Old Pauline Club, which was founded in 1872, has its own ground and club-house at Thames Ditton, where the cricket and football matches are played; and this, incidentally, is one of the three best grounds near London. The Club holds three dinners annually, there being a full dress banquet in July and informal dinners in the winter. The old custom of holding a service at St. Paul's Cathedral, towards the end of January, for the School and Old Paulines, followed by a dinner, originated in 1661, and, after being neglected for many years, was revived in 1981.

An important School institution is the Chesterton Society, founded as the Junior Debating Club in 1890 by the late G. K. Chesterton and his friends as a protest against their exclusion from the Union, which official Debating Society they, not being Eighth Form boys, were not allowed to join. Their paper, the *Debater*, is now bought by every member of the School as well as Old Paulines, and the Chesterton Society has a large membership.

The School has an excellent Officers' Training Corps, founded

in 1890, when it was attached to the 2nd South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. This Corps has had the honour of taking part in four Royal Reviews: firstly, the German Emperor's Review on Wimbledon Common; secondly, Queen Victoria's Review of Public School Corps at Windsor; thirdly, the Review by King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, of London District Troops on the Horse Guards' Parade; and, fourthly, when King George V held a Review of O.T.C.'s in Windsor Park in 1911.

During the Great War over 3,000 Old Paulines served their country, of whom 506 laid down their lives, 656 British and foreign decorations were gained, besides 744 mentions in despatches. Lt.-Col. O. C. S. Watson, D.S.O., was awarded the V.C. for most conspicuous bravery and exceptionally gallant leading on March 26, 1918, while Major Cuthbert Bromley was selected, with two N.C.O.'s, by their comrades to receive the three V.C.'s awarded to the regiment in connection with the landing at Cape Helles on April 25, 1915.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL

SHERBORNE, besides being, certainly, the earliest of the Grammar Schools of Edward VI, possesses claims to be regarded as among the most ancient of the scholastic foundations of England.

Having regard to the parallel development of ecclesiastical and scholastic history in England, it is not unreasonable to place the foundation of Sherborne School, which stands on the site and occupies some of the buildings of an ancient Benedictine Monastery, as being contemporaneous with the institution of the See of Sherborne in 705. There is, indeed, a distinct balance of probability in support of the contention that the School was founded by Ine, King of Wessex, the founder of Sherborne, and St. Ealdhelm, the first Bishop of that diocese. In which case, it seems clear that the School must have enjoyed a continuous existence of more than twelve hundred years.

The place-name comes from the combination of two old English words, *scir*, clear, and *burne*, a brook or spring. Again, there is doubt as to whether the *scirburne*, or the *Fons Limpidus*, as the monks called it, took its name from the River Yeo itself, or bore reference to that strong spring, known for centuries as the New Well, which is older than either Newcastle or the New Forest, and which filled the conduit and the fish ponds of the ancient Benedictine Monastery and now supplies the huge swimming-bath of Sherborne School.

From 860 to 878 Winchester was so continually exposed to the attacks of invading Northmen that the seat of West Saxon Government was removed from that city to Sherborne, and it is believed that during this period King Alfred the Great received education at Sherborne School.

That the School was in being during the eleventh century can be proved by the recorded fact that St. Stephen Harding was educated there. The first real evidence as to the School

existing prior to the date of the Charter granted to Sherborne by Edward VI, is taken from a subscription list for the Alms-house, which indicates that one Thomas Copeland held the Head-mastership of Sherborne School in 1437.

Curiously enough, since the names of the head masters are not recorded prior to 1437, there was no break in the life of the School when the Benedictine Monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII.

Continuity is proved by the fact that the School thereafter paid to Sir John Horsey, the lay impropriator of the demesne land of Sherborne Abbey, the "dry rent" of fourpence a year, which hitherto had been tendered to the Abbot.

The last head master of the pre-Reformation School was Wm. Gybson, who continued his office under the new régime.

Whatever the true antiquity of the place, one thing is certain—it is the earliest of the English Grammar Schools founded, or refounded, by Edward VI. This is proved by the date of its Charter, 13th May, 1550. From 1549 the Roll of Sherborne head masters remains unbroken.

So far as I can trace, only one head master of the School has been an Old Shirburnian. This was Richard Newman (1639–41), who is buried in Sherborne Abbey Church.

In 1540 Sir John Horsey received the old "Scholehouse" of Sherborne by grant of Henry VIII, which Scholehouse stood on the site of the present dining-hall. Fifteen years later the impropriator leased the Scholehouse, which remained in use until 1670, and a number of other buildings and sites to the Governors. Meanwhile, in 1605, Sir Raufe Horsey, who had succeeded to the property, renewed and extended the lease granted to the Governors by Sir John, and further building operations were undertaken. Before these things happened, however, Edward VI had, in 1550, granted the School a Charter and a good endowment of lands. The School, thus refounded, was to be a free Grammar School, ruled over by one master and one lower master, or Usher; while there were to be twenty Governors, who must be residents in the parish of Sherborne. Special stress was laid on the fact that education was to be given free, so far as the endowment would allow, that Sherborne

was to be a place of higher education, and "*Regalis*," because it owed both its first and second foundation to a King.

From the statutes we learn that every boy wishing to enter the School was required to have some knowledge of grammar, Latin and English, and to be able to write. At six o'clock in the morning the Master and Usher entered the School and prayers were read and a psalm sung, after which delinquents were "discreetly corrected." At eight o'clock there was a break for breakfast, but school was resumed again from nine until eleven, when an hour and a half was allowed for lunch. The next period was from 1 to 3 p.m., when there followed another hour's break, with a final hour of work from four to five. Normally, there was one half-holiday in each week, but this relief was not given in such weeks as included a Saint's Day. On the eve of a Saint's Day school was kept until evening prayer, when the Master and the Usher conducted the scholars, walking two and two, to church. Strict warning was given that scholars must not swear, frequent taverns, nor play dice, cards nor other unlawful games; and, to the end that better discipline might be maintained, two prefects were nominated each week, called *impositores*, to note and report faults.

Saturday, from one o'clock in the afternoon until evening prayer, was devoted to instruction in religious learning; and all boys who had been confirmed were required to partake of Holy Communion at least once in every year, upon pain of expulsion.

Upon entering the School a boy's parent, or guardian, was required to pay to the Schoolmaster twelvepence, except for children born in the town of Sherborne. Of this sum the Schoolmaster, and the Usher, received fourpence apiece, the other fourpence being required for the registration of the scholar's name.

The other fees paid annually to the Master were, in theory, Christmas gifts, right down to 1722; a similar state of things obtaining, incidentally, at Eton until 1853.

The twelfth clause is a curious one, in that it provided that the Master, Usher and Scholars should attend the funerals of Governors and Governors' wives.

Of the first nine recorded head masters of Sherborne little is known. Of Wm. Wood, the ninth from the refoundation, we know, however, that he, like Thomas Copeland, was a benefactor of the Almshouse at Sherborne and also at Hereford, of which latter place he was a native, springing from good old stock.

Geare, who succeeded Wood in 1601, vacated the Head-mastership of Wimborne Grammar School and was appointed to Sherborne on the recommendation of Sir Walter Raleigh and Mr. Secretary Cecil. Sir Walter was, of course, a notability of Sherborne; his estate in that neighbourhood was forfeited after his trial and bestowed by James upon his worthless favourite, Carr. From 1592 to 1597, however, the Governors of Sherborne School paid the rent of the fairs and markets of Sherborne to Sir Walter, as *Firmarius* of Sherborne, and, from 1598 to 1608, to him, as *Dominus* of Sherborne.

Richard Newman (1639-41), who is buried in Sherborne Abbey, was, as has already been stated, the only Old Shirburnian to rule over the School up to the twentieth century.

Robert Balch, who came next, was unfortunate, in that he was left for four years with his salary unpaid. On the other hand, it is improbable that he did very much teaching during the period in question, for Parliamentary troops seem to have occupied Sherborne from 1645 to 1649. During that period the Big Schoolroom became the "Court of Guard."

Incidentally, during the Head-mastership of Robert Balch, 1641-53, the School fell upon troublous times and the Governors agreed to instruct the Warden, Hugh Hodges, to take down the King's arms over the School door and at the south end of the School House. Indeed, they had no option but to issue this order at the direction of Captain Helyar of the Parliamentary Army. Helyar was probably an Old Shirburnian, and many boys of his name have been educated at the School, both before and since his time.

Dr. Wm. Birstall was appointed to the Head-mastership in 1653. He expended a good deal of his own money for the benefit of the School and, in due course, demanded of the Governors an explanation as to the uses to which the accrued

funds in their possession were being put. The Governors resisted his demands and retaliated by dismissing him. Birstall, however, refused to accept dismissal and fought the Governors successfully for three years before retiring to the living of Eversley.

In the end two famous Old Shirburnians took matters in hand and brought the Governors back to a sense of their responsibilities. They were Dr. Highmore, the greatest anatomist of his age, and Hugh Hodges, Sergeant-at-Law, Recorder of Bridport and Member for that Borough, 1685-7.

Joseph Goodenough, of Queen's College, Oxon, was appointed to the Head-mastership in 1670. He is said to have "practised physick as well as taught boys," and was certainly a fine classical scholar. During his term of office the statue of Edward VI which still stands in the Hall and the King's arms were restored to the places from which Captain Helyar had forced the Governors to have them removed. The original verses were replaced beneath the arms, and there was added a clever chronogram by Joseph Goodenough, which testified to the ingenuity of that Head Master's mind. It runs as follows :

Tecta Draco custos, Leo vinDeX, fLos Decus, auctor reX pius,
haec servat, protegit, ornat, aLit.

In this chronogram the date of the refoundation of the School is obtained by taking the black letters thus :

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{DL} + \text{DX} + \text{LD} + \text{XL} = 1550 \\ 550 \quad 510 \quad 450 \quad 40 \end{array}$$

and the date of the restoration of the arms is found thus :

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \text{D} + \text{L} + \text{D} + \text{X} + \text{L} + \text{D} + \text{X} + \text{L} = 1670 \\ 500 \quad 50 \quad 500 \quad 10 \quad 50 \quad 500 \quad 10 \quad 50 \end{array}$$

The door and the chronogram were replaced by a copy in 1912.

But while he was teaching the boys, practising physick and preparing clever chronograms, Goodenough, according to the Bishop of Bristol, who, in 1683, recommended the Governors to remove this Head Master from his office, was also consorting with dissenters and factious people and had concerned himself in aiding and abetting Lord Shaftesbury in the Exclusion Plot.

Thos. Curgenvén, from the Mastership of Blandford School, succeeded Goodenough in 1683, and Sherborne owes to him the addition of many fine seventeenth-century books to the library. When Curgenvén was appointed Rector of Folk in 1694 the Head Master-Elect was Thos. Creech, an Old Shirburnian, already mentioned, who resigned without taking office.

Benjamin Wilding, who became Head Master in 1720, seems to have been a good man. He was worried into an early grave by the chicanery of a rascally lawyer, who persuaded his fellow Governors to dismiss Wilding. This they failed to do after protracted litigation, but the unfortunate pedagogue died of heart disease in 1733.

The year 1766 saw the appointment of the Rev. Nathaniel Bristead, who was at first a very successful master, but soon had so many irons in the fire, with livings at Sherborne, Haydon and Bishop's Caundle, that the School suffered severely from neglect. It was during this Head-mastership that the Usher, the Rev. Wm. Sharpe, who had come from the North in 1760, is said to have been responsible for the death of a Sherborne sexton. The Usher lived in chambers close to the north door of the ambulatory, and often paced the Abbey precincts in the dead of night. A newly appointed sexton, seeing the Usher on one such occasion, mistook him for the Devil and is said to have died of shock upon reaching his home.

Bristead, though admittedly a good churchman, is held to have been the worst head master who ever governed Sherborne. Dr. Ralph Lyon, who came next but one after him, and ruled from 1823 to 1845, is said to have been the best.

Almost immediately after Lyon's appointment the numbers rose to 150 boys, which meant a great school in those days. He was a man of much power and ability in administration. As a keen antiquarian he played a big part in bringing about the restoration of the Abbey. He was interested, also, in the Library and designed the book-plate which is still in use. On the scholastic side he introduced the study of Mathematics and founded school examinations in the modern style, besides being responsible for the creation of University exhibitions for foundationers. His own fame as a mathematician was wide-

spread, and in the late Professor Kelland of Edinburgh, he produced the only Sherborne Senior Wrangler.

Chas. Thos. Penrose, who succeeded Lyon, stayed only five years, and then, in 1850, came Hugo Daniel Harper, who was to hold the Head-mastership until 1877. He has been called the "Great Builder of Sherborne" and was certainly one of its most remarkable rulers. Building after building at Sherborne testifies to his dominant personality and dogged perseverance. He died on January 8, 1895.

Two notable successors of Harper have been the saintly and greatly loved Canon Brooke Westcott (1892-1908) and Mr. Nowell Smith (1909-27). The latter well deserves to be called the second "Great Builder of Sherborne," for under his able and distinguished rule the numbers of the School were doubled, the Science buildings, Museum, Drawing School and Art School were built, and the Great Court was completed by the addition of eight new Classrooms and a Tower Gateway.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, formerly Head Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, succeeded Nowell Smith.

In the seventeenth century the only subjects taught were classics, Hebrew, a little arithmetic and divinity. The Vicar was supposed to aid in the religious instruction of the scholars, in consideration of a sum of £393, which the Governors had invested for him.

Much of the history of Sherborne since the refoundation is written in the stones of its buildings.

Mention has been made already of how the pre-refoundation Scholehouse came into the possession of the Governors in 1555. In 1560 they converted the Lady Chapel of the Monastery into a residence, and here the Head Masters of the School dwelt for upwards of three hundred years. The kitchens of the Head Master's House were extended in 1642 to provide a buttery and three chambers for the Usher, if a bachelor. If the Usher was married he was expected to take a house in the town.

The Old Library dates back to 1605, and is first referred to in an Account Roll of 1638-9. The oldest books in it are an *Opus Aureum* of Thomas Aquinas, printed by Bonetus (Venice,

1498); an Aldine *Euripides* (Venice, 1502); and a copy of *Horatii Opera*, Ascensius (Basel, 1519).

The Charter, Account Rolls, Old Statutes and Old Minute Books of the Governors (1592-1850) are preserved, but the Sherborne Pontifical, called *Dunstons*, passed, long ago, from the School Library to the National Library at Paris, while the Ledger Book of Sherborne Abbey is in the Cottonian Library at the British Museum.

In 1697 the Box Buildings, intended as a Sanatorium, were extended from the Chapel of Bishop Roger, the prelate who separated the office of Abbot of Sherborne from that of Bishop of the Diocese. He was the Chief Minister of Henry I, and the creator of the English Court of Exchequer.

In connection with these buildings we find, in the Account Roll of 1712-13, the first reference to Sherborne as a Public School. It occurs in an inscription placed over the door leading into the Church passage, and runs :

Edwardi impensis patet haec Schola publica Sexti Grammaticae cupidis, nobile Regis opus.

There were no further extensions of the School premises until 1749, when the Governors purchased the Old Priory. It was pulled down, new School buildings were erected, and the Priory Garden became the Head Master's Garden, which it remained for 100 years.

In 1885 Dr. Lyon advanced to the Governors the necessary funds for the erection of the Bell Buildings, which stand to the south-east of the present residence of the Head Master. The next addition was in 1851, when the Earl of Digby gave to the School the Guesten Hall, together with much other property. This Guesten Hall is a fine fifteenth-century building, standing on a substructure of the thirteenth century. There is an ancient approach, still existing, by means of a circular staircase, which is lighted by a genuine thirteenth-century single-light window. In 1853, then, the room which for three hundred years had furnished the site of the pre-Reformation Schoolroom, and the first Schoolroom of the re-foundation, became the Dining-Hall; while the Guesten Hall,

wherein the monks had kept their feasts and entertained their guests, became the Big Schoolroom, and as such remained until 1877, when the present Big Schoolroom was built. In 1880, however, the work was commenced of turning the Guesten Hall into the present splendid Library, of which Shirburnians are so justly proud.

The four-light south window was filled with stained glass to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and is interesting in that it shows King Edward VI's badge of the "sun in splendour," the figures of Abbot Bradford, who restored the Abbey Church Choir; Roger, Bishop of Sarum, who built the Norman Church and the Castle of Sherborne; Æthelbald and Æthelberht, two Wessex Kings who lie buried close at hand; Ine, the Wessex King, who founded Sherborne; and St. Ealdhelm, the first Bishop of Sherborne. There are, also, the arms of the four towns which are specially represented on the governing body, i.e. Salisbury, Dorchester, Wells and Exeter. The main subjects of the window portray the Petition to the Protector Somerset for the refounding of the School and the granting of the Charter by Edward VI.

Another part of Sherborne School standing upon the site of the remains of the Benedictine Monastery is the School House studies, converted in 1851 from the Abbot's Lodgings and what was left of the Abbey kitchen. At the same time the work was begun of converting the Abbot's Hall into the School Chapel.

In 1873, the Swimming Bath, which is one of the great glories of Sherborne, and which is fed by the famous New Well, was made; and I believe that I am correct in saying that the first "header" was taken into the water by Hugo Daniel Harper, Head Master of Sherborne, 1850-77.

In Big Schoolroom, opened in 1879, are the boards recording the winners of School prizes and University distinctions. Below these honours boards are two large panels bearing the names of the Head Masters from 1550 onwards.

The boarding-houses at Sherborne number seven, the oldest being the Abbey House, which stands opposite the School Gate. Here boarders were taken as early as 1835.

Sherborne has the distinction, more than any other ancient

school, of having kept much of the old walls and the very plan of the monastic house in which it came to birth. The town, itself, preserves its antiquity, but of all its buildings only two are still used for the same purposes as twelve hundred years ago. These are the Church and the School.

Among famous Old Shirburnians whose names come readily to mind are Viscount Bledisloe, late Governor-General of New Zealand, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Ripon, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Dr. A. N. Whitehead, a very distinguished mathematician and philosopher and Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, Dr. F. J. Lys, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, and the late General Sir Charles Munro ; H. R. Dean, Professor of Pathology and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge ; and, of course, a host of *alumni* who have gained distinctions in the realms of sport.

At Sherborne the development of a boy's body is as well cared for as his mental faculties.

One of the most famous Rugby players Sherborne has yet produced was the late G. M. Carey, who obtained his blue at Oxford, and played for England 1894-6. He was one of the best forwards this country has ever had.

Among those who have followed in the footsteps of the late G. M. Carey are W. E. Tucker, Sir T. G. Devitt and J. A. Tallent, all of Cambridge and England (Tucker captaining the Cambridge XV), and J. A. Nunn, who got both Rugger and Cricket Blues at Oxford, and R. C. S. Dick, Cambridge and Scotland XV's.

The name of Devitt is both familiar and famous at Sherborne. In 1921 Mr. Arthur Devitt, O.S., presented to the School a large and convenient carpenter's workshop, built of Ham Hill stone. In 1925 Mrs. Arthur Devitt and her family gave carved oak panelling for the walls of the nave and north aisle of the Chapel, as a memorial to her husband ; and, in 1927, Mr. Howson Devitt, O.S., gave the pavilion to the new Playing Fields. Sir Thomas Devitt is of a younger generation. Besides playing for Cambridge and England at Rugby, as a wing threequarter, he represented Cambridge in Athletics in 1923 and 1924.

Among famous figures in the world of cricket, Sherborne can claim Sir F. E. Lacey, formerly Secretary of the M.C.C. and himself a player of renown, and A. W. Carr, who captained both Notts and England.

Sherborne has also become famous for great athletes. On two occasions Sherborne boys have become holders of Public Schools Challenge Cups, S. F. Crawley-Edwards winning the Public Schools Hurdles in 1900 and H. G. Partridge taking the Half Mile, 1921. It was in 1900, also, that G. R. Garnier first represented Oxford against Cambridge in the 120 Yards Hurdles. He was President of the O.U.A.C. in 1902 and became English Champion in 1903. He is a son of that famous hurdler E. S. Garnier, Marlborough and Oxon, who won the English Championship of 1871.

Of the post-war generation of Sherborne athletes one of the most famous is Dr. L. T. Bond. He gained a Pole Vault Blue at Cambridge in 1927 and represented England, Great Britain and the British Empire in that event. In 1930 he took the English record up to 12 ft. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Even more distinguished has been Dr. H. B. Stallard, the Cambridge Blue, who achieved the peculiar distinction of winning the English Championship at 1 Mile in 1923, 880 Yards, 1924, and 440 Yards, 1925. But the greatest race he ever ran was in 1921 when A. G. Hill, returning 4 min. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., beat him for the English Mile Championship, Stallard returning 4 min. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec., which also surpassed the previous British record. He represented England many times and Great Britain at the Olympic Games. Both Stallard and W. R. Milligan, another Old Shirburnian, were in the Oxford and Cambridge team which went to America in 1921 and set the world's 2 Miles Relay record at 7 min. 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

In 1931 F. T. Horan, President of the C.U.A.C., represented England against Germany in the 4 \times 800 metres relay. He is the son of that famous old Wellingtonian and Cambridge Blue of the 'nineties, F. S. Horan, who won the Inter-University 3 Miles, 1893, '94 and '95.

Alec Waugh, the novelist, is among Sherborne's distinguished literary *alumni*.

It is compulsory at Sherborne that boys should attend the

gymnasium for physical drill at least one hour in the week ; and each week-day the whole School, of some 400 boys, does Swedish drill for fifteen minutes, working by Houses, under boy class-leaders. In connection with Sherborne sport, it is interesting to note that the Chairman of the Governors, Lieut.-Colonel F. J. B. Wingfield Digby, D.S.O., of Sherborne Castle, is also Master of the Blackmore Vale Foxhounds, and a Meet is held annually in the School courts.

Having regard to the history of the place, one cannot wonder that the standards of Sherborne are high. For the boys are brought up under the very shadow of King Ine's Church and are scholars of an institution which is older than the English Realm and but two centuries younger than the first West Saxon settlement in Britain. Their games are played upon soil which the Dane could never conquer. They are children of the School of St. Ealdhelm, King Alfred the Great and St. Stephen Harding, and, during the twelve hundred years or more of rain and sunshine in which Sherborne has grown and flourished, the genius and devotion of such English heroes as Sir Walter Raleigh have contributed to the building of its fine traditions.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL

AT Michaelmas, in the year 1549, the Corporation of Shrewsbury paid their Recorder, one Reginald Corbet, the sum of ten shillings for his services in obtaining a Free School for the town. They also tipped the Lord Chancellor's servant twenty pence "for his favour in the same." Not long after these happenings it is recorded that the Corporation paid for the purchase of a Free School the sum of £20, the equivalent to-day of some three or four hundred pounds sterling.

At the head of the bailiffs and burgesses of Shrewsbury and the chief people of the surrounding country, who sought the institution of a new free school, were Richard Whittaker and Hughe Edwardes.

As soon as the Free School was purchased a petition was addressed to King Edward VI for its endowment, by the grant of some portion of the lands held formerly by the collegiate churches, which had since been dissolved. This petition was granted and in 1552 there was founded "The Royal Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth," with one master and one under-master.

During Queen Mary's reign the history of the School is obscure and little except the names of two head masters is known until 1562. In that year Thomas Ashton was appointed to the Mastership at £40 per annum, the Under-master receiving £8 a year less.

The new Shrewsbury School very quickly drew pupils from the families of the county gentry of Cheshire, Worcestershire, North Wales, Shropshire and Staffordshire. At that time both English and Welsh were freely spoken by the boys. Camden, in his voluminous work *Britannia*, tells us of that period that in Shrewsbury School "were more schollers in number when I first saw it than in any one schoole in England again."

According to Camden, the first head master was a man

of great worth and integrity. Certain it is that he had the interests of the School very much at heart, for after he had resigned the reins of government in 1571, to take the post of tutor to the ill-starred Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Ashton prevailed upon Queen Elizabeth to augment the endowments by reserving the tithes of Chirbury to the use of the School.

Shrewsbury, as further endowed by Queen Elizabeth in 1578, was a timbered building, old and inclining to ruin, and between 1596-1630 was replaced by a fair and stately building of white freestone and a beginning was made of a valuable library. There were also houses for the masters, and the buildings were in no way inferior to those of many colleges in the Universities. There was also, some seven miles away at a place called Grinshill, an additional School House, to which the masters and their pupils might retire for the continuance of study during times of sickness and pestilence.

The Grinshill house was built out of surplus revenue, after a tripartite indenture had been executed, dated May 23rd, 1571, between the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, as Visitor, the Bailiffs and Burgesses of Shrewsbury, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Master and Undermaster of the School. The government of the School then vested in the bailiffs and the Head Master, under the superintendence of the Visitor, but St. John's College retained the right of appointing the Head Master. Other surplus funds were utilized for the foundation of two scholarships for boys of the School at St. John's College, Cambridge. There was made a proviso that preference of election should be given to natives of Shrewsbury, then to the sons of burgesses born in the suburbs, or in the parish of Chirbury, and, lastly, to all natives of Shropshire.

In 1578 the School was visited by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of the Welch Marches, father of Philip, destined to become later the famous Sir Philip Sidney, who was at the School from 1564-8 when he left at the age of fourteen.

When Sir Henry Sidney revisited the town a few years later he was entertained with a banquet at which it is said

that all the Shrewsbury scholars were present, they being at that time 360 in number.

In 1583 John Meighen was appointed to the Head-mastership, which he was to hold for more than half a century. He, like Thomas Ashton, was a man of strong character, and, although repeated attempts were made by influential people to impoverish the School, he lost not one whit of the privileges and endowments which the first head master had obtained for the institution.

John Stow, in his *Annales*, refers to Meighen and the School and tells us that it was one of the first in the country and had then "one chiefe Schoolemaster and three under Schoolemasters."

Meighen, however, only checked the activities of the would-be marauders; he could not entirely stop them. And so, throughout a long period, the controversy raged between the Corporation and St. John's College; until, in 1727, the Court of the Exchequer and the House of Lords set aside the appointment of a head master by the Corporation under the original charter. This brought matters to a head, and, in 1798, the government of the School passed, by Act of Parliament, to thirteen trustees, including the Mayor of Shrewsbury for the time being.

The right of St. John's College, Cambridge, to appoint the Head Master was confirmed; it was ordained that the sons of burgesses of Shrewsbury should receive a free education and that surplus funds were to be employed for founding further University scholarships.

Shrewsbury, like Harrow, Rugby, and a score of other famous schools, was founded mainly for the free education of the poor of a particular locality, but Shrewsbury, quite early in its history, attracted the upper classes, and only 277 out of the first 800 in the School Register were *oppidani*; the first boy came from Buckinghamshire. Dr. Samuel Butler and Dr. B. H. Kennedy and the Rev. H. W. Moss gave Shrewsbury an even wider scope as a boarding school of the first order.

At the time when a Chancery scheme was put forward

for the management of the School, in 1853, there were already six-and-twenty scholarships or exhibitions, varying in annual value from £10 to £60, and tenable for three to eight years at either Oxford or Cambridge. In 1865 there were eight masters on the staff, but, out of a possible maximum of three hundred boys, there were a hundred and eight boarders, twenty-seven sons of burgesses and eighty-six day-boys.

In the 'sixties of the last century the Clarendon Commissioners recommended that at the expiration of five-and-twenty years, all local and other particular rights to free education at the School should be abolished.

There is told a good tale concerning Dr. Kennedy, who established Shrewsbury upon its present-day lines. It appears that some greatly daring youngster put forward the school clock one April 1st by way of a jest. Wherefore Chapel bell was rung an hour too soon. The humorist, however, rather missed the point of the joke when he was warned to attend at the doctor's study a little before noon. The boy appeared and the expected request was preferred. For some seconds the victim waited, braced and bent for punishment; suddenly the cane sang through the air, but no sharp spasm of pain followed; again the instrument of torture whistled, but, again, no punishment was inflicted. Then the Head Master said in a mild voice: "Get out, you April Fool!"

In 1882, through the initiative and courageous persistence of the then Head Master, Mr. Moss, the School was transferred to a splendid site, some twenty-seven acres in extent, since increased to nearly 100, in the suburb of Kingsland, south of the river upon which Shrewsbury boys have learned that oarsmanship which has been the backbone of numerous Oxford and Cambridge crews. The tale of Shrewsbury rowing is one of good years and bad, of unbroken runs of success, due to the appointment of some master of outstanding coaching ability and of much of that sort of spadework, by those in charge of the School rowing, which represents about ninety per cent. of the basis of success of the average good oarsman.

The School is always represented among the entries for the Ladies' Plate at Henley, which they won in 1924 and 1932.

Shrewsbury and Eton are the only two schools that have ever won this event.

Among famous oarsmen the School has recently produced are G. H. Ambler and S. K. Tubbs, the Cambridge Rowing Presidents of 1925-6 and 1926-7, and J. G. H. Lander, stroke of First Trinity Light-Four which won the Olympic Games "Fours" at Amsterdam in 1928. Mention must be made also of J. H. T. Wilson, Pembroke College, Cambridge, who, in 1934, had broken all records by winning or contributing to victory in every Inter-Collegiate event, including the Varsity Pairs, Fours, Colquhoun Sculls, rowing Head of the River in the Lents and Mays, and being in the winning crew against Oxford, 1934, which set up a record for the Boat Race course.

Shrewsbury shares with Rugby the peculiar distinction of having founded the sport of cross-country running at the public schools. Opinion is, in fact, very much divided as to which is the older institution, the Crick Run, founded at Rugby in 1837, or the Shrewsbury Runs, which are recorded in an extant Hound Book as far back as 1831.

The system of long distance running at Shrewsbury is organized as a hunt. The Captain is called the Huntsman and there are Senior and Junior Whips—one of each. Those boys who win their school running colours are called "Gentlemen of the Runs."

Runs take place once a week in the Michaelmas term and the procedure is as follows: The Huntsman, Senior Whip and Gentlemen of the Runs lead the way, followed by the Pack, who are styled Hounds. For some of the shorter runs as many as a hundred and fifty couples of hounds have been drawn up in formal array by the school gates. There are usually four "all-ups" in a run, and at each of these the Huntsman and his Gentlemen wait for the Pack and the Junior Whip, who always runs with the rearmost Hound.

After the last "all-up" the Huntsman, Senior Whip and Gentlemen go on ahead, and after a short interval the Junior Whip starts the "run-in." As the Pack come up to the Huntsman he runs beside the leading hound, the Senior Whip with the second, and the Gentlemen with the next hounds in order

of seniority. There are usually half a dozen Gentlemen when the Hunt is out at full strength. If the order of the leading hounds changes the Huntsman always takes the leader.

A Run is usually from five to eight miles, with a run-in of two to two and a half miles. There are four Picked Runs every year, for which eight or ten of the best hounds are chosen and have to undergo a medical examination to certify their fitness to stand the test. These Runs are rather longer, being from eight to ten miles, and the run-in is of three or four miles.

The first hound home usually gets his Gentlemen of the Runs colours, but if the Pack is not well up at the "all-ups," the Huntsman may decide not to award colours.

One of these runs, known as "The Long," has no "all-ups," and is eight or nine miles. In this run the Huntsman, Whips and Gentlemen of the Runs take a competing part; and again, the first hound home gets his G.O.R. colours.

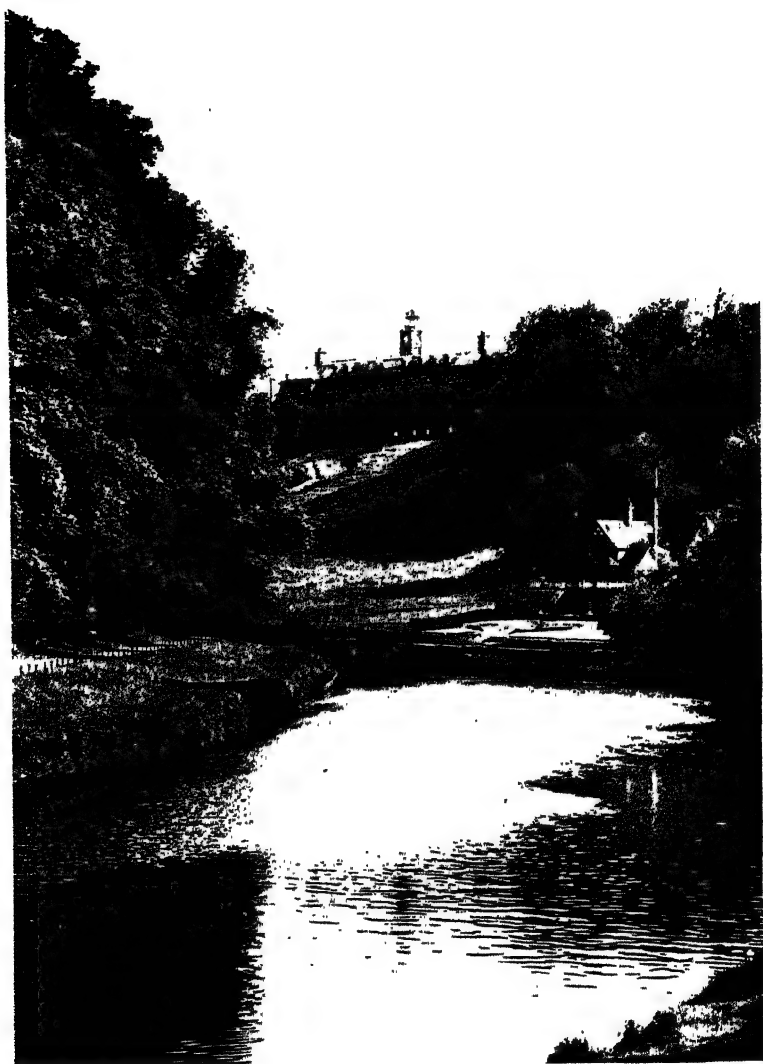
There is one run called "The Tucks," which is the shortest of them all, and everyone in the School who is fit enough is expected to go for it. The small boys, that is to say those under five feet in height, get a start after each "all up."

"The Tucks" was originated, in the first place, to keep the boys from attending Shrewsbury Races; but these races no longer take place.

In all runs the hounds are counted in couples thus: Couples started 12, Couples through 10½.

The Hunt is quite separate from the School track and field athletic sports, but these are always managed by the Huntsman, who also awards colours for the annual athletic match against Malvern. The Hunt, which has an annual cross-country fixture with Clifton, was founded about 1840 and is, so far as I know, the oldest institution of its kind. The Huntsman and Whips are allowed to carry hunting crops and horns and the Gentlemen bear batons.

The appointment of Huntsman is one of the most coveted distinctions the School has to confer and carries with it the unique privilege of wearing a black velvet cap with crossed whips on the front in gold embroidery and a bright scarlet sweater and stockings.



SHREWSBURY SCHOOL

[J. Dixon-Scott.

In former days the Gentlemen of the Runs were allowed to run coatless ; nowadays they are privileged to wear cotton shorts ; but for many years the hounds were forbidden to discard their jackets and were compelled to carry mortar-board caps, from which, not unnaturally, it became the custom to remove every atom of stiffening material.

The batons which are now borne by the Gentlemen of the Runs are a relic of the days when they were real bludgeons, and, as such, were employed for both defensive and offensive purposes against the town roughs, who delighted in nothing more than to turn out and stone the boys taking part in the Runs. Nowadays a baton often serves the purpose of a handle by which some run-out youngster may be given a tow by a kindly disposed G.O.R. Or, again, the baton now serves as a record for the sport. It is first of all ringed to denote years, and little straight notches are cut to represent each run taken part in. If the owner of the baton, either as a hound or a G.O.R., "kills," that is to say is first man home, he substitutes a cross for the straight notch to commemorate his triumph ; should he finish second, then he is entitled to decorate his baton with another mark of a special kind.

In the old days, too, the first six or eight up in the "Picked Runs" were allowed a hot supper at the shop at the expense of the Hunt, by way of reward.

The Hunt season closes with the Senior and Junior Steeplechases, which are held in the Easter Term, some time before the Athletic Sports. These races may be less strenuous in the present generation, but in former years a course of about two miles used to be planned by a committee of non-competitors, who selected the stiffest piece of country they could possibly find, which would embrace the greatest number of thick Shropshire hedges. Nor was that all, for the most impenetrable parts of the most difficult obstacles were chosen, and in each case marked by strips of paper. On the day two small boys were stationed, not more than five yards apart, as a further guide to the portion of the hedge to be negotiated.

It was the custom, on the eve of the steeplechases, for the Huntsman and Whips, with due pomp and circumstance

and much blowing of horns, to conduct the entrants round the course, for the purpose of pointing out the "jumps," which, however, no one was permitted to examine too closely. And, since the Shropshire hedges are notoriously stubborn, as every hunting man knows, it was found necessary to equip each runner with a stout pair of hedging gloves, stitched tightly to the sleeves of his vest or sweater.

In those days the technical terms of the sport were mostly borrowed from the Turf. Each runner had a racing name and his own "owner," whose task was anything but a sinecure. For the boy chosen for that office was not only expected to attend to every requirement of his "horse" upon the day, but was also required to run with him in training, and to coach him in the best ways of negotiating various obstacles, with the least degree of damage to himself. Such training was known by the terse term of "belly hedging" and described the only true method of crossing a close-cropped hedge.

Many of the original customs connected with the Steeplechases still obtain and some of the old racing terms are still in use. Race cards are printed with the names of the runners under the heading "Horses" and the names of the owners under the heading "Owners."

When the steeplechases are held, "owners" run with their "horses" most of the way, going through gates and gaps and cutting off corners, so that when the competitors come to the run-in, the owners are sufficiently fresh to run with their "horses" to the winning-post, encouraging them as they make their last desperate efforts over the final 300 yards or so.

Athletics proper, by which I mean track and field events, have been more popular at Shrewsbury than at almost any other school, with the possible exception of Bedford.

Away back at the end of the last century the fallacies in vogue on the subject of training were very numerous and, curiously enough, most of them emanated from old professional athletes. In those days there had been established for many years at Shrewsbury an old factotum, known as Joe, whose other name was Chune. In the hey-day of his youth this individual had competed in a Sheffield Handicap. Some said

he had won it, others that he had been beaten by inches, but what did it matter how he had fared? One thing was certain, he had run; *ergo*, anything that Joe did not know about training simply was not athletic lore at all. In reality, the whole of Joe's advice was based upon diet—to him that was the be-all and end-all of training, his "King Charles's head" in fact.

"You get 'em, sir, to send you a nice light cake from home," was the burden of his song, and at that he left it; but doubtless his reputation and his presence did much to establish the athletic tradition at Shrewsbury.

In 1920-1 Shrewsbury won the Public Schools Athletic Challenge Cup.

R. L. Howland is one of the two outstanding figures of the post-war period, for he won the Shot Put three times for Cambridge against Oxford, made a Freshman's record when he first went up, and in 1932 set the English Record at 47 ft. 8½ in. He has represented England in numerous Internationals, Great Britain at the Olympic Games, the British Empire *versus* U.S.A., and was no mean performer at a furlong on the flat. He was for a short time a master of Eton, but is now tutor at St. John's, his old College at Cambridge.

The School's greatest athlete, however, is R. M. N. Tisdall, a former C.U.A.C. President who, in 1931, achieved the unprecedented feat of winning four events—the Shot Put, Long Jump, High Hurdles and 440 Yards—against Oxford in one afternoon, and made records in Canada, Greece and South Africa with the Achilles Team. Finally, when representing the Irish Free State at the Olympic Games, 1932, he won the 400 metres hurdles in 51½ secs., which would have stood as world's record but for the fact that he knocked over the last hurdle.

M. J. K. Sullivan, who won the Public Schools mile in 1932 and tied in the Inter-Varsity ½ mile, 1935, became C.U.A.C. President in that year, while G. A. Strasser was Captain of the Cambridge Soccer XI and gained a half blue in Athletics.

Shrewsbury, of course, is one of the few remaining great "Soccer" schools. Among the teams they meet are Charterhouse, Malvern and Repton.

The principal fixtures of the cricket season are with Uppingham, Rossall, Repton and Malvern. Fives matches are played against Eton, Uppingham and Repton; a good deal of Rugby football is played in the Easter Term.

At Shrewsbury there are very few distinctive customs in the matter of dress.

Boys who have gained their school "firsts" are allowed the privilege of wearing coloured socks and soft collars. On week-days a dark blue suit is usually worn, but on Sundays everyone wears a morning coat, or Eton jacket, with a top hat. The Præpostors are allowed, in addition, to sport butterfly collars and to carry sticks, but most schools have such minor peculiarities of their own. Many of these are not School rules but recently developed customs. Flannels are allowed for walking and cycling on Sunday afternoons.

Among the *alumni* of Shrewsbury have been Sir Philip Sidney, already mentioned, Ambrose Philips, who was Pope's "namby pamby," the Marquis of Halifax, Judge Jeffreys, Sir Samuel Butler, the author of "Erewhon," Charles Darwin, Stanley Weyman, the well-known writer of historical romances, and Lord Rochdale, formerly President of the British Olympic Association.

One other noteworthy circumstance of Shrewsbury history is the enormous number of eminent classical scholars which the School produced during the last century, chiefly under the head-masterships of Butler and Kennedy. Dr. Alington did wonderful work in inspiring fresh interest in work and games.

Shrewsbury has every right to be satisfied with its sporting achievements, but the chief pride of the School lies in its great record in Scholarship and University "Distinctions." It is a special feature of Shrewsbury that so many great athletes have also been good scholars. Some of the most outstanding are R. L. Howland, already mentioned, J. M. Peterson, Captain of Oxford Football, and S. K. Tubbs, President of the C.U.B.C.

The Ordinances of 1578 fixed no limit to the age at which a boy might enter the School, nor demanded any more serious qualifications than the ability to write his name with his own

hand, to read English perfectly and to possess a rudimentary knowledge of Latin grammar. The entrance fee in those days varied from 10*s.*, 6*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* for a lord's, knight's and gentleman's son, to 4*d.* for "every burgess's son inhabiting within the town or the liberties thereof, or of the Abbey Foregate, if he be of ability," whereafter education was given free.

To-day the School staff has grown from one Master and one Under-master, to a Head Master and forty-one Assistant Masters. There are nine Houses, containing, approximately, four hundred and eighty boarders, and there are now, in addition, fifty day-boys.

The School has a good boathouse on the river close at hand, and about a hundred and eighty boys belong to the Boat Club. This boathouse was presented to the School by Mr. Pugh, in memory of his son J. E. Pugh, O.S., who was killed flying in France in 1918.

The School Arms incorporate the lions of England and the lilies of France, and commemorate the two royal founders, Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth. The School Motto runs: *Intus si recte, ne labora.*

STOWE SCHOOL

STOWE was founded at an opportune moment. The Great War had left England with far more young boys ready to receive education than the older foundations could accommodate, and the country was ripe for the opening of new schools.

The School was opened on May 11, 1923, and "*Sto et Stabo*"—"I stand and shall stand"—is its motto.

Mr. J. F. Roxburgh, appointed from Lancing to the first Head-mastership of Stowe, was faced with no light task in undertaking the control of an institution which, by reason of its newness, had none of those traditions to guide its destinies which have played so great a part in our more ancient Public Schools. There was, however, a beauty about the place, and an atmosphere of association with some of the makers of English history, which may almost be said to have provided traditions ready made. On the other hand, it was no bad thing for the School to begin its career unfettered by traditions of speech and conduct; since, after all, the first essential was that a School created to meet the requirements of a new generation should build up its own customs. In this respect the Governors were singularly fortunate in their selection of Mr. Roxburgh as Head Master, for no man holds broader views as to the conduct of Public School life and the development of character both in the classroom and on the playing field.

At the dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, Stowe was part of the endowment granted to the newly-formed Bishopric of Oxford, and in 1554 Peter Temple leased it and built a mansion house on it. In 1590 his elder son, John Temple, bought the estate. One of his descendants served with distinction during Marlborough's campaigns and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Cobham by George I. He died at Stowe in 1749 and was succeeded by a nephew, whose younger brother, George Grenville, became Prime Minister to George III, and his

son was created 1st Marquis of Buckingham in 1784. His eldest son, Richard, was advanced, in 1822, to the Dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos and was also created Earl Temple of Stowe. The second Duke impoverished the estate; and, although the third Duke tried hard to restore the fortunes of his house, it became necessary upon his death, in 1889, to lease Stowe to the Comte de Paris, who died there in 1894. The estate then passed to the third Duke's daughter, the eighth Baroness Kinloss, from whom it was purchased as the future home of Stowe School.

Buildings and estate alike were somewhat dilapidated when the School took them over, but the mansion was still an imposing structure, with its thirty-one steps leading up to the portico of the south front; its marble saloon, which is now the school assembly room; its private chapel and library and the old manuscript library, which is now the Head Master's ante-room. The latter room was fitted up in the Gothic style by Sir John Soane, with designs from the ornaments of Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. The circular shield in the vaulted ceiling is interesting, for it contains 719 armorial bearings of the Grenville, Temple, Nugent and Chandos families.

The arms, granted to the School by the College of Heralds, read: *Quarterly indented argent and or: in the first quarter a lion rampant azure, for Bruce; in the second quarter a pile gules, for Chandos; in the third quarter a pile vert, thereon a cross of the second charged with five torteaux, for Grenville; in the fourth quarter three martlets of the third, for Temple.* "Bruce," of course, represents the Barony of Kinloss, the last title to be borne by an owner of Stowe. The motto is "*Persto et Praesto*," which is officially translated, "I Stand Fast and I Stand First."

The honourable names connected with Stowe were further commemorated when the School was opened, in the cognomens of the four In-School, or Foundation Houses, known as Bruce, Temple, Grenville and Chandos.

The first great event in the history of Stowe took place on June 26, 1923, when Sir Owen Seaman, Editor of *Punch*, visited the School and presented to it the ancient Samurai

sword, forged before the eighth century, to be an emblem and an inspiration to Stoics of all generations.

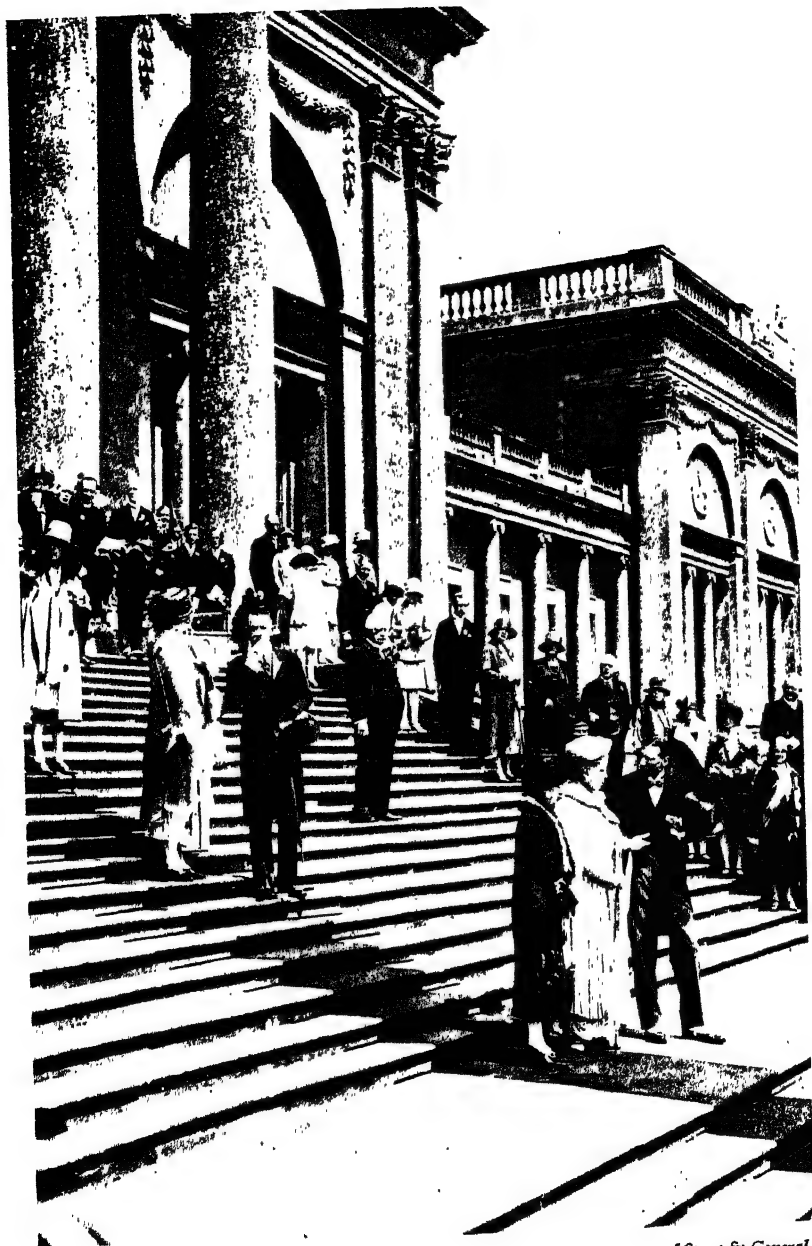
Ever since Stowe was first laid out its wonderful avenue and its great trees, with the cedar and the yew predominant, have been an integral part of its beauty, and some of the Stowe yews of to-day have an ancestry rivalling in antiquity that of the Samurai sword. But when the Governors purchased the estate it was not found possible for them to purchase also the ancient avenue which stretches from Buckingham to the School. To save that avenue, Mr. Williams-Ellis bought it, and then came that admirable gesture, so typical of the spirit of our older scholastic institutions, when a number of Old Etonians banded themselves together, bought the avenue and presented it to Stowe, in the hope that an *amicabilis concordia*, such as exists between Winchester and Eton, might be established between Eton and Stowe.

Immediately after this happening some delegates to the Imperial Conference paid an informal visit to the School and planted oak trees on behalf of the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, while the first Head Boy of the School, D. F. Wilson, also planted an oak.

The end of the first year found Stowe in such a flourishing state that there were already a thousand names on the books, and but little prospect of accommodating, for the next three years, even a fifth of the applicants for admission. Meanwhile, the new buildings in Quadrant and Cobham Courts were rising. The year 1924 witnessed the institution of the new Science Block, containing big laboratories for physics and chemistry, and smaller laboratories for advanced work in the same subjects.

Very soon after Stowe was founded, the Dean of Bristol, one of the Governors, wrote, and Mr. Brent Smith set to music, the School Song, *Sto, Persto, Praesto*, which will be upon the lips of countless generations of Stoics.

On March 18, 1925, a link with the past was re-forged at modern Stowe, when the Grafton Hounds met at the North Front. Eight boys from the School rode to hounds that day and many more followed on foot. Members of the School have



[Sport & General.]

STOWE SCHOOL: QUEEN MARY'S VISIT

since been allowed to hunt with the Grafton up to the number of not more than five on any one day.

By the end of its eighth term Stowe had grown to a population of 426 boys, six new masters had been added to the staff, and a new House, named Chatham, was fully inhabited. The first Speech Day had been held on July 25, when Field-Marshal Lord Methuen distributed the prizes. The first volume of the *Stoic* had been completed and a bound volume placed in the school library, while subscriptions to the Chapel fund had begun to come in and a committee was formed to consider ways and means of raising further funds. The result was that a parent of a Stoic, who wished to remain unknown, offered a donation of £5,000 upon certain conditions. The committee thereupon secured the services of Sir Reginald Blomfield as consulting architect, and four other architects were invited to submit plans.

Subsequently, Sir Robert Lorimer's plans were selected. They provided for a Chapel in the Classic Style, with accommodation for 600 boys.

The beginning of Christmas Term, 1926, was notable for a further increase in numbers to 450 ; for the opening of Grafton House, and the partial rebuilding of the White Horse block. The decision was now taken that the numbers of the School had reached a figure at which it was hoped they would remain stable. Increase in efficiency rather than in size was to mark the future policy of Stowe ; and although it was hoped to build yet further houses, this was to be done as a means of reducing the population of existing Houses. Three years of the School's life had now been completed, and when Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby presented the prizes at Speech Day on July 24, 1926, the Head Master had a story of great progress to relate. In this connection nothing could be more significant than the fact that a year earlier only £60 had been raised for the Chapel Fund. In twelve months that sum had increased a hundredfold, and the Governors had now promised a gift of £5,000. There was still, however, much work to be done, since the estimated cost of the Chapel was £40,000. None the less, the clearing of the Chapel site was begun in that December.

In the summer term of 1927 occurred what must be con-

sidered the greatest happening so far in the history of Stowe. The Queen had already shown her interest in the place when the Vice-Provost of Eton received permission, in 1923, to say that Her Majesty "is much interested in the proposal that Old Etonians should, if possible, save from destruction the grand avenue at Stowe, which Her Majesty knows so well," and that "as the mother and sister of Old Etonians, the Queen wishes to contribute towards this noble object." On June 13, 1927, Queen Mary visited Stowe for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new Chapel, and a few days after Her Majesty's visit two beautiful volumes, comprising Mr. St. John Hope's work on Windsor Castle, were received from Buckingham Palace, with a letter expressing the Queen's wish that the books might be preserved in the School Library in memory of her visit.

Meanwhile, another important project had been going steadily forward. The "Pineapple Club," a strongly built but ugly place, formerly a public-house known as the Pineapple, represents Stowe's effort on behalf of working boys in the Lisson Grove area, which is one of the poorest as well as one of the most congested districts in the metropolis. The Pineapple now affords the poor lads of the neighbourhood not only the comforts of a club but also facilities for sport which they could not otherwise enjoy. The first expression of the good-will of Stoics to their less fortunate brethren was made on Whit-Monday, 1927, when some thirty-five boys from Hoxton Manor visited Stowe and took part in various sporting contests.

Speech Day, 1928, was held with Field-Marshal Sir Wm. Robertson as the chief guest; and a milestone in Stowe's history was commemorated in the Head Master's speech, when he pointed out that the School had not increased in numbers during the past two years, as it was considered that the just population of the place had been reached.

For the Chapel, which was growing apace, Sir Robert Lorimer designed a series of carved oak stalls, to stand between the pillars on either side. The stalls were to be arranged in sets of four, with five sets on each side, making forty stalls in all. Twelve stalls, each costing a hundred guineas and each surmounted by the coat of arms of the donor, whose name is re-

corded in a carved inscription, were at once promised, and it is interesting to note that among the first donors was Her Majesty the Queen. On July 11 the School Chapel, the foundation stone of which had been laid by the Queen in June, 1927, was opened by the Duke of Kent, then Prince George, the ceremony of dedication being performed by the Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Ripon. By 1936 Stowe had 555 boys and eight Houses. The eighth House, named Walpole, was opened in 1934. There was also a fine Football and Cricket Pavilion, opened by Sir Stanley Jackson in 1935.

Great people have helped Mr. Roxburgh, his colleagues, and the young Stoics themselves, to lay the foundations of an institution which is already becoming famous in Public School history. Stoics are proving, in the greater world beyond their classroom and their playing-fields, that they have learned the lesson of life and clean endeavour as well at Stowe as would be possible at any of the older institutions.

By 1931 E. R. Avory was playing lawn tennis in the Davis Cup Trial Matches, and had already represented England against Ireland; while E. D. O'Brien and J. A. Boyd-Carpenter had each been President of the Oxford Union. An Old Stoic Golfing Society had been founded, and the first Old Stoic Day, when more than 150 Old Stoics were present, was held at Stowe on July 4, 1931. Sir Oliver Lambart, O.S., distinguished himself by breaking the record for a one-day endurance test on the golf links. At Westgate-on-Sea he played 1,800 strokes, walked fifty miles, and holed a four-foot putt on the 254th green.

Stowe still comprises, as its central building, the historic Stowe House, built and beautified by Lord Cobham and Lord Temple in the eighteenth century; but the buildings, which are surrounded by 600 acres of park and woodland, have been modernized and enlarged. There are seven Houses, known as Bruce, Temple, Grenville, Chandos, Cobham, Chatham and Grafton, six of which are within the central building, or attached to it. Each House is under the charge of a resident house master and a matron, but all the boys feed together in Hall. Something of a monastic atmosphere is lent to Stowe by reason of the fact that all the resident masters are bachelors. Further

School buildings include the Chapel, class-rooms, laboratories, library, drawing school, workshops, gymnasium and sanatorium. The School has its own cinematograph, and many famous men have delivered lectures at Stowe.

The first stage of the School's work is designed to prepare boys for the School Certificate Examination. In later stages the work is specialized for the Universities, or for admission to one of the Services, while there is also a general modern course for boys who contemplate a business career. The School gives much attention to the teaching of modern languages. Eleven Scholarships in various subjects have been gained at Oxford and Cambridge in the last two years. Having regard to the extent and character of the grounds surrounding the buildings, nature study forms an important part of the Stoic's curriculum, and there is usually at least one class working at practical forestry.

Entrance to Stowe is by examination. There are ten scholarships open to boys under fourteen ; and two bursaries, of eighty guineas each, not subject to examination, but being, rather, for boys who have shown the qualities of leadership and alertness at their preparatory schools. The average total cost of educating a boy at Stowe is approximately £75 per term.

The whole atmosphere of Stowe is both modern and reasonable. For example, the boys wear grey flannel suits and soft collars on week-days and dark blue serge on Sundays. Nor do I think there is any school that I have visited where the boys are given such a wide choice of the ways in which they may spend their spare time.

The principal games played are athletics, cricket and Rugby football ; in addition to these, but not instead of them, boys are encouraged to play lawn tennis, both grass and hard courts being available, squash racquets and Eton fives. There is also a small golf course in the grounds, and riding is encouraged. There is excellent bathing in one of the big lakes ; there is even a successful sailing club ; and there are indoor activities, such as billiards, wireless and photographic clubs, a debating society, an arts club and other institutions too numerous to mention.

In the summer of 1933 the Boys' Golf Championship was

won by P. B. Lucas. This very promising young player actually reached the sixth round of the English Amateur Championship in April, 1934, just before returning to Stowe where he was Head Prefect. In addition, he captained both the Rugger and the Cricket sides at Stowe.

The School maintains a contingent of the Officers Training Corps (Junior Division) and also two troops of Scouts, recruited mainly among the senior boys.

In 1930 a team fired for the Ashburton Shield, and in 1932 the Stowe Eight won the Cusack-Smith Bowl for Public Schools.

Athletics at Stowe owe much of their high standard to G. R. Renwick, an old Oxford Blue, who was one of the first assistant masters appointed when Stowe was founded, and who saw the School through the difficult stages of athletic adolescence before returning in 1925, as a master, to his *alma mater*, Charterhouse. In 1930 D. E. C. Trench won the Public Schools mile, and in 1931 H. E. Hope distinguished himself by winning the Public Schools 440 yards Championship in the new schoolboy record time of $51\frac{4}{5}$ sec. In 1932, terrible weather conditions obtaining, A. R. P. Ellis won the Public Schools Javelin with a throw 130 ft. 4 in. Later, this remarkable boy, using the full size Olympic Javelin, won the Southern Counties Championship with a throw of 163 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., an unprecedented performance for which he was subsequently awarded representative colours for Cambridgeshire. In 1935 he secured victory for Cambridge University at the British University Championships.

The School's greatest athlete, however, has been P. D. Ward, who went up to Cambridge in 1932, where he gained cross country and 3 miles track blues. After coming down in 1935, Ward surprised the world by winning the A.A.A. 3 miles Championship in the English record time of 14 mins. 15.8 secs. He represented Great Britain at the Olympic Games, and the British Empire against America.

Less than ten years after the School's foundation an Old Stoic was playing Rugby football for England and in 1934 B. C. Gadney captained each of the three winning English XV's. The School has fixtures with Harrow, Radley, Oundle and Bedford.

Cricket commenced at Stowe under the auspices of Mr. G. J. V. Weigall, in 1923. In 1925 Mr. W. E. Capel Cure was placed in charge and for six years worked hard and successfully to bring on young players. In 1931 he was succeeded by the Oxford blue, R. W. Skene.

There are also the achievements of J. D. A. Langley at golf. In 1935 he won the Boys' Championship and a year later was the runner-up in the English Amateur Championship.

There is one important feature of Stowe life which must not be forgotten, and that is fencing, for which sport Mr. M. C. MacLaughlin, ably assisted by J. de Amodio, the first Stowe captain of fencing, has done so much. The Grenville Fencing Club was founded at Stowe on November 14, 1923, the Head Master subsequently presenting a pair of Challenge Épées and the Club being thrown open to members of all Houses, when Inter-House Competitions for cups in all three *armes blanches* were instituted. The Easter Term of 1925 found the Fencing Club firmly established and fighting its first match against the Oxford University Fencing Club "A" Team. This five-a-side match Stowe won by fifteen events to ten. Ten days later the School beat Charterhouse, in their first Inter-School match, with both Foil and Épée, and finished off the initial match season by beating Guy's Hospital 9-7 in both Foil and Épée.

Later, Stowe went for eighteen months without losing a fencing match.

The prowess of Stowe's swordsmanship reached its climax in 1933 when the School was victorious in all three of the Public School Championships, J. L. W. Cheyne winning the Foil and the Sabre and J. E. Mansfield the Épée. In the following year H. D. H. Bartlett, the Old Stoic Captain of Cambridge Fencing, won the British Amateur Foil Championship.

On June 1, 1933, Stowe celebrated its tenth birthday and was honoured by a visit of His Majesty, then the Prince of Wales, who planted a commemorative copper beech, which, having been sown in May, 1923, was of exactly the same age as the School.

TAUNTON SCHOOL

DOWN in the pleasant vale of Taunton Deane, in the heart of Somerset, stands Taunton School. Its distinctive main building, flanked on the right by the new War Memorial Building and on the left by the old house called Fairwater, is conspicuous to anyone travelling West by rail. In front stretches a wide expanse of match play field. Through the trees can be seen the Chapel, the Music School and classroom blocks, while in the distance across the road stretches that long line of playing fields which goes to complete the fifty-four acres of which Taunton can boast. Yet, despite its 650 boys, its many buildings, and its creditable academic and athletic record, Taunton can claim no venerable antiquity, for the solid grey-stone School House, with its central tower and wide wings, the nucleus of the School, goes back only to 1870.

The genesis of Taunton, however, goes back some twenty years previous to this, when a meeting was held in the study of Paul's Meeting Parsonage, at the request of the Minister, the Rev. Henry Addiscott, to consider the provision of a boys' school where the sons of Free Churchmen might receive a "first-class liberal education." Support was secured from many leading educationalists in Bristol and the Western Counties, including the Rev. David Thomas and Messrs. T. Sully and W. D. and H. O. Wills, and the following year, in 1847, the School came into being, with the rather forbidding title of "The West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School." It can never be fully expressed what the School owes to the Wills family of Bristol, and in particular to Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., later Lord Winterstoke. A lease of three houses on the Wellington Road, Taunton, was taken, and in these the School was opened in 1847, under Dr. Bewglass as the first Head Master. He remained in charge until 1854, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Clark, M.A., who, however, had

not the success of his predecessor. In 1857 a new Head Master was appointed in the person of Rev. W. H. Griffith, M.A., Tutor of the Western Theological College, Plymouth. The appointment was more than justified by the success of Mr. Griffith's twenty-four years' headship. By 1859 the numbers had so increased that it became necessary and desirable to buy a property whereon to erect a new Schoolhouse. Eventually the property known as "Fairwater House" and fields was purchased and the erection of the present main building begun.

June 14, 1870, saw the establishment of the School in its new home, thereafter to be called "The Independent College." In 1881 Mr. Griffith was compelled by ill-health to resign, his successor being the Rev. Frederick Wilkins Aveling, M.A. Himself an Old Boy, he brought to his new post an ability and enthusiasm which in a few years carried the School on a flowing tide of prosperity until the numbers, which in 1880 were but thirty-seven, had risen by 1889 to 172.

With the departure of the Rev. F. W. Aveling in 1894 the School once again entered upon a cloudy period. Mr. J. B. Ridges, M.A., the new Head Master, found his task an arduous one, and despite the enthusiastic backing of Sir William Wills and Mr. G. B. Sully, the School's progress was very slow. The turning-point came with the end of the century, when the shareholders of the old Proprietary School freely surrendered their shares in order that Taunton School might be refounded as a purely trustee endowed school. May 16, 1900, saw this scheme signed and confirmed, and henceforth Taunton School became a public school, its status soon to be finally established when its Head Master gained a seat on the Head Masters' Conference.

While this far-reaching reorganization was taking place, a new Head Master was appointed, Mr. (later Dr.) C. D. Whittaker, M.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), B.A., B.Sc. (London), senior assistant master of Bishop's Stortford College. Dr. Whittaker's twenty-three years of headship saw an expansion in numbers, building and equipment which must be almost unparalleled in the history of public schools. A closed swimming bath, changing rooms, chemical and physical laboratories, and a new hospital followed in quick succession. A little later came the erection

of the Chapel, the gift of Lord Winterstoke, an outstanding example of his practical goodwill to the School. Two further material developments were the gift by Dame Janet Stancomb Wills of a Library, to be called the Winterstoke Library, in memory of her uncle, and the provision of a boarding-house called "Wills," which, together with "School House" and "Fairwater," completed the boarding accommodation required by the senior part of the School. Besides this material progress, the character of the School was changing, the standard of scholarship improving, and the link with the Universities becoming closer. A large sum was raised to provide leaving scholarships to the Universities, and Taunton began to figure regularly and prominently in the awards of open scholarships. Numbers meanwhile had been increasing rapidly, 200 in 1902, 400 at the outbreak of War, and a peak number of 788 after the War.

Dr. Whittaker relinquished the Head Mastership in 1922 and died three years later, leaving a remembrance of humility, generosity and nobility of character.

It was a fortunate choice which prompted the School Governors to elect as his successor Mr. Harold Nicholson, M.A., Head Master of Watford Grammar School. Mr. Nicholson maintained the numbers at their high level and improved the status and equipment of the School. In 1925 came the erection of the War Memorial block, consisting of a Science and Art School, to be followed by a large new classroom block and Music School. Besides raising still further the standard of scholarship, Mr. Nicholson greatly encouraged the development of spare time activities, and the present flourishing school societies, scientific, dramatic and musical, owe their origin to his suggestions.

Mr. Nicholson was succeeded in 1936 by Mr. D. Crichton Miller, M.A. (Cantab.), Head of the Junior School at Stowe, and a former Scottish Rugby International. He bids fair to become one of the outstanding personalities among our younger head masters, and one who will further increase the prestige of Taunton.

From its earliest days the School had played cricket, with

varied success, if one may judge from the old reports, which speak frequently of an unpleasant ball known as a "shooter." Of later years, especially under the ægis of Mr. Alan Marshall, games master, cricket has maintained a high level. Two post-war products are L. G. Irvine, who was in the Cambridge team in 1926-7, and who took seven wickets against Oxford, and J. H. Cameron, the West Indian, who was in the School 1st XI for no less than seven years. He had the distinction of taking 10 wickets in an innings for the Rest against the Lord's Schools in 1932 and went on to gain a Blue at Cambridge. Taunton's outstanding cricketer is J. C. White, who was in the School side in 1907 and then went on to play for Somerset and England. In fourteen successive years after the War he took 100 wickets, and on several occasions he made also 1,000 runs. He played at Leeds against Armstrong's team in 1921, and in 1928-9 was Vice-Captain of Chapman's side which so triumphantly won the Ashes. He played in all five Test Matches, his greatest success being in the Fourth at Adelaide, where he took 13 wickets for 256 runs.

In the very early days Taunton played Rugby football, but for some obscure reason Soccer took its place. After the War, however, Rugby became the only School winter game, and for some years the Taunton XV was the equal of any school side, the best season being that of 1925-6, when seventeen out of nineteen matches were won. Taunton has had only one rugger blue, G. V. Shillito, Oxford (1930), but several Internationals—Reginald Forrest, who played for England, 1899-1903, J. Lloyd Mathias (England, 1905-6), and most recently R. A. Gerrard. The latter, who had played no rugger before coming to Taunton, gained his place in the 1st XV during his first season, played for Somerset while still at school, and gained his first International Cap in 1931 at the age of 19. In 1930 the Old Boys' Association founded its own Rugby Football Club. To-day it runs four XV's and is coming to be recognized in the same class as the other Old Boys' Clubs.

Among other athletic distinctions gained by Tauntonians may be mentioned A. H. Chadder's Soccer Blue (Oxford, 1923-4-5)—he played also for The Corinthians and England ;

while G. E. Andrews was capped for Wales at rugby; T. V. Cuerden's Hockey Blue (Cambridge, 1927); E. H. P. Brown was in the Oxford cross country team in 1926; and both J. L. Wylie and A. W. J. C. Wheeler gained Blues at Cambridge for water polo. The latter game is mostly a post-war institution at Taunton, but has made rapid progress and now gives the alternative to cricket which rowing affords to other schools more favourably situated. Among athletic achievements may be mentioned victories at the Public Schools Sports Meetings by L. P. Marshall (Hurdles, 1912-13), R. G. P. Besley (Hurdles, 1923), R. A. Gerrard (Putting the Weight, 1929-30).

Taunton was the last school to have an O.T.C. recognized before the War. This has always been on a voluntary basis, but during 1914-18 practically everyone eligible was a member. The shooting, which forms an important part of the training, has always been of a high standard, though the Bisley teams have so far met with little success. In the *Country Life* Competition, however, Taunton had the distinction of taking second place in 1933 and second in 1934. The War years found Old Tauntonians ready to respond to the call: 1,004 served, 165 were killed, and over 100 gained decorations.

Founded in 1889, the Old Boys' Association to-day numbers nearly 2,000 members, whose affection for the School has been shown by numerous benefactions, including a large proportion of the £10,000 raised as a War Memorial, the endowment of an Old Boys' Scholarship, and more recently the equipment of a School Hall as a memorial to two honoured masters, Dr. Whittaker and Mr. J. G. Loveday. The latter had the distinction of being assistant master for 63 years, a record which must be unique. He served under five head masters and, with his wonderful memory, provided a link between the many generations of Old Boys by whom he was loved and respected.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

LETTERS Patent were granted in 1553 by King Edward VI on the petition of Sir Andrew Judd, Kt., for the foundation in the town of Tonbridge of a "Free Grammar School" for the instruction of boys and youth "*in dicta villa et patria ibidem.*"

The Charter shows that the School was intended not only for the town boys but for those of the adjacent country, an elastic term with ever-widening boundaries to include all capable of being conveniently sent to Tonbridge. The original statutes prescribe a sort of entrance examination and provide for boys being boarded in the town. And, as a School for day boys and boarders, it has happily remained, although the former now number less than a quarter of the whole.

The founder, Sir Andrew Judd, the youngest son of a Kentish landowner, was born at Barden, one of the family properties, situate just outside Tonbridge. His mother was a great-niece of Archbishop Chichele, the founder of All Souls, Oxford, which accounts for its close connection with the School, a fellow of that College being annually appointed as classical examiner. Sir Andrew was apprenticed to the Skinners' Company and, subsequently, amassed a large fortune, engaging in trade with Africa and, more particularly, with Russia, at a time when commercial expeditions were fraught with high adventure. He became Lord Mayor of London and gained his knighthood by closing the City gates against the rebellious Sir Thomas Wyatt. He was, besides, Lord Deputy and Mayor of the Staple of Calais, where he entertained Philip of Spain, Queen Mary's consort, presenting His Majesty with a purse of 1,000 gold marks, a remarkable gift from a private gentleman of those days.

According to modern ideas, the early School with its Master and Usher must seem a very small affair. But it achieved

its purpose, and Sir Andrew saw to it that its endowment sufficed. Sir Thomas White and others of his friends became benefactors and, notably, Sir Thomas Smythe, his grandson, Governor of the East India Company, Treasurer and Founder of the Virginia Company and a Commissioner of the Navy.

Sir Andrew by his will made the Skinners' Company, of which he had himself been four times Master, the Trustees and Governors of the School, bequeathing to them certain houses in the City and his Sandhills fields—30 acres or less in St. Pancras. It is to the development of those fields that most of the present prosperity of the School is due. The portion north of the Euston Road was sold to the then Midland Railway as a site for their goods station, in order to provide the 1864 buildings, but enough remained. Old leases determined and with new leases came an increase of rents. It is no longer in any sense a slum area, and for the last fifty years Tonbridgians have made some acknowledgment of their debt to the district. There is a hostel for Old Boys who wish to help at the working lads' club. A large party of these lads attend a camp at the School every August.

Tonbridge, indeed, is a well-found School, and its financial stability enabled it to meet the effects of the Great War without having to raise its fees to anything like the extent deemed necessary by less fortunate schools.

In the very earliest days the Tonbridge boys seem to have comprised a mixture of tradesmen's sons well leavened by a county family contingent. In the first, or almost the first, batch was Francis Thynne, son of the Master of the Household to Henry VIII and grand-uncle of the builder of Longleat. Francis became Lancaster Herald and was in other ways also a man of distinction. Some thirty years later came Sir Robert Heath, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and a staunch adherent of King Charles. The eighth Earl of Pembroke, a later pupil, was Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and one of the Commissioners to arrange the union between England and Scotland.

The Rev. Richard Spencer can be classed among the successful head masters, despite being thirteenth in order. He was at

Tonbridge from 1714 to 1743, and the School lists, containing the names of many leading Kentish families, suggest the standing that it had attained. The numbers rose to seventy. His pupils included a bishop and a Cambridge Vice-Chancellor.

His successor, the Rev. James Cawthorn, can be said to have out-pointed him, a pupil of his being created a baronet at the age of fifteen. This was the son of Sampson Gideon, a Jew, whose great wealth had been of much service to the country. The boy, having been brought up as a Christian, was allowed the honour which could not at that time be bestowed upon his father. The latter, in an admirable letter still extant, hopes that his son will by his own merit go higher, otherwise he would wish that His Majesty had not been so gracious. He counsels honourable conduct in all things and bids the boy shun pride and behave as hitherto towards his masters, schoolfellows and everybody. It is satisfactory to know that the young Gideon achieved his father's ambition, being created Lord Eardley, after a successful Parliamentary career.

"Memory" Woodfall, the first great parliamentary reporter, was of this period, and, also, the Rev. George Austen, father of the incomparable Jane.

As Head Master, Cawthorn had a reputation for harshness, but not in his private life. He died from a riding accident and his ghost, on the anniversary of his death, was supposed to pace the dormitories to the accompaniment of clanking chains.

Lord Whitworth was a contemporary of Lord Eardley. As Ambassador to France during the Peace of Amiens, he was twice publicly insulted for diplomatic reasons by Napoleon. He was later Viceroy of Ireland.

Admiral Sir Sidney Smith was at the School during the Knox régime. His was the honour of being the first to defeat Napoleon, as he successfully defended Acre against the latter's attack. Pierre Dumoustier, one of Napoleon's Generals, was at the School somewhat after the Admiral's time.

It would be an easy matter to extend the list down to the present day, for there never have been wanting Tonbridgians in important positions to carry on the work of their country.

Dr. Welldon retired in 1875 after a memorable thirty-two years. Numbers had increased considerably. The first Chapel had been built, the old buildings had given place to the new quadrangle, but it was the trust that he reposed in his staff and præpositors that won a fierce devotion from his Old Boys which they found hard to pass on to a successor. This was the Rev. T. B. Rowe, a brilliant scholar with a fine record as an Uppingham housemaster. The new scheme of 1880 and the changes which it brought into being added to his difficulties, but he did much to prepare the School for the great advance in numbers and equipment which was so soon to come. Dr. Wood, who followed, may have reaped where his predecessor had sown, but he was good at reaping and could do his own sowing too.

In sport Tonbridge has always held its own. The very first of the playing-fields were acquired in 1825 from the Martin family by the Rev. Thomas Knox, D.D., the last of a succession of three, grandfather, father and son, Head Masters of the School from 1772 to 1843. One cannot help wondering how boys got on for nearly 300 years with only a gravel playground, though, no doubt, they had good fun in roaming the countryside, with all the excitement of breathless escapes from infuriated farmers and keepers. But Dr. Knox was not content with the mere purchase of the ground, which in its original form presented a continuous slope from the London Road to where the Armoury now stands. On the outside of the Pavilion a Latin inscription records that, some years later, he levelled the ground, or rather that middle portion known as the "Head," long famous for its fast true wickets and beautiful setting of banks and trees, with "Big School," the main buildings and the New Chapel on its more open side. These, however, were of the future and not even the Doctor realized the nature of his purchase. How otherwise can be explained the presence on such holy ground of his dairy cows, tolerantly regarded by the youthful cricketers of the day as sources of possible amusement, though an unlicensed rider of a favourite heifer, caught *flagrante delicto*, and, summarily, sentenced to write out 500 lines of Homer, may have had occasion for a change of opinion. As this

was the first imposition ever set at Tonbridge, it is to be hoped that there was nothing wrong with the good Doctor's arm.

Changes have come. The field is now a series of terraced lawns. From the edge of the first, a natural grandstand, two tiers of seats, always well filled on match days, afford an excellent view of the attractive cricket frequently provided by the XI. Other less distinguished visitors watch happily from the benches under the trees of the Chestnut Avenue which runs for a hundred yards or so from the London Road gates.

The School has produced a very fair crop of blues, Football Internationals and the like. J. Abercrombie figured in the fourth of the Inter-Varsity cricket matches and in the third boat-race. Two other Old Boys, S. O. B. Ridsdale and J. W. Dale, were, later, to gain this rare double-blue. Dale was one of the gifted few who can do everything well, and an exceptionally pleasant disposition won him a host of friends. For two years he was in the Boat, and for three in the XI.

He used to play for the Gentlemen at Lords, the cricket Blue Ribbon of his day. He was one of the three Stewards of Henley Regatta, and was besides a fine judge of a horse, a first flighter in the "Shires" and equally skilled as a game shot and fisherman. A good man of business, he was Land Agent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. On his death at the age of 47, a committee representative of all the sports and games in which he had excelled, with the then Lord Londesborough, President, and Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, Chairman, was formed, the resulting Memorial taking the form of a Rackets Court for his old School.

Among Tonbridge cricketers, Kenneth Hutchings will be remembered for a wonderful wrist that made his drives so effortless and his ability to field in any position, making everything, in the words of a famous professional, look so easy that difficulties were never realized.

As a bat, many may place W. Rashleigh first. His off-driving and square cuts were magnificent, and his century against Cambridge as a "freshman" was only one of many delightful innings.

Both F. H. and C. H. Knott were captains of Oxford. The

younger scored 372 in a Final House match, and was always a fast run-getter in any class of cricket. "F. H." ended his School career in extraordinary fashion. He made six centuries in the ten or eleven matches of the School season. He scored 155 out of 254 for the picked Public Schools XI *versus* the M.C.C., and in the Kent matches after Canterbury Week he averaged 36, with a further century to his credit.

As a bowler, C. J. Kortright still remains the "fastest ever," and though neither body-line batting nor body-line bowling had been invented, he used by sheer pace to go through many famous elevens.

The principal cricket match is that with Clifton at Lord's, in what is known as the Public Schools Week, at the end of July.

Football used to be played on the Yard behind the old Main Buildings. From descriptions of veterans of the 1850's it must, indeed, have been a game for heroes. Besides the gravel and side walls there was an elm tree to add a fearsome joy, but all was forgotten in the excitement of getting the ball into one or other of the stone gutters along the side, and rushing it furiously down them. The change to grass and the introduction of Rugby Union rules ended all this, but even down into the 'nineties a "scrum" was still a "gutter" in Tonbridge football.

Frank Luscombe played in the first match against Scotland and captained the England side a few years later. C. J. B. Marriott, a Cambridge and England captain, as Secretary of the Rugby Union, had much to do with the making of the Twickenham ground. G. C. Hubbard, capped in 1892, had the pleasure of seeing his elder son "J. C." an English full-back. R. L. Aston, generally credited as having been the best "centre" of the three " $\frac{3}{4}$ " line, met with an early injury. He returned to the School as a master and was a most successful coach. The 1905-6 team was his best. It contained three future Internationals, and in its last match of the season defeated a previously unbeaten London side by 10 goals, all kicked from tries by A. L. Stokes, some even from the edge of the touchline. In 1920 and 1921 T. E. S. Francis, a future

"England" player, captained two fine teams, winning all School matches, including those with Uppingham, always a very hard school to beat.

Few Varsity oars have been produced, but A. E. Kitchen has coached the Oxford crew. In athletics it is interesting to record that the late E. S. Dougall, afterwards a V.C., ran for Cambridge in 1906. Walter Slade was very famous in the early 'seventies and Hugh Le Fleming jumped 5 feet 10½ inches in his last Easter holidays in an open event in London. A very sodden take-off prevented his doing anything like this in the School sports. His eldest brother John was an English football player and an exceptionally good all-round man.

Years ago some of the Foundation funds were diverted to provide a less expensive type of school for the town. The Judd School, as it is called, has proved a complete success. The Skinners' Company, out of their own funds, also established a School at Tunbridge Wells.

After Dr. Wood left in 1898 there were three head masters, each in their own way making some contribution to the general prosperity of the School. Dr. Tancock, former Head Master of Rossall, Mr. C. Lowry, formerly Head Master of Sedbergh, and Mr. H. N. P. Sloman, who had been Head of a great Australian School.

Very little now remains of the original School structure, for many buildings have risen and been demolished. Extensions were commenced in 1887 and completed in 1894, and other additions have since been made. Manor House, luckily, has been but little spoilt by being adapted as a boarding-house and is mentioned because of a former house master, Mr. David, who, on half-holidays, used to go to London to teach the then Duke of York and the younger Princes mathematics. On occasions the Duke, not very old in those days, played cricket with the smaller boys at Tonbridge.

The Chapel, a long and lofty building, enshrines the Great War Memorial with its Gates of Remembrance, on the supporting columns of which are inscribed the names, without rank or decoration, of the 415 old boys and masters who laid down their lives. Of Old Tonbridgians 2,225 served in the War

and nearly 700 honours were gained, including one V.C. General Sir Edmond Ironside, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, held several important commands at the end of the War, including that of the Archangel Force, and was Commandant of the Staff College, and Quarter-Master General in India. I think mention should be made also of Lieut. Henry Webber, Transport Officer of a Lancashire battalion, who was killed in the Somme advance at 67 years of age, with two sons Colonels and one a Major.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE

WELLINGTON, unlike its more or less modern contemporaries, was not founded solely to meet the needs of young people, but to perpetuate the memory of a very distinguished Old Etonian who had deserved well of his country.

The life story of the Duke of Wellington needs neither outline nor amplification. Shortly after the Iron Duke died in September, 1852, there was universal mourning throughout England and numerous plans were suggested for the commemoration of Wellington's name, since the nation demanded an immediate memorial to its greatest soldier, and a collection was made throughout the land, every serving soldier contributing one day's pay to the common fund. The Duke's son, when consulted, was in favour of placing a bronze statue of his father in the market-square of every town in England, but that plan, fortunately, did not commend itself to the general public. The Prince Consort and the Lord Derby of that time took matters in hand, and it was decided to build Wellington College, for the education of the sons of deceased Army officers left in reduced circumstances. Shortly afterwards a Mr. Gibson, of Sandhurst Lodge, made an offer of forty acres of land on the edge of Bagshot Heath; and there, on a blazing June day in 1856, Queen Victoria laid the foundation stone of a building in the Louis-Quinze style, which was to stand out alone on the top of the Heath. In January, 1859, Her Majesty opened the College.

Meanwhile an abortive attempt had been made to secure a suitable head master by an examination of candidates for the post on the principles to be adopted in the management of a public school. This plan, suggested by the Prince Consort, proving futile, Dr. Temple was consulted, and a young Rugby master, the Rev. E. W. Benson, future Archbishop of Canterbury, was appointed.

Benson handed over to the prefects and heads of dormitories the discipline and moral control, outside chapel religion, of early Wellington ; and, since most of the sixty boys who formed the nucleus of the School were the sons of Army officers, the system proved satisfactory.

None the less, the power of the pro-consuls was to be severely tested at times. The most notable instance is still remembered as the "prefects' row." This occurred in connection with November 5th celebrations, 1867. Before that period Benson had been at great pains to establish the authority of his prefects. Several circumstances hindered him, not least of which was the strength of public opinion against the fagging system.

In punishment of the Fifth of November offences the prefects wished to deprive the School of its next half holiday. Benson demurred, but the School had got to know of the prefects' intentions and the Head Master, therefore, decided that matters must take their course. He did not interfere, but kept the staff in readiness to intervene if need be. The prefects, however, carried through their plan successfully, and the condign correction of the whole College established authority in a manner which the Head Master had not anticipated.

The first head boy was Major-General John Boughey, but the head boy at the time of the "prefects' row" was Edward Giles, who went up to Cambridge on leaving Wellington, and later was ordained.

That entries to the School had produced no large number of first foundationers was due to the Prince Consort's plan that boys should be educated from eleven up to sixteen ; which, as Benson pointed out, was unsatisfactory, because so early a leaving age precluded all possibility of boys going up to Oxford or Cambridge.

As Sir Ian Hamilton has stated of that time, "The Master and his assistants were more like lecturers at the Staff College than managing directors of a business."

The masters, however, were doing their duty admirably, especially in the promotion of games, while the rich cake of Tebbs's table, the tea infused by the humanity of Freer, and the keen intellect, amazing untidiness and sweet simplicity of Eve

were all qualities which endeared the masters to the hearts of early Wellingtonians.

Dr. Benson himself, "with a flame-coloured halo round his head and a cane in his hand for a sceptre," was the god of the machine. Educated as a day boy at King Edward's School, Birmingham, he preferred the plan of Arnold's Rugby to the tradition of his *alma mater*, and so the Rugby prefect system, Rugby football, caps and Big Side Levy—named Upper School Meeting at Wellington—have obtained since the institution of the College.

Among the many difficulties of the Bensonian era was that of providing any form of organized game for the boys on the heathery surface of Bagshot Heath. The first step was taken when Professor Arthur Sidgwick, then in the sixth at Rugby, visited Wellington to stay with his brother-in-law, the Head Master, and helped to clear sufficient space for a game of hockey.

Wellingtonians of that era wore a wonderful uniform of the Prince Consort's invention. It consisted of a brown coat with brass buttons, shepherd's plaid trousers and waistcoat and, for head-dress, a sort of telegraph boy's cap, adorned with a scarlet button on top and a ducal coronet in front.

To the north of the College stretched a swamp, which Benson strove, not very successfully, to turn into a bathing lake; but his grove to the east of the buildings, which commemorates the names of the first Wellington prefects, who each planted a tree, is a pleasant and lasting memorial of the early days.

Another difficulty was in relation to holidays, for the Governors, on the ground of saving expense to the Founda-tioners, had decided upon two terms, and it took a stern fight before the Master could get the usual three terms per annum adopted.

The isolation of the College in the early days can hardly now be believed. True, there was a wayside halt on the line between Redhill and Reading, which did duty as a railway station; thence the visitor was forced to follow a muddy track across the heather.

From the inception of the College one of the upper dormitories—later, Orange Dormitory—did duty as a place of worship;

until, on Speech Day, July 12, 1861, the Prince Consort arrived, in his capacity as President of the Governors, to lay the foundation stone of the College Chapel. Less than six months later the Prince Consort was dead, and Lord Derby became the presiding genius of the Board of Governors. This was an important change, since the Prince had desired that the College should be limited to 250 boys, whereas Benson believed in expansion, an aspiration with which Lord Derby, himself an Old Etonian, concurred heartily.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Chapel was almost the last public office performed by the Prince Consort, a fitting deed, since Wellington College was especially dear to him. The laying out of the grounds, the institution of the boys' library and the selection of sites for the busts of the Duke of Wellington, his generals and comrades in arms, were all labours of love; and, at Windsor Castle, the Prince kept a plan of the College, upon which he entered, in his own hand, notes of improvements he had in contemplation.

Long after the Prince Consort's death, Queen Victoria remained in grief-stricken seclusion; but, in 1864, she visited Wellington to inspect the progress of the College and the oak stalls in the Chapel which had been erected as a memorial of the Prince. Although Her Majesty's visit was to be unmarked by ceremony, Benson took the greatest pains that everything should be at its best, and his horror may be better imagined than described when, on conducting the Queen round the place, he found one dormitory littered with soiled linen and the dormitory-man approaching with his arms filled with clean sheets.

It was on this occasion that the Queen informed Benson that it had been the Prince Consort's wish that some of the younger members of the Royal Family should be educated at Wellington. At the same time Her Majesty expressed the hope that a grandson might some day be sent there. As the outcome of that intention, no doubt, Prince Christian Victor entered the College in January, 1881. He was a sound cricketer and is well remembered as the founder of the Old Wellingtonians' Cricket Week.

During the early Bensonian days the curriculum was almost purely classical, although there were some special Army classes, omitting Greek, and taking such subjects as mathematics, English and geometrical drawing. In 1866 certain changes had to be made for the sake of the ever-increasing number of boys who wished to sit for the Army Entrance Examination. Therefore the Modern Side was instituted under H. W. Eve, afterwards Head Master of University College School, London.

A year earlier the Earl of Derby had given the sum of £1,850, representing the profits, up to that time, on the sale of his translation of the *Iliad*, for the foundation of an annual gift to the Foundationer, above sixteen years of age, who had been most distinguished for industry and good conduct during his time at the School.

The year 1867 was notable for the institution of a Natural History Society, thanks to the help of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the famous novelist, who lived at Eversley, close at hand; and the setting up of dormitory libraries.

In June, the first Old Wellingtonians' Dinner took place, under the presidency of John Boughey, first Head Boy and Queen's Medallist; and in November the first number of the *Wellingtonian* was published.

The year 1869 found 320 boys in the School, and was notable for the building of the first boarding houses in the grounds. In the autumn occurred the death of the Earl of Derby, who had been one of the first, if not the first, to suggest the building of a public school in memory of the Great Duke. He was succeeded in the Vice-Presidency by the Second Duke of Wellington, who, previously, had taken but little interest in the College. Some notes written by a boy who was at the School in the 'seventies contain interesting descriptions of two famous characters of the "earlies." The first is Saunderson, the school porter, a hale old fellow of rubicund countenance, who covered a well-fed paunch with a bright scarlet waistcoat. The second is Robert Bunce, "Barber" Bunce, as he was called. Bunce was a foxy-looking fellow, with small, red side-whiskers. He came to Wellington as a barber, having, so he said, given up an influential position as a Baptist minister in Reading. He had a room in

College, where he cut hair and acted as general provider for the wants of youth. Later, he opened a shop in Crowthorne and acted as Jehu to the hotel bus, from the box of which he discoursed volubly to his passengers.

In those days, by some curious decree of the Governors, only three cubicles in each dormitory were fitted with doors, the rest having red curtains, weighted by a sand-bag, which cost the owner of a cubicle a guinea. The hours of work and religious devotion were long, and the food not too good. Coffee and milk, and a hunk of bread with very little butter, provided breakfast, the same frugal fare serving for supper, with the substitution of tea for coffee. The midday meal consisted of meat and pudding, each table in turn having resurrection hash.

In 1873 Benson resigned the Mastership of Wellington to accept the Chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral, though, by so doing, he sacrificed half his income, his salary having been raised recently to the more fitting sum of £2,000 per annum. Fifteen years had passed since the appointment of the young master from Rugby, and in those years Benson had established the name of Wellington for all time.

His last term was occupied largely in putting the finishing touches to his labours. As an exhortation to future masters of Wellington he caused to be carved over the door in the porch of the Master's Lodge the motto: *Præsis ut Prosis*. Over the corresponding door, through which he had passed daily into College, and which is used by most of the boys coming off Turf after games, he had engraved the words: *The Path of Duty is the Way to Glory*. Ever since the door has been known as the Path-of-Duty Door.

In the case of Wellington, Benson, to use a metaphor, had been given a rough block of marble to shape. The work called for the use of the stonemason's mallet and chisel in the first stages. His Rugbeian methods produced a magnificent figure, but it needed the gentler touch of an Old Wykehamist, the Rev. E. C. Wickham, who succeeded to the Mastership in 1873, to polish and refine the creation of Benson's genius.

Wickham was a warm-hearted man, handicapped, maybe, by an austere exterior. He lacked his predecessor's all-com-

elling fire, but was a scholar possessed of great clearness of vision. He preferred the policy of allowing masters and boys to work out their own salvation; and school and staff alike received the wrong impression that Benson's iron rule had passed for ever. In consequence of this belief rowdy scenes marked the Fifth of November, when the masters were hooted and an unpopular tutor was hanged in effigy over the Front Quadrangle.

This affair shook the faith of Wickham in the ability of his prefects, and shortly afterwards he relieved them of the responsibility of taking preparation in Great School, which was, henceforth, supervised by assistant masters.

Wickham retired in 1893, and was installed Dean of Lincoln in the following year. The Rev. B. Pollock succeeded him at Wellington, becoming Bishop of Norwich in 1910. He, in his turn, gave place to Mr. W. W. Vaughan, who left the College in 1921 to become Head Master of Rugby. The present Master of Wellington is Mr. F. B. Malim, who was appointed at Vaughan's retirement.

The School is divided into five blocks, ranging from the Fourth, in which all the boys learn the same subjects—mathematics, science, English subjects and drawing—to the A Block, to which no boy is admitted until he has obtained the Oxford and Cambridge School Certificate.

The Great Hall—or Old Hall, as it is now called—was no doubt adequate for the sixty first Foundationers, and even served the purposes of the 250 boys which the Prince Consort considered should be the maximum number. But the opening of the Dining Hall in 1907 and the gradual enlargement of the School detracted from the glory of the Old Hall, which was ill-ventilated and so small that the tight packing of the chairs, when all the School was present, caused to be heard a constant scraping of chair-legs over the tiled floor.

In reconstructing the Great Hall, it became necessary to remove to the Dining Hall a famous picture of the Prince Consort and to transfer to the Front Quad the Honours Boards for the King's Medal, the Modern Exhibition, the Wellesley Scholarship and the Earl of Derby's Gift.

On the first Sunday in Lent Term, 1923, a short ceremony

took place in "Old Hall," when Major-General Sir John Capper, K.C.B. (O.W.), unveiled tablets to his son and to Second-Lieut. Stansfield, who had been killed within a few days and within a short distance of one another, when serving under his own command in the same Division.

Portraits of the first four Masters of Wellington now hang upon the walls of Dining Hall, and the old, flimsy seating has been replaced by solid chairs, bearing on the back rail of each the name and year of the donor's leaving Wellington. These chairs were cut from the same oak trees that supplied the wood for the panelling.

Mr. J. L. Bevir, of whom there is also an excellent picture in Great Hall, entered the College as a scholar in 1870 and left six years later as Queen's Medallist. After four years at New College, Oxford, he returned to his *alma mater* as an assistant master, and from 1893 to 1914 was tutor in charge of Benson House. He was a man of strong personality, with a great capacity for social service. The institution, in 1884, of the Wellington College Mission, at Walworth, South London, was largely due to his initiative; he was also the founder of the Old Wellingtonian Society and Editor of the *Wellington Year Book*. Although he gave up his house in 1914, and was due to retire from his mastership in 1916, he stayed on to help the College during the difficult period of the Great War. In the first years of retirement, preceding his death in 1928, he compiled the history of Wellington and the Bensonian era, under the title of "The Making of Wellington."

It remains to say a few words about sport at Wellington. Mr. Gibson, who presented the site for the College, was a good friend to the boys; and perhaps not the least of his kindnesses was that of allowing the College XI to play at Sandhurst Lodge on special occasions, which afforded the only opportunities for playing cricket on grass in those days.

Professor Sidgwick, as already mentioned, lent a hand in clearing away the heather for the initial game of hockey, while Dr. Temple, then Head Master of Rugby and the guest of Benson, led the first Punt-about.

The School has a good Hockey fixture list during the Lent

Term ; and, of course, Wellington Rugger players have been famous, while cricketers have done well.

The situation of Wellington, the difficulty of playing games, and the comparative freedom from bounds, produced a country-loving, adventurous breed of boys much addicted to small-game hunting. Many of them became veritable big-game hunters later on. Sir Ian Hamilton's recollections are illuminating. "Wellington," he says, "taught me no learning, brought me no fame—that was my own fault ; I preferred saloon pistols and squirrel hunts. But Wellington taught me to smile when I was thrashed, to eat whatever was chucked at me or go without ; to admire without envy athletes, caps, the eleven, and even, in a milder way, prize-winners and prefects."

Besides the kindness of Mr. Gibson, the boys owed a great deal to Charles Kingsley. He it was who instituted the School Steeplechase, still known as "the Kingsley," which comprises a very stiff course over the Blackwater meadows. He also instigated paper-chases and often ran with the "hounds," after which he would be so stiff that he could hardly climb into or out of his pony trap. In this connection it may be mentioned that two Wellingtonians were "hares" when the Oxford Hare and Hounds Club first met. Paper-chasing died out in due course, and the formation of a pack of Bassetts, just before the War, was equally ill-fated.

Track and field athletics have always been popular, and the School has produced numerous English champions and Blues. Of the latter many, like the Yates brothers, who ran against each other in the Oxford and Cambridge Cross Country race, have gained their laurels on the Kingsley tradition over ridge and furrow. Among many famous Wellington athletes must be remembered the Rev. F. S. Horan, father of 1932 C.U.A.C. President. Before leaving Wellington in 1889, he won the Kingsley ; later, he won the Three Miles three times for Cambridge against Oxford, and his record of 14 min. 44 $\frac{2}{3}$ sec. stood from 1893 to 1914. In 1896 he won a very fine half-mile against the pick of America's runners. A Wellingtonian contemporary of Horan's was the great E. C. Bredin. He won the English Half-Mile title three times (1893-5) and the Quarter Mile twice

(1893-4). There were also the hurdlers, J. H. A. Reay, English Champion, 1877, and the late A. C. M. Croome, O.U.A.C., the inventor of the straight-leg method, which revolutionized modern hurdling, who won against Cambridge in 1886.

For some reason Wellington appears to have taken but little interest in the Public Schools Sports Meeting, the first win by a boy from the College being recorded in 1931, when H. A. MacKillop won the Javelin Throwing event at 139 ft. 5½ in., after making a new Public Schools record of 156 ft. 11½ in., at the Bedfordshire championships, which he increased to 193 ft. in 1932.

Rugby football developed far more quickly than cricket at Wellington, since it was much easier to make a football ground than to create a cricket pitch on the Bagshot sand, though to-day the College has a greater extent of turf than most schools, mainly through the efforts of George Hearne, Albert Relf and Mr. O. T. Perkins.

Football was a savage and deadly, yet dull, game in early times. There were only two sides: "Big," comprising approximately fifty players a side, and "Little," where the rest of the School played, or walked around, just as they pleased. In Foreign and House matches the teams turned out twenty-five a side. Of course the state of things improved after Wellington joined the Rugby Union. I doubt if the School ever had a better team than that captained in 1919 by R. H. Hamilton Wickes, who played for the Harlequins as a three-quarter while still at school, and secured his Cambridge Blue and English International Cap soon after leaving. To the older generation of famous Wellington Rugger players belong the Hon. Mark Napier (better known to some as the defender of Arabi Pasha), who took part in the first Oxford and Cambridge Match; the Hon. H. A. Lawrence, who captained England in 1874; F. H. Adams, who was captain four years later, at which time Murray Marshall and H. P. Gardner, Secretary of the Richmond Club for many years, were in the English side, and J. D. Davidson was playing for Scotland. Then there were J. W. Cave (England, 1888), Colonel R. O'H. Livcsey (England, 1898-99), who also represented Kent at rugger and cricket, and H. Brougham,

who was something of an enigma in sport. A magnificent all-round athlete, he gained Blues at Oxford for racquets and cricket, but was not considered good enough to play rugby regularly for his College, yet he represented England in 1911 and 1912. He was terribly gassed during the War.

Another wonderful Wellington all-round sportsman was W. G. Mitchell, who gained Blues at Oxford for rowing and Rugby and won the tennis and racquets contests, this being in the 'seventies, when Blues were not given, I believe, for the two last-mentioned games.

Cricket started, literally, with a single patch of grass, a wretched old cowshed doing duty as a pavilion. In due course the Governors put up a timber and thatch shed, one-third of which was allotted to the ground man, Charles Sprettley, or "Sprattles," who thought more of selling bats and ginger-beer to the boys than of teaching them cricket. Later, a proper pavilion was built by subscription, and lasted until Dr. Pollock's days, when it was replaced by a more substantial building.

Funds were needed for other purposes as well, and speculative eyes were cast upon the School tuck shop, known as "Grubbys," at the further end of Turf. Here was a source of income yielding only £30 per annum. Chambers, the confectioner who rented it, refused to pay more, but hastened to offer £100 per annum when the Ground Committee hinted at taking over the shop. That settled the issue, and, ever since, Grubbys has been run by the School for its own, not inconsiderable, profit.

The beginning of the present century witnessed the low-water mark of Wellington cricket. From 1903 to 1916 the College did not win a single match against Charterhouse, and fared but little better against Haileybury. The XI of 1920 was as good a team as Wellington has yet produced; it was especially strong in batting, under the captaincy of E. J. Mordaunt, son of G. J. Mordaunt, who captained the Oxford XI in 1895.

For a long time the Governors stood out against the building of a Racquets Court, on the ground of expense; in the end, Colonel the Hon. Patrick Talbot, who had been mainly instrumental in raising the money for the Duke's memorial, secured the building of a court in the 'sixties; but the first Wellington

pair did not appear at Prince's until 1871. Colonel A. M. N. C. Cooper-Key, produced in 1878, was the School's first great player, and in 1891 R. H. Raphael and G. J. Mordaunt won the Public Schools competition, in which Wellington has so often since done well, much of the success being due to the excellent coaching of Walter Hawes.

Something has been said already about the School's field sportsmen and, although Wellington cannot emulate Rugby in the production of a Selous, Captain Moray Brown, who published *Shikar Sketches*, and the three Phillips brothers, all in the Army, were mighty hunters, while Alfred Krawshay devoted his life to fishing, shooting and otter-hunting, slew many mighty salmon in the Usk, and presented to the School Museum a fine collection of birds that had fallen to his gun.

On the Turf the best-known Wellingtonian owner is the Earl of Derby, Vice-President of the College, who in 1924 broke his family's run of ill-luck by winning the Derby with Sansovino. Lord Derby, of course, is famous also as a former Secretary of State for War, and as one of our great Ambassadors.

Wellingtonians have been famous on polo fields all over the world. General S. T. Beatson achieved a fine reputation in India, Major V. N. Lockett captained the English team and, with Colonel T. P. Melvill, played in the winning team against Spain in the 1920 Olympic Games. Colonel Melvill is the son of the Lieutenant Teignmouth Melvill, V.C., who rode with the Colours from the fatal field of Isandhlwana in the Zulu War. In 1920 the Wellington team—V. N. Lockett, E. B. Horlick, H. G. M. Pleydell-Railston and P. K. Wise—won the Public Schools Cup, beating the Old Etonians by 6 goals to 3.

The School's best-known golfer was the late A. C. M. Croome, who founded the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, of which he was Honorary Secretary, 1899–1919, and subsequently captain; his many writings attested his great knowledge of the game. There is also H. E. Taylor, who is said to have won more medals than any other player. He played in the final of the Championship, 1908, against Larsen, and also represented England.

Wellington is not a rowing school; none the less, J. B. Close

was President of the C.U.B.C. in 1873 and was re-elected in 1874.

While the Public Schools Boxing Championships were held at Aldershot, Wellington was always well represented. The School's finest boxer was probably Sir Rose Price, who inherited his skill from his father. In the son the School motto, *Virtutis fortuna comes*, was well exemplified. He did not take up boxing until nearly fifteen years of age, his first term of instruction coinciding with the inauguration of the School competition. Owing to an accident, there were only two entries, Price and a heavy Rugby forward named Tenant. The School sergeant advised Price to scratch, to which the reply was given : " I put my name down, and he's the only one to box, and I must." It was an amazing fight, for before the first round had gone half a minute Price got Tenant on the point and put him down for the count, after which he retired to his corner, deadly pale, and thinking he had killed his opponent.

In conclusion, one would like to mention that among the School's ten V.C.'s is Captain Sir Beckwith Towse, the famous blind V.C. who has done so much for the welfare of other sufferers from his affliction.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

“*ELIZABETH, by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, queen, defender of the faith, etc., to our beloved in Christ the Dean and Chapter of our collegiate church of the Blessed Peter of Westminster, health in Jesu the Saviour.*

“*The rate, or distribution, of the College of the Blessed Peter at Westminster, founded by the most illustrious Queen Elizabeth.*”

Thus runs the ancient statute of 1560 whereby Good Queen Bess founded Westminster School, or, to quote the full style and title, St. Peter's College of Westminster. In reality, however, the history of Westminster can be traced by documentary evidence from 1363 onwards, in the form of a Grammar School attached to the Monastery of St. Peter, Westminster.

We may, unfortunately, no longer believe that Abbot Ingulphus, who was scribe to William the Conqueror, wrote the *Description of Croyland Abbey*, since that is now judged a spurious document of the fourteenth century, but perhaps, after all, the unknown writer was educated at a school in Westminster and did, in fact, receive several pieces of money and plenty of good food from the royal larder after he had met Queen Edgitha, consort of Edward the Confessor, and had satisfied the royal lady of his efficiency in grammar and logic.

At all events the Rev. H. F. Westlake, an historian of Westminster, stated in July, 1925, that he had discovered in the Chamberlain's Roll of 1339-40 an entry of the payment of 9s. 8d. to John Payn for finding scholars for the Westminster School.

This was the beginning of Westminster School. Then, again, Fitzstephen, in his *Life of Thomas Becket*, relates how the boys of three great London schools met annually on certain days to challenge one another in versification and the principles of grammar, and Stow has supposed that these boys belonged to

the schools of St. Peter's, Westminster, St. Paul's, London, and St. Peter's, Cornhill. The last authority states, further, that in his youth he had seen yearly : " On the eve of St. Bartholomew the apostle, the scholars of divers grammar schools repair to the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, where, upon a bank boarded under a tree, some one scholar hath stepped up, and there opposed and answered, till he were of some better scholar overcome and put down, and then, the overcomer taking his place, did like as the first, and in the end the best opposer and answerer had rewards."

" I remember," says Stow, " that there repaired to these exercises (among others) the master and scholars of St. Paul's, London, and St. Peter's, Westminster."

These practices, no doubt, indicate the origin of the Westminster " Challenges," by which admission to the College was determined almost up to the end of the last century, and which still obtains, in name at least, since admission to vacancies among the King's Scholars, which average ten a year, is by open competition in an examination named " The Challenge," held during June in each year.

Fitzstephen, of course, is the recognized authority concerning the social life of London in the twelfth century, and he tells us, of the boys' sports during the reign of Henry II, that " on a day every year, we begin with the games of the boys, when on *Carnilevaria* (i.e. Shrove Tuesday) all the boys in each school bring their masters their game cocks and fighting cocks, and all the forenoon is devoted to the boys' play, fighting cocks in their schools. After dinner the whole youth of the city sally out into the fields to the popular game of ball. Each school hath its own ball, and nearly all the holders of civic offices also provide one."

At the Reformation the Monastery of St. Peter was surrendered to the Crown, but Henry VIII included the school in his draft for the new See of Westminster. Thus was founded a school for forty scholars and two masters and the new chapter was charged with numerous payments for educational purposes.

The first Head Master of the newly constituted school seems to have been John Adams, but we know nothing more about

him than his name. His successor in 1543 was Alexander Nowell, "formerly of Brazen-Nose College, Oxenford," who is well remembered as the author of the *Catechism*.

From contemporary writings it would appear that Nowell greatly improved the standard of learning at Westminster and kept his boys until they were "almost of man's estate." He had, however, an almost greater fondness for fishing than for learning, and, as Fuller says, "whilst Nowell was a-catching of fishes, Bonner was a-catching of Nowell, and understanding who he was, designed him for the shambles."

Nowell, indeed, had something of a genius for getting himself into trouble, for he not only dealt so plainly and faithfully with Queen Elizabeth from the pulpit that she "called out to him to retire from that ungodly digression and return to his text," but he also got at odds with the fanatical Romanist Bishop of London in Queen Mary's reign and had to fly the country, only to return and discover the secret of the making of bottled beer. This he did by seeking out a bottle of ale he had left hidden on his last fishing expedition. As Fuller has it, "he found no bottle, but a gun, such was the sound of the opening thereof, and this is believed the origin of bottled beer in England."

Queen Mary restored the monastic character of Westminster, but although she seems to have omitted to make specific provision for the School, it carried on quite undisturbed.

When Elizabeth, again, suppressed the monks, the School now became part and parcel of the re-established collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster. Two masters were appointed, the one called "*archididasculus*" and the other "*hypodidasculus*," after Queen Elizabeth had directed, by letters patent, dated June 11, 1560, that the statutes for the foundation should be drawn up ordaining that the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, should, "in remembrance of her father's benefactions to them," henceforth annually elect to their scholarships as many indigent youths as possible from Westminster. There were also three scholarships to Christ Church, Oxford.

The School was to consist of forty scholars, who were to

receive a free education in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and preference of places was to be given to the sons of chapter tenants and to choristers. These forty, the Queen's Scholars, received a small allowance for commons in hall and were also given their gowns.

It is at this period that we hear first of scholars other than the foundationers, whose parents might not possess any independent property of more than £10 a year.

The other boys, styled *pensionarii*, *oppidani* and *peregrini*, were to bring the School up to a number not exceeding one hundred and twenty, exclusive of choristers, who, until 1847, retained the privilege of receiving their education at Westminster.

The pensioners were to enjoy commons in hall with the forty scholars, provided payment for that same was guaranteed by one of the tutors.

How little things have changed in the last three and a half centuries may be judged from the present system, whereby, after the "standing-out" between candidates for scholarships, the number is made up each year to forty resident and ten non-resident King's Scholars. Elizabeth decreed that a boy should not enter the School under seven nor stay at it after he was eighteen years of age. To-day, roughly speaking, a boy must be under fourteen when he sits for his examination, and the leaving age is much the same as it was originally. Resident King's Scholars receive a scholarship of over £100 annual value, out of which they must pay £46 per annum. A non-resident K.S. who lives in a boarding-house receives about £70 a year, which is reduced by £5 or £10 if he lives at home.

It is worth noting that a King's Scholar holds his scholarship subject to an annual examination, and forfeits his place on the Foundation if he fails to satisfy the examiners of his industry and progress in study.

There are also offered a certain number of Exhibitions varying from £20 to £50.

Town boys are admitted from 12 to 14 years of age and either board at one of the boarding-houses or attend school as day boys. If they are connected with a boarding-house and

dine there they are termed Half-Boarders ; if they are attached to a non-boarding-house and dine in College Hall they are called Home Boarders.

Another point of similarity between ancient and modern times is found in the circumstance that Queen Elizabeth ordained that the boys should attend "daily prayers in Henry the Seventh's Chapel at six o'clock in the morning," while, now, the whole School begins its day at 9.30 a.m. with a short service in the Abbey.

Games seem to have been but little considered at first, and discipline was very strict. Monitors were elected from among the gravest of the scholars, and if any monitor offended in any particular he was flogged, as an example to others.

By the original statute Friday was fixed as Punishment Day, and the Monday after the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul (June 29) as Election Day, when at eight o'clock in the morning the electors (i.e. the Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Master of Trinity, Cambridge, three other examiners and the Schoolmaster of Westminster) were to meet in the Hall, dining-room, or other suitable place, when the Schoolmaster would submit for examination and election his best scholars of the highest forms. On the next ensuing Wednesday took place elections to the Universities.

Nowadays the election to the Universities takes place at the end of July in each year, the School attending ten o'clock service in the Abbey on Election Sunday and Election Tuesday.

Election Sunday service at Westminster is one of the most picturesque of the whole year. There is a state procession headed by the Deans of Westminster and Christ Church and the Master of Trinity, followed by the King's Scholars in evening dress, pink buttonhole, and surplices unbuttoned. On that day the music is exceptionally good, even for the Abbey, and the King's Scholars have the privilege of selecting it.

One may perhaps here interpolate a word concerning the other scholarships. In 1569 Archbishop Parker founded three such, tenable at Corpus Christi, Cambridge; in 1621 Dean Williams, later Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, founded four more, the holders of which were called

"Bishops' Boys" and wore episcopal purple; while Sir Robert Wood, Kt., of Islington, in 1659 created three at St. John's College, Cambridge, with preference in election to be given to Westminster scholars. To these, numerous other benefactions have been added from time to time.

Special provision was made for the education of the choristers, "ten boys of tender age, with clear voices." All scholars were required to spend the night in one of two chambers, two in a bed, and at five o'clock one of the four Chamber Præpostors intoned "Surgiter," or "Get Up." Then came prayers, after which boys made their beds, swept dirt and dust from under them and left it in the middle of the chamber for the four boys appointed by the monitor to clear out. Next, "by twos in a long line" they went down to wash their hands before taking their places in School.

The first head master under the new régime was Nicholas Udall, who had left the Head-mastership of Eton in some disgrace, since his character is said not to have been equal to his scholarship. He was the author of our earliest English comedy *Ralph Roister Doister*, and evidently somewhat choleric, for Thomas Tusser, who wrote the *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, testified how, when at Eton, he received three-and-fifty stripes from Udall for "fault but small or none at all."

William Camden, who became Head Master in 1598, published four years later his famous Eton Greek Grammar and was, in the same year, appointed Clarencieux King-at-Arms. Among his most famous pupils was Ben Jonson, born in 1574 and brought up by his stepfather, a bricklayer by trade, who lived in Hartshorn Lane, hard by Charing Cross.

George Herbert and his friend John Hacket, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, were pupils of the next head master, Richard Ireland. He was succeeded by Lambert Osbolston, so famous in "breeding up many wits" that he is said, by 1638, to have had from Westminster "above four-score doctors in the two Universities and three learned faculties, all gratefully acknowledging their education under him." Cowley, the poet, was also among his King's Scholars, and at the age of 13 was producing, and having published, amazing work.

Osbolston, however, was unfortunate enough to incur the enmity of Archbishop Laud, whom he is said to have libelled as "the little vermin" in a letter to Williams. He was condemned by the Star Chamber to lose all his preferments and to pay fines of £5,000 to the King and a like sum to the Archbishop, to be nailed by his ears to the pillory in Palace Yard in the presence of his scholars and, thereafter, to remain in prison during the King's pleasure.

Not unwisely, Osbolston, like Nowell before him, sought safety in flight, and so Westminster got her great head master, Richard Busby, about whom there are sufficient anecdotes and legends to fill a fair-sized volume.

He was born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, on September 22, 1606, educated at Westminster, and from there gained election to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1624.

It appears, however, that his qualities and circumstances were such that St. Margaret's Vestry made him an *ex gratia* payment of £5 to enable him to take his B.A. degree, and a further gratuity of £6 18s. 4d. to "proceed M.A." at Christ Church. It is only fair to add that this municipal munificence did not go unrequited, for when Busby died on April 6, 1695, in his eighty-ninth year, he bequeathed £50 a year to poor householders, and £5,000 in personal property to the parish.

At Oxford he played the part of Cratander in Cartwright's *Royal Slave*, before King Charles and Queen Henrietta, with such success that he came near to adopting the stage as his profession, but thought better of it and in 1638 returned to his old school to enter upon his fifty-seven years' head-mastership at one of the most critical periods of English history.

Throughout the Civil War Westminster stood loyal to Charles I, yet Busby managed, perhaps on account of his great reputation as a teacher, to retain his head-mastership right through the Civil War, the Commonwealth, the Restoration and the Revolution, despite the fact that Richard Owen, the eloquent Dean of Christ Church, declared to his friend Oliver Cromwell that "it would never be well with the nation till Westminster School were suppressed."

Nor was the part played by the School altogether an inactive

one. In 1642, when the Abbey was attacked by a mob of Puritans, the boys put up a great fight, preventing the attackers from destroying the organ and some ornaments of the church, while it is reported that the tile which killed the leader, a certain knight of Kent named Wiseman, was flung from the battlements by the hand of a Westminster boy.

On the day of the execution of King Charles, Robert South, later to become the brilliant preacher and wit of the Restoration period, but then a boy at Westminster, testifies that at the customary reading of the morning prayers the School did pray publicly and by name for the deliverance and salvation of the unhappy Stuart king.

In the twenty-fifth year of his Head-mastership Richard Busby was called upon to cope with further untoward happenings. That was the year of the Great Plague, and Westminster School transferred, lock, stock and barrel, to its Summer House at Chiswick, which had been provided years before by the foresight of Dean Goodman, for the learning of lessons in summer-time and as a refuge for those who were sick. None the less, the Plague spread to Chiswick and at last Busby had to send the boys home, where they remained for some ten months.

No sooner were the boys back at school in Westminster than the Great Fire imposed a fresh test upon their versatility and fortitude. On that occasion the King's Scholars were assembled by John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, and marched to the Church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, where they laboured many hours, fetching water, until they happily extinguished that particular fire.

To Dr. Busby's worth and what he did for Westminster a great tribute has been paid by his old boys Dryden, South, Henry Aldrich, Francis Atterbury, Barton Booth, John Locke, Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, Humphrey Prideaux, Matthew Prior, Nicholas Rowe and Sir Christopher Wren, to say nothing of Thomas Knipe, who sat under him as a pupil, served him as usher and under-master, and, finally, succeeded him in the Head-mastership.

Under Knipe the numbers of the School rose in 1706 to 400

boys. The prosperity Busby had built up and Knipe carried on was maintained under Freind, and in 1727 Westminster reached its highest recorded total of 434 boys.

Among the most famous of Freind's many distinguished boys may be reckoned William Murray, who entered the School in 1718, having ridden all the way from his Scottish home on a Galloway pony, attended by one old family retainer. He was a boy of extraordinary ability and in 1723 was elected head of Christ Church ; in later years he became the brilliant Lord Chief Justice of England.

In 1733 the Head Master was again succeeded by one of his own under-masters, when John Nicoll assumed the reins of office. He was in many ways an extraordinary man, for he scorned the rod and relied upon his power of appeal to the schoolboy's sense of honour. We learn, indeed, from Richard Cumberland's *Memoirs*, that "there was a court of honour in that school, to whose unwritten laws every member of our community was amenable."

It is evident that Nicoll's system worked well, for he turned out great men in Churchill, Cumberland, Colman the elder, Cowper the poet, and Warren Hastings, to say nothing of three future head masters of Westminster, Hinchcliffe, Smith and Vincent.

Cowper has commemorated his own sojourn at Westminster in those lines in his *Table Talk* in which he mentions the silver pence established by Queen Elizabeth, it is believed, and now distributed when the epigrams are recited annually "up school." They are, in fact, the two pounds of Maundy Money which are still annually bestowed on Westminster School by royal benefaction.

The next head master was William Markham (1753), who was elevated to the Archbishopric of York and formed the subject of one of Sir Joshua Reynolds's paintings. He was succeeded by that ambitious Old Westminster, John Hinchcliffe, son of a livery stable-keeper in Swallow Street, who married a sister of Lord Crewe and resigned the Head-mastership of Westminster upon appointment as Master of Trinity, a post he again quitted to become Bishop of Peterborough.

Samuel Smith came next ; he it was who was called upon to quell Westminster's one and only rebellion, which seems to have been a somewhat mild affair, compared with those which took place at Winchester and Rugby. Or perhaps Dr. Smith took sterner measures at the outset of the trouble, for he went up school armed with a thick stick and with it laid out Sir Francis Burdett, one of the chief malcontents, whom he afterwards expelled.

None the less, Smith has been described as good-natured but very dull, in comparison with his under-master, Dr. Vincent, who twice passed through the School from bottom to top, first as a boy and then from junior usher to head master.

Southey, whose *Lives* are famous, was under Smith and got himself expelled subsequently by Dr. Vincent for an attack on the Head Master's system of corporal punishment in a School paper he ran called *The Flagellant*.

Vincent's great work for the School was really done in 1810 when he sent for a plough and marked out 10 acres of the Tuttle Fields, upon which buildings were beginning to encroach, "to be reserved for the use of the School for ever." A wise precaution which has enabled Westminster to remain in its unique position, and to preserve its traditions intact, with its playing-fields right in the heart of London.

John Wingfield, who came next, held office less than a year ; then came the period, under Dr. Carey, when Westminster reaped an almost entirely new sort of fame. The Duke of York, ever an interested patron, recommended the School right and left among his friends, and, not unnaturally, with so many boys of military families entering its portals, Westminster became a famous training ground for soldiers. It seems, too, that at this time the school life became one of Spartan simplicity, such as evidently appealed to the Iron Duke, for Wellington declared that the Westminster officers were quite the best serving on his staff during the Peninsular Campaign. It may be noted, incidentally, that of seven Field-Marsals appointed between 1846 and 1855 four were Old Westminsters, viz., Thomas Grosvenor and Lords Anglesey, Raglan and Combermere.

Drs. Hinchcliffe and Carey were both noted for their benefac-

tions, which have done so much to help Westminsters at Christ Church.

Edward Goodenough, appointed in 1819, was the last King's Scholar to hold the post of Head Master, and Richard Williamson, upon whom his mantle descended, was a Town Boy from 1814 to 1819, and the last Old Westminster to preside over the School.

He was a very amiable person and is remembered for his introduction of the Greek costumes into the representation of the Latin plays, but under him the number of boys declined in 1841 to 67—a point even lower than Harrow fell under Wordsworth.

The next important date in the School's history is 1868, when the Public Schools Act was passed and Westminster, although at last severed from the Abbey upon the creation of its own governing body, was listed as one of the "Big Seven" public schools. The severance, of course, was the outcome of the reports of the Clarendon Commission of 1865.

Among other things recommended by the Commissioners had been that the Chapter of Westminster, with an income exceeding £60,000 per annum, should assume the whole cost of educating the "Queen's Scholars," and that the payments from the Oppidans should be increased. They took note also of the fact that up to 1846 the "Queen's Scholars" had been granted only the use of one large dormitory, in which they lived by day and slept by night. They recommended further that the annual charge of £34 13s. for the scholars should be reduced to £20.

There was raised, also, an important point in connection with purely school property, which was to be vested in the Governors, with the provision that should the School be removed from its present site such buildings and lands will revert to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This is especially mentioned as it may well supply the interesting reason why Westminster School keeps its old home in the shadow of the Abbey long after the Charterhouse has been deserted by the poor children or scholars of Sutton's foundation for healthier Godalming; while Christ's Hospital has removed to Horsham, the City of London School forsaken Milk Street, and St. Paul's School departed from the

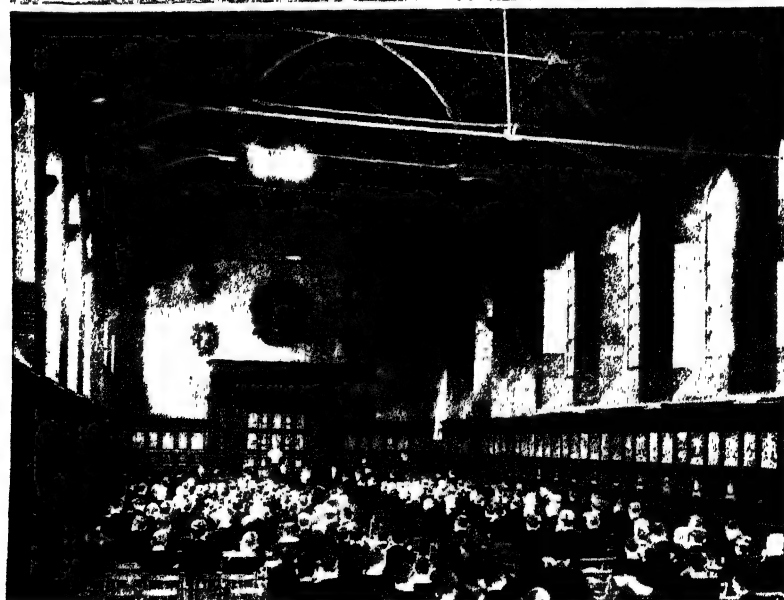
City to make room for the warehouses which have taken its place since the 'nineties of the last century.

Westminster, like Rugby, seems to have "enjoyed" its era of brutality, for the Commissioners specially drew the attention of the masters to the need for the abolition of the use of rackets, caps and other instruments of punishment by seniors upon juniors, and the practice of kicking of juniors, while the "fagging" custom of lighting fires and gas and the getting up at an unduly early hour by juniors for the benefit of senior scholars, it was suggested, should be replaced by the employment of servants to perform these menial offices.

The School Yard is entered through a groined archway adjoining the Head Master's house. Two of the large houses on the right, called respectively "Rigaud's" and "Grant's," are used as boarding-houses for the Town Boys; the other is the residence of the Master of the King's Scholars. Ashburnham House, standing on the left, has one of the finest staircases of its kind in London. Inigo Jones designed this house for the first Lord Ashburnham, and the panelling is probably the work of Isaac Ware.

It was in 1731 that Dr. Bentley, in his nightshirt, with the huge Alexandrian manuscript of the New Testament clasped in his arms, ran out of Ashburnham House, which had caught fire. The books he deposited in the old dormitory, and there they stayed until they were removed to the British Museum in 1757. The great schoolroom is approached by a doorway, designed by Boyle, Earl of Burlington, deep in the stone of which are carved the names of famous Old Westminsters. The schoolroom beyond is 110 feet long by 44 feet in breadth and was, prior to 1591, a Monks' Dormitory. Here again names and more names of Old Westminsters are carved or painted upon the walls. At the upper end of the room was a curious apse, known as the Shell. Here is an old form, upon which John Dryden carved his name. To the right of the Shell, and leading to a classroom, is an old doorway, once the entrance to the famous Star Chamber.

For upwards of two hundred years the Scholars' dormitory was situated in the old monastic granary, but in the third decade



[J. Dixon-Scott.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

I. ASHBURNHAM HOUSE AND THE YARD

of the eighteenth century Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, erected the present building which now houses College. Here live the forty Scholars, who still wear the distinctive dress of cap and gown. The ground floor provides the daytime studies and above is the dormitory, where all sleep at night in separate cubicles. Needless to add, the walls are covered with the names of former King's and Queen's Scholars. Here also the Westminster Play is given.

From College, by way of dark cloisters, the "Fighting Green" is reached, where former generations witnessed many a fierce encounter before "first school." Those famous "mills" are now episodes of a bygone age, but there are Old Westminsters still living who can recall the time when the now peaceful Green in the middle of the Cloisters served as an excellent "ring." One of the last great fights fought there was that in which the late Mr. Justice Bucknill was one of the combatants.

But if the "milling" days are no more, boxing tradition has been well maintained at Westminster by R. R. Rawson, who won the Light-Heavy-Weight at Cambridge in 1918 and boxed against Oxford in the following year. In 1920 and 1921 he was Heavy-Weight Amateur Boxing Champion of Great Britain.

College Hall is approached by a covered stairway and was formerly the refectory of the Abbot's house. It was built by Abbot Litlington in the reign of Edward III. It is now the Scholars' dining-place, and here, also, the governing body gives its annual "Election" dinner to the examiners and a number of Old Westminsters, this being the occasion when epigrams are recited by the boys during the dessert time. The massive tables are said to have been made from the wreckage of Spanish Armada ships.

And now a few words must be said concerning the idioms and sporting pastimes of Westminster.

To the new boy it is no doubt puzzling to be told that there is "station" for him "up Fields." Wherefore he, as a "shadow," seeks enlightenment from his "substance," a slightly older boy, who has been detailed to instruct him in the mysteries of Westminster phraseology and practice during his

first fortnight. From his "substance" he will learn that the warning he has received means that he is to be at Vincent Square for games at a certain time. He will learn also, that a Westminster boy never goes "to" a place, but always "up" or "down." Incidentally, the terms "Fields" and "station" have been in constant use at Westminster since Queen Elizabeth sat on the throne of England.

Cricket, as a gentleman's game, is said to owe its popularity to the Playing Fields of Eton, the Meads of Winchester, and the Tuttle Fields of Westminster. Thus, in 1745, we find the great Lord Chesterfield urging his son to learn to play cricket better than any boy at Westminster, and three other Westminsters, the Duke of Dorset and his brothers, Lords John and George Sackville, prominent in the game. The Duke was among those who drew up the rules upon which all subsequent revisions have been based, and in 1768 he captained a team of Old Westminsters who defeated a team of Old Etonians on Moseley Hurst. Of an even earlier date is the annual match between King's Scholars and Town Boys, while the first known match between Public Schools is that in 1796, when Westminster defeated Eton by 66 runs on Hounslow Heath. This match was repeated at Lord's in 1799, 1800 and 1801, Eton winning twice and drawing once.

Tradition has it that in those days Westminster cricketers wore straw hats with light blue ribbons, flannel jackets and white trousers; but, apparently, Eton also favoured light blue, and there is a persistent tradition that Westminster rowed Eton for the choice of colour and, upon losing the race, adopted pink. In support of this legend it may be pointed out that Westminsters have taken pink for their colours ever since they first sported them in their race against Eton in 1837.

The School's oldest cricket fixture is that with the M.C.C. which started in 1833. The Charterhouse match was first played in 1850, and among other schools now encountered are Radley, Wellington and Sherborne.

From very earliest times we hear of Westminster boys playing football, first in the Cloisters and the Green, and later on the Tuttle Fields.

The earliest records of School matches date from 1857, when the Old Westminsters opposed the School. In the following year and up to 1863 the long-forgotten "Dingley Dell" club was played, and there were four matches against Charterhouse in the 'sixties. The Charterhouse fixture became a permanent one in 1875, but Westminster seem to have held the whip hand until their opponents moved to Godalming and Charterhouse football rapidly improved.

The first of the great Westminster footballers was that wonderful dribbler, R. W. S. Vidal, who captained Oxford and played for England in 1873. Four years later there were four Old Westminsters in the Oxford team. Later came W. R. Moon, who "kept" for his University in four successive seasons and was among the finest goalkeepers the game has ever seen. S. S. Harris, afterwards Cambridge captain and a brilliant International forward, played for the first time in the Westminster team of 1899.

In the 'fifties and 'sixties matches were played with both Harrow and Winchester, but both lapsed, and meanwhile there was a meeting with Eton for a few years after 1899. The Winchester match became a regular fixture from 1906 until it ceased during the War period, but has now happily been revived. Then there is the match between King's Scholars and Town Boys, not so old as the cricket match, but still able to trace back its history to 1854.

Westminster has produced also two Rugby Internationals in R. L. Aston and L. E. Barrington-Ward.

The School has a long rowing record, dating back to 1813, as contained in the King's Scholars' Water Ledgers. In 1825 a crew rowed from Westminster to Windsor and back. Having regard to the distance, it was a ridiculous thing to attempt and two of the boys collapsed, but the other six hung on to the finish. "Water" is the succinct term for rowing at Westminster, and boys, doubtless, began to "go on the water" long before the beginning of the nineteenth century. In fact, Warren Hastings once stated that he was a good "boatman" when he was at the School in 1740.

The great event in the Westminster year of long ago was the

annual race with Eton, despite which it was not infrequently stopped by the respective head masters. For instance, in 1831, Eton dared only announce their victory to Dr. Keate by leading up to him a St. Bernard dog decked out in blue ribbons ; while in 1838, when the Eton boat was at the post, the start was prevented by the Westminster head master locking up one of the Westminster crew in his boarding house and threatening two others with summary expulsion. Nine races, however, were rowed between 1829 and 1847, of which Eton won five and Westminster four. The most memorable was that of 1837. Westminster then finally adopted pink for their colours ; the course was from Datchet Bridge to a point a mile and a quarter down-stream and back through the bridge. King William IV, a great patron of Eton, saw his favourites beaten by three and a half lengths. The Rev. W. Rogers, who rowed number 5 in the Eton boat, wrote afterwards : " The King . . . declared that the Eton boys lost because Dr. Hawtrey was looking on. The Eton boys in their turn said that their defeat was the immediate cause of the King's illness. . . . As soon as he saw that Westminster were ahead he pulled down the blinds and drove back to the Castle, which I do not think he afterwards left."

The race lapsed from 1847 to 1860, when Westminster lost four times, for Eton rowing was just receiving the inspiration of Dr. Edmund Warre's coaching, whereas Westminster was suffering through the building of the Thames Embankment and the greatly increased river traffic which made rowing on the home water unsafe. Events, such as the Colquhoun and Junior Sculls and the King's Scholars and Town Boys races, continued to be decided at Wandsworth during a further twenty years, and then in 1884 the Head Master, Dr. Rutherford, at the unanimous request of the masters, abolished " water " altogether. It was, however, revived in 1910 and there is now a boat-house at Putney and a boat club of over 100 boys. The First Eight enters for the Ladies' Plate at Henley and the Second Eight has a fixture with Eton Second Eight, but the time has not yet quite come for the First Eights to resume their meetings.

The School has turned out many famous oarsmen, but I

have space for the mention of only two names, Sir Patrick Colquhoun and H. T. Steward, both of whom were presidents of Leander.

For many years Westminster enjoyed its own peculiar form of rackets, played with a long-handled wooden bat against a blank wall of College. This game appears to be identical with that played by the unfortunate prisoners of the Fleet Prison. The game, however, began to decline with the opening of the proper Rutherford Memorial Court in 1905. Fives, of the Eton variety, has always been popular at Westminster.

There are also many spheres of sport in which Old Westminsters have proved their prowess. In the 'eighties and 'nineties, for example, the Old Westminsters' football teams made a fine show in the English Cup and also held the London Senior Cup for five years in succession. Then, of course, the famous brothers, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, two of the finest exponents of lawn tennis, were old boys of the School. Both won the All-England Singles Championship five times, and, together, they won the Doubles eight times and the Davis Cup twice. T. Mavrogordato was a worthy successor to them. A number of Old Westminsters, including H. W. Beveridge, G. P. Pakenham Walsh, H. Gardiner-Hill and the two Hartleys, have represented Oxford or Cambridge at golf, and, in 1922, E. L. Clapham was in the English Hockey side. In 1906 C. Newton-Robinson, founder of the Epee Club and member of the Council of the Yacht Racing Association, represented Great Britain at the Olympic Games; as also, in 1908, did J. C. Ainsworth-Davis, the Cambridge blue, who was in our winning 1,600 metres relay team.

Westminster, indeed, has a great athletic tradition and always, like Eton and Harrow, gives excellent support to the Public Schools Sports Meeting.

Mention must also be made of the Officers Training Corps, which Captain A. T. Willett (O.W.) and, later, Major G. L. Troutbeck (O.W.) have brought to a high state of efficiency. In 1908 W. H. C. Hardy secured a medal in the Spencer Cup—I fancy he also won the "Greaze" one year—and in the following year both he and L. E. N. Ryan shot for Oxford. In 1920,

at Bisley, Westminster beat Eton by 2 points for the Cadet Trophy and were also the runners-up in the Spencer Cup.

Finally, no account of Westminster would be complete without a reference to the "Greaze," as the Pancake Scramble is called. "Tossing the Pancake" is a queer custom which has survived from Elizabethan times, but no man knows what inspired the ceremony whereby, on Shrove Tuesday, the School *chef* pitches a pancake over a beam some thirty feet above the ground, nor why the boy who secures the largest portion in the ensuing "Greaze" should be conducted in state, preceded by a verger and a silver "poker," to the Dean, who rewards him with a guinea. In 1919 the ancient ceremony was witnessed by King George V and Queen Mary, King Edward VIII, then Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, the founder of New College, Oxford, and of Winchester College, was a man who rose to great honours in stirring times.

Crécy had only just been fought and Calais captured when Edward III discovered in this young man of three-and-twenty "another Euclid," brimful of brilliant engineering notions, great at geometry and no mean master of architecture.

Several historians have suggested that the founder of Winchester College was a man of humble birth, but Miss A. G. Sheridan, his direct descendant, who is also kin to the famous Harrovians, Lord Byron and R. B. Sheridan, allows me to give some facts concerning the parentage of William of Wykeham, quoted from the family tree, which includes ancient documents.

From this source it would appear that the family name of the celebrated William of Wykeham was Perrot (or Perot), as is corroborated by numerous antiquarian and genealogical writers—i.e. in the Bodleian Library a holograph letter to Mrs. Crew states that his father was John Perrot (or Perot) surnamed the Long and of Sybylle his wife, herself descended from Lord Stratton. His father John was the younger son of a younger son—his grandfather, Sir Willian Perrot, was son of Sir Andrew Perrot, who built and owned Narbeth Castle, Pembrokeshire. He married Jonett Mortimer, grand-daughter of the famous Llewellyn, king of Wales. The descent of William of Wykeham was direct from Alfred the Great and also from Maud, daughter of William the Conqueror. William Perrot took the name of Wykeham from the place of his birth. He left what property he could in his will to his great-nephew Thomas Perrot, and the coat of arms of the Bishop of Winchester was partly taken from the ancient coat of arms of the Perrott family.

The founder of Winchester College was born in 1324, and his parents, not being wealthy people, such education as he was

given was due to the generosity of Sir John Scures. By the wish of his patron, young Wykeham went to Winchester Grammar School, which once stood where Symonds Street and Little Main Street now intersect. There he learned reading, writing, arithmetic, and a little Latin and dialectic, or the scholastic logic of the period.

It is said that he was no brilliant scholar and he did not go up to Oxford or Cambridge on leaving school, but became notary to the Constable of Winchester.

One might expect that Edward's notice of him in 1347 would have led to an early expression of royal favour, but the Black Death had come and gone before Wykeham, in 1356, was appointed to the office of King's Clerk and Surveyor in building operations at Henley and Windsor.

That appointment was the first step in Wykeham's meteoric rise to fame. Opportunities were plentiful after the terrible Plague had decimated England, and Wykeham was not slow to seize them.

Within a year his wages of a shilling a day were doubled, and then, for ten years, honours fell thick and fast upon him. On June 12, 1362, he was ordained a priest, and four years later was elevated to the See of Winchester at forty years of age. But his interests were not entirely ecclesiastical, and in 1376, as Chancellor, he was impeached on a charge of embezzlement. For little more than half a year his estates were sequestered and he remained disgraced, but he regained his lands and was restored to royal favour a few days before Edward III died.

Richard II gave back to Wykeham full ecclesiastical status, and in 1389 he again became Chancellor. This seems to have been something of a *beau geste* on the prelate's part to emphasize his rehabilitation, for his interest had long since turned to educational matters, and in 1391 he relinquished public office, for the furtherance of those scholastic plans which he prosecuted so vigorously right up to his death in 1404.

Wykeham began buying lands for New College, Oxford, in 1369, and in 1373 he made an agreement with "that reverend and discreet gentleman Master Richard de Herton, scholar" for the teaching in Winchester for a period of ten years of "the poor

scholars whom the said Lord Bishop maintains and will continue to maintain at his own expense."

The "poor scholars," receiving instruction from Master Richard de Herton, were housed in the parish of St. John's, outside the East Gate and on the lower slopes of St. Giles's Hill.

Nothing is known of the history of those first Wykehamists beyond the fact that they visited the parish church on Sundays and Feast-days. We do know, however, that by 1378 the restored favourite was beginning to take steps for the establishment of a permanent home for his scholars. For in that year he obtained from Pope Urban VI a papal bull for the foundation of "Seynte Marie College of Wynchestre," which was to comprise "seventy poor scholars, clerks, to live collegewise and study grammar near the City of Winchester." It was not, however, until two years later that the Bishop of Rochester, upon production of the papal bull, granted the licence for the foundation. Royal licence for the erection of a college or hall was also obtained, and in October, 1382, a site was purchased. Thomas de Cranle was appointed Warden and Wykeham's Foundation Charter was drawn up and issued, giving the lands to College to be held in *frankalmoign*.

The building operations, however, did not begin until March 26, 1387, with the laying of the foundations of Chamber Court.

Thus was begun the creation of a college like no other in the realm. It lay in peaceful meadows and among pleasant orchards stretching from the little row of cottages in Kingsgate Street to a trout stream, now named Logie, and from the Sustern Spital to the Carmelite Friary. It was in the Soke of Winton, but outside the city walls, beyond the jurisdiction of the mayor, but within that of the bishop, whose great castle at Wolvesey, nearly opposite, afforded it protection.

Seven years and two days were occupied in the erection of the buildings, and Wykeham expended no less than £1,014 8s. 3d., which was equivalent to over £20,000 in modern money, before the Warden, preceded by the Cross erect and followed by the scholars, made proccessional entry and took ceremonial possession.

The fact that Wykeham brought considerable personal knowledge and architectural skill to the foundation of Winchester must be held accountable for the circumstance that, although nearly five and a half centuries have passed and the buildings have been in parts altered, his original scheme is still held to embody the perfect example of college-planning.

The original foundation was intended for some 122 persons, in addition to servants, and was to be, as the times required, very largely a self-supporting community, having and using its own stables, slaughter-houses, brewery, bakery, malt-houses and mills. The constitution of the Foundation, according to the final edition of 1400, which is still in the possession of College, was to comprise a Warden, a Head Master, an Usher, who performed the duties of *Hostarius*, or Second Master, three Chaplains or Conducts, three Clerks—the Singing Men—and Seventy Scholars, in addition to ten Fellows and sixteen Quiristers, who did not come into College for the first half-year but, thereafter, lived in College, to which they were eligible for election, and were educated free in return for the services of making the Fellows' beds and waiting in Hall. It may be added that there are still sixteen Choristers attached to the School, who sing in Choir, and wait in College Hall and receive a free education in return.

Any attempt to draw a picture of Winchester life during the first hundred years of the College must be based upon deduction and the statutes.

Gowns were then, and still are, worn by the scholars, but in the early fifteenth century they reached to the boys' ankles and were stitched half-way up the front and buttoned right up to the throat, while the puffed sleeves were fastened at the wrists. Hoods were attached, but pointed shoes were not permitted, nor might the gowns be black, white, grey or russet brown, lest the scholars be mistaken for the Black Monks of St. Swithun and Hyde Abbey, the Black Friars or the white-gowned Carmelite Friars, or the brown and grey Austin and Franciscan Friars. So that the boys of five hundred odd years ago must have presented a vastly different appearance from the present generation of black-gowned, straw-hatted Wykehamists.

While on the question of costume one may add that present-day Scholars in College wear black sleeveless gowns over black, long-sleeved waistcoats. Boys in Commoners' and Tutors' Houses wear ordinary lounge suits. Grey flannels may not be worn up to books, in Books-chambers, during Toyetime, or in Chapel; they are, however, allowed at morning service on Leave-out Days, but not on Whole Remedies without special permission.

All boys wear straw hats all the year round, except on Sundays, when seniors wear silk hats, called "Cathedrals," and tail-coats. Juniors wear "Cathedrals" and Eton jackets.

Then there are Meads Caps, which may be worn only by boys engaged in, or going to or from, games, including cycling, shooting on the range and boating. They may not be worn after Lock-up.

A bowler hat, incidentally, is styled a "Cow-shooter" at Winchester.

In early times the prefects had no power of corporal punishment, but reported misdemeanours to the Head Master, who "set all right with his four-forked rod." This instrument of correction was known as a "bibling rod."

Later in the history of Winchester it became the custom to correct offenders after morning school. The punishment might comprise what was officially termed a "scourging," but which the boys called a "scrubbing." This consisted of four strokes and was usually administered for failure at lessons; the more severe "bibling," of six strokes, being reserved for more serious offences.

The procedure was for the Head, or Second, Master to call the culprit's name, whereupon the Bible Clerk and *Ostiarius* laid bare a small portion at the bottom of the offender's back and handed the master one of the bibling-rods, a supply of which generally reposed upon a seat to the right of the Head Master's chair. The master then put on his cap, administered the punishment, threw down the rod and left the room.

In due course prefects were granted the right of correction, and then "Sixth Chamber Biblers" or "Sixth Chamberings" marked the occasions when Prefect of Hall administered punish-

ment for particularly bad offences. The punishment was so styled through being administered in Sixth Chamber, where the Prefect of Hall always lived. In relation to punishment it may be noted that "Cut in" meant "to beat on the back with a ground ash," simply "to lick," there being no alternative practice. "Tund" has much the same meaning. "Cripple" means to punish with an imposition, and "Hand-up" is to report to a don, prefect, etc.

Life at Winchester was extremely Spartan in early times. The day began at 5 a.m., and even earlier on Holy Days, with the singing of a Latin psalm in Chamber Court. After this "the Children," as they were styled, washed themselves and tidied their chambers before proceeding to Chapel at five-thirty. From six until nine they were in School, engaged partly in preparation and partly "up to books."

At first, nine-o'clock breakfast was provided only for boys under sixteen years of age, and not always for them. The fare was bread and beer, and either just before or just after the meal Mass was celebrated in Chapel, right up to the time of the Reformation. Until eleven o'clock there was a further period of preparation of work, which had to be construed "up to books" at the end of the period. At last came noon and a solid meal, for which everyone must have been very ready. It needed to be solid, too, for it had to last the boys until 6 p.m., or even later.

Subsequently "bevers" of bread and beer, as at Eton, were supplied to the "Children" in mid-afternoon during the summer; but, at first, work went right on from one until five o'clock, after which came Vespers. After this service came the mysterious ceremony of "going circum." This was, at first, probably a procession round Cloisters, but towards the end of the eighteenth century the term was applied to the practice of scholars making their private prayers at the benches along the passage between Chapel and Cloisters.

After "going circum" the boys enjoyed their second proper meal of the day, but work was not yet done. They then went to their chambers, where they worked until 8 p.m., and finally ended the long day of drudgery with Compline in Chapel.

The work in chambers was, and still is, called "Toyetime."

The following definition appears in the latest edition of Winchester Notions and Rules :

“ TOYES, a mugging hall is fitted with small compartments, one for each member of the house, which are known as ‘ Toyes.’ Hence ‘ Toye-time ’—the evening hours when men must sit in their toyes to work.”

In contradistinction to Toyetime are “ Books-chambers,” all hours of preparation in College, or “ up at House,” except Toyetime. The term “ Up to books,” already used, refers to time spent in school. “ Books-lessons ” signifies the translation of a classical author. But the word “ Books ” has several meanings ; notably, it is applied to the three steps at each end of “ School,” and also the steps of the windows below Seventh, on which men sat to say their lessons ; to the main divisions of the School, of which Sixth, Fifth and Second, composed only of Quiristers, now remain ; to a prize for School-work, hence “ to raise books ” means to win a prize ; and to make the highest score at cricket or any other game.

Men and mugging having both been mentioned, it must be explained that, at Winchester, all members of the School are styled “ Men,” but the word “ Mug ” means to work, to ornament, or to oil a bat.

Our consideration of the early life at Winchester, which maintained much of its austerity until fifty odd years ago, has already brought us to the close of a working day, when the tired scholars went to rest among the straw spread upon the sixty-four bedsteads which had been purchased at a cost of a shilling apiece.

Getting up the next morning must have been an unpleasant business, for the boys’ ablutions were performed in the icy spring water of Chamber Court conduit, nor was there any protection against inclement weather. In 1837, however, Warden Barter built “ Moab,” as the wash-house in School Court was called, and laid on water in the chambers.

A hundred years earlier than the erection of Moab the “ children ” were released from “ the servile and foul office of making their own beds and keeping their chambers clean.” But how little the régime altered in the space of four hundred odd

years is well shown by the writings of Mr. Frederick Gale, who entered Winchester as a Colleger in 1835.

Mr. Gale tells us that in his early days it was the custom at 5.30 a.m. in summer and half an hour later in winter for Rat Williams, a "sweater," or servant, to hammer at every Chamber door in turn until it was opened by the Junior, who had to "rush into" his trousers and put a faggot in the grate and light it. The faggot, incidentally, was lighted with a bundle of twigs called a "bill-brighter." The Junior's next job was to call every boy in his Chamber separately; after that he went out to the conduit, filled the boilers for the prefects and some of the basins, and then he again repaired to Chamber Court with his own washing drawer, which was a sort of oak dressing-case. His next duty was to watch and report the progress of the masters into Chapel, to call the peals of bells, and to see that Prefects were not "Tarde," i.e. late, for Chapel.

"Peals" still survive, as a Junior, known as "Peals Caller," is appointed to wake up men in each "gallery," as Winchester styles its dormitories. The bells are rung for fifteen minutes before Chapel on Sundays and for five minutes on week-days. "Bells go rotten" for the first five minutes on Sundays, when at regular intervals a single bell is tolled three times. "Bells go double" for the second five minutes on Sundays, when six bells are used, and for the first two minutes on week-days, when two bells are rung. "Bells go single" for the last five minutes on Sundays and the last three minutes on week-days, but it is said that "Bells go down" when they stop.

There were a good many "brocksters," or bullies, in those days, and young Wykehamists fresh from "Tother" or Preparatory School soon became "pruff," or proof, against pain; but all said and done, the system of "sweating," i.e. fagging, depended very largely upon the natures of the prefects who administered it. Naturally enough, the "thokester," or idler, caught it hot. Juniors in those days were expected to know everything, and it was, perhaps, to save them from unnecessary punishment for ignorance that "Tégés," or "Paters," were invented. Tégé is pronounced "T-J" and is the term applied to the Junior appointed to look after a new man in his first fortnight.

Chambers, therefore, like ships, bore a good or a bad name. In chambers the ordinary "man in sweat," or fag, had little to do in the evening, beyond preparing the prefect's "mess," which consisted of tea or coffee and muffins. The "valets," who were the Chamber sweats, and had charge of the "*tu doces*," or tea chests, and other stores, got a good tea for nothing, but made up for this luxury in the morning when they had to carry their masters' books, washing-drawer and other things into School and yet manage somehow to get to Chapel for "Abs," or Call Over. If a boy runs away from Winchester, by that same token, he is said to "Toll Abs."

The system of Prefects' Messes still obtains; such Messes may deposit up to £1 in Common Time and £1 5s. in Cloister Time and Short Half for Sunday brewing. It is *non licet* to brew up at House on Whole-School days, and if some prefects wish to brew up at House on Half-Remedies they must share the cost and pay at the time.

Boys are allowed credit accounts at certain shops, subject to the rule that they must be paid at the end of every term. Tradesmen's bills sent in to the House Master at the end of the half are styled "Blue Bills."

Before leaving the consideration of life in Chambers something must be said of the old system of lighting. This was effected, prior to the introduction of gas and electric light, by means of functors, the tallow dips which still light Chambers in College at night. These functors, which must not be mistaken for "tollies," or candles, are not mentioned in the history of Winchester earlier than the sixteenth century, but it is probable that they have been in use since the days of the foundation.

There is at least one legend to account for the introduction of functor.

One of the prefects, it is said, who had once to sit up late on a winter night to complete a task, ordered a junior to keep his bed warm until he, himself, was ready to occupy it. As it happened, this particular junior's brother had been badly "brocked" by the prefect in question, and, that very night, crept to his tormentor's bed and slew the occupant, only to discover that he had killed his own brother. And, says the

legend, it was to prevent any similar mistake being made in future that functure was introduced. A truly naïve suggestion but, one feels, a somewhat unreliable story.

From its very foundation Winchester has been divided into two sects, which are the "Collegers" and the "Commoners." In the first place Wykeham provided for the admission to his College at Winchester of ten "*filiis nobilium et valentium personarum et collegio specialiter amicorum.*" But, very soon, the education provided at the College was so eagerly sought after that we begin to hear of yet another class, the *oppidani*, or "town commoners," known also as *commensales extra collegium*.

The history of Commoners is somewhat chequered. The Long Roll of 1653, which is the earliest known to be in existence, indicates only seven Commoners in College, and that of 1690 reveals the fact that of seventy in that year all but two were *oppidani*, and a few years later there was a further falling away, owing to internal dissensions and the spirit of Jacobitism prevailing in the School.

How strong this spirit was at Winchester may be seen from the fact that Lord Elcho, son of the Earl of Wemyss, went straight from Winchester to join the Pretender's army in 1745.

By 1717, meanwhile, the number of Commoners had fallen to twenty, but seven years later Dr. Burton, upon his accession to the head-mastership, commenced to put Commoners upon a permanent footing. Up to that time the *Filii Nobilium* seem to have lodged with the Warden, Fellows and Masters, with whom they probably took their meals in College Hall, only meeting the scholars in Chapel and School.

The *oppidani*, on the other hand, lodged in town, especially at St. Elizabeth's College, and, later, in the Sustain Spital, and only mixed with the rest of the School in Chapel and "up to books."

In 1727 Dr. Burton began his reforms by converting several chambers in College for the use of Commoners, and also by altering the Sustain Spital to the needs of his purpose. Thus he established "Old Commoners." Town-Commoners at once began to dwindle in numbers, and in 1809 were finally abolished.



[J. Dixon-Scott.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE
I. FROM THE WARDEN'S GARDEN

Old Commoners, however, was no pleasant place to live in, for the single door dividing Commoners' Court, where most of each day was spent, was only opened to give access to College, Chapel and School, and this dingy quadrangle provided a very unfit place for the boys, who were excluded from Meads, to rest from their labours.

The first Commoners under the new scheme fed in Dr. Burton's dining-hall, where they also did their work in Toyetime and Books-chambers. Their sleeping accommodation in Wickham's and Cloister and Conduit Galleries was really bad. The space was small, the draughts many, and the rats numerous; the beds practically touched one another and the ceilings were so low that a boy sitting up suddenly was bound to bang his head. And yet for a boy to be "continent," i.e. in the School Sick House, was a comparatively rare happening.

Winchester has gone through many troublous times, notably when Cromwell sacked the city, but spared the beautiful statue of the Virgin and Child, which adorns the gateway, and the tomb of Wykeham in the Cathedral, in which building the Protector stabled the horses of his cavalry. That he showed such rare clemency was at the direct intercession of Colonels Fiennes and Love—or Lowe—of his army, who were old Wykehamists; but events affecting College even more directly were to arise from the discomforts of Old Commoners.

These were the four school rebellions of 1793, 1803, 1818 and 1848. The first was said to be due to the boys being forbidden to listen to the band of the Bucks Militia, which used to play in Cathedral Close. The boys put their grievances into good Latin prose and presented them to the Warden. When he took no notice of their protests they informed the masters that they need not trouble themselves to come into school. Dr. Warton, the Head Master, complied, and Dr. Goddard was met at School door with volleys of missiles and abuse.

Emboldened by the Warden's hasty retreat, the boys seized the porter's keys, burst into School House, and imprisoned Dr. Goddard and one of the Fellows in the dining-room for the night. When the Warden was released he summoned the High Sheriff, but by this time the rebels had possessed themselves of firearms

and seemed determined to hold the outer gate, by hurling down flagstones which had been torn up from Chamber Court.

Terms were finally granted by the Warden, but he ignored them, and thirty-five boys were subsequently, in Wykehamical parlance, "firked," or expelled.

The trouble in 1818 may be ascribed directly to discontent in Commoners. The complaints were that no "remedy" had been given for Commoner Speaking, the prefects' privileges had been curtailed and Commoners' liberties encroached.

Again the keys were seized and the boys barricaded themselves in, but were enticed out by promise of a fortnight's holiday. When they rushed up-town, however, it was to find soldiers with fixed bayonets blocking the street. The officer in command was thrown down and then the boys bolted, only to find themselves caught between two fires and forced to surrender.

The term "remedy," used in a preceding paragraph, has relation to holidays. A Whole Remedy is a holiday from all work, except Morning Lines and Toyetime; a Half Remedy is a day without work in the afternoon; and "Remi" means a remission from an hour's work given by a don to his division. On the Head Master granting a Remedy or Half Remedy to the School he hands a Gold Remedy Ring to the Prefect of Hall, who wears it throughout the day. There is one curious custom at Winchester whereby when a don is a quarter of an hour late his division may go away and are said to "Raise a Shirk."

At Winchester a term is called a "Half." There were originally only two in the year—Short Half (winter) and Long Half (spring and summer). Long Half is now divided into Common Time and Cloister Time. On the last night of Short Half lighted candles are placed in Temples (small niches cut in Meads' wall), and a bonfire is lighted in Meads.

While on the subject of holidays it may be added that there are granted each year two whole holidays in honour of the Founder, one in July, one in December, which are termed "Hatch Thoke." On these holidays a liquor called "Egg Flip" was brewed in School. Its ingredients are eggs, lemons and beer boiled together, and the concert at which the said liquor was consumed was also known as "Egg Flip."

School must have been a curious place at the beginning of the last century. The Head Master's chair was set in a corner, and facing him at the other side of the room, which is 78 feet long by 35 feet broad and 32 feet high, was a low seat for the Commoner tutors. The *Hostarius*, or Second Master, was at the other end of the room, similarly faced by Commoner tutors.

Above the benches on the east side was placed the "Tabula Legum." On the south side there were only two windows, most of the space being taken up by a huge bookcase which rose almost to the ceiling.

The body of the hall was occupied by the Commoners' tables and the Collegers' "scobs." The word "scob" derives from the Latin "scabellum," a "cleric's seat," and is not a play on words, as a box spelt backwards. These scobs are worthy some detailed description. Each consisted of a largish wooden box with two lids. The top lid, when raised, formed a screen and the lower one a writing-desk. The interior formed a receptacle for books and many other things. Otherwise the scob was used as a chair, the raised lid serving as a back-rest. Thus they were used, grouped round the fire, for Egg Flip after "Sixes," but ordinarily they remained on the frames provided for them in their appointed positions. The frameworks were, in reality, long benches ranged lengthwise of the room and intersected with cross-benches.

It was customary to arrange the scobs in pairs or squares. The advantage of squares was that prefects possessing more than one scob apiece could achieve greater privacy, while inferiors, each with one scob, preferred the pair arrangement as it permitted of the accommodation of a Commoner friend. Scobs were the special privilege of Collegers; the long tables were provided for the use of Commoners.

As to particular arrangements, it should be noted that the Prefect of Hall's scob was always just to the east of the Head Master's chair, adjacent to the bibling rods; next him sat the Prefect of Tub, occupying his own pair; then the Prefect of School's square. Beyond the fireplace one of the Prefects of Chapel seems to have occupied an isolated square.

Most of the scobs were provided with coloured "bakers," or

cushions, and "bangy," or brown, is said to have been a favourite shade.

Two scobs were provided just inside the door for the two prefect-officials "in course," that is to say, "on duty," who were charged with keeping order in School. These were the Bible Clerk, who also read the lessons in Chapel, and the *Ostiarius*. The former was appointed for the week, the latter only for one day. Scobs are, of course, no longer in use, but the name is still given to a man's play-box.

Great changes began to take place in the conduct of the School with the appointment of Dr. Moberly as Head Master in 1833. Old Commoners was replaced with New Commoners, but this proved in every way a bad building, both from the architectural and sanitary points of view, and an alarming outbreak of fever in 1846 led to the institution of the present system of Tutors' Houses, but the first of these was not opened until 1859.

It may be noted that at that time the most friendly feeling prevailed between College and Commoners, although the latter still lived separately, except in School and Chapel, and when the School went to the Cathedral or to St. Catherine's Hill, called "Hills."

The eighteen seniors in College were all prefects and the Prefect of Hall was Head of the School, while in Commoners there were twelve prefects; all others were, and are, termed "Inferiors."

The officers at Winchester are the Five Senior College Prefects, as follows: Prefect of Hall (*Aulae Prae.*), Prefect of Library (*Bib. Prae.*), Prefect of School (*Scholae Prae.*), and two Prefects of Chapel (*Cap. Prae.*).

In times gone by the Prefect of Library was Prefect of Tub, under whose supervision the beef was carved at meal-times, but it is not known how far this office dates back. After dinner it was customary for the Prefect of Tub to bow to the master at the square table in Hall, which was known as the Round Table, after which the tables were cleared and the broken meats cast into the tub. It still stands by the screen, but nothing goes into it nowadays.

One thing only William of Wykeham, who chose for his

scholars the admirable precept "Manners Makyth Man," seems to have overlooked in his provisions, and that was the question of their recreation. King Henry VI for Eton and Yeoman John Lyon for Harrow drew up lists of what games might be played at their Schools, but for Winchester, with its restricted area, there seems to have been no provision. Yet the custom of "going on Hills" is so well recognized and of such ancient standing almost as St. Catherine's Hill itself, that perhaps Wykeham established the custom at the end of the fourteenth century when he founded College.

Winchester, like Eton and Harrow, has its own type of football, which, as elsewhere, developed according to existing circumstances. The legend that it was first played in a narrow lane between high hedges, thus accounting for "Canvas," is probably fictitious. Much more likely is it that Winchester football commenced on St. Catherine's Hill, where it was certainly played as early as 1647, and where it continued to be played until 1860. In the early days coats may have furnished goals and corner posts, while lines of Inferiors furnished the side boundaries. The number of players was unlimited.

Winchester, of course, remained in the atmosphere of the Middle Ages right up to about 1850, but after 1860 "Canvas," of which more anon, was moved from Hills to Meads, which, with the later "Riddings," were to be the true playing-fields for Wykehamists.

The reason the boundary lines of Inferiors were abolished in favour of "Canvas" was because the "jiggish," or clever, juniors found that they could help considerably the side they favoured by judicious "kicking-in," as well as by "backing-up" or shouting.

At first an attempt was made to stop the practice by means of posts and ropes, but that did not cure the evil, and in 1843 another expedient was tried: canvas, stretched on wooden frames, was substituted, but that shut out all prospect of the play being witnessed except from the ends of the ground, and with the move to Meads this too was sacrificed for stout ropenetting on iron frames.

By 1863 the size of the ground had been stabilized at 80

yards long by 27 yards wide. There was still, however, an alteration to be made in "Canvas" when in the early 'eighties the ropes forming "Canvas" were stretched tight by means of windlasses. This led to the development of "Rope's Play," which is now a peculiar characteristic of Winchester football, comparable only to the famous Wall Game at Eton.

The reason for the size of the pitch is to be found in the size of Meads and the fact that the space in the middle, called "Turf," is sacrosanct to cricket, called "Crockets," the same term serving for a "duck" at the game.

Winchester football is played by fifteen, or by six, a side. It consists of a number of scrums, called "hots."

By the most recent rules there are 8 up in the "hot" and 4 "hot watchers."

The ground is bounded on either side by netting, 8 feet high, stretched on an iron framework. This is called "Canvas"; inside it there are ropes strained tight at a height of 3 feet. Outside canvas and at right angles to it lines are cut in the turf from end to end of the ground, termed "worms."

The game commences with a "hot" in the centre of the ground, and a goal is scored when the whole ball passes over "worms." A player may kick a goal when he is touching ropes but the ball itself is not under ropes. If a player catches the ball off an opponent before it touches the ground he is entitled to take a run of three steps and "bust." The ball may not be "busted," although caught, if it was in ropes when last kicked, or if it has touched ropes or canvas before being caught, or when caught from a "bust-off" after a goal has been scored. Another rule is that a player may not kick the ball higher than the average height of the shoulder unless the ball when kicked is in the air or clearly moving. The ball must be kicked hard and not dribbled, it must not be held under ropes, and the holding of the player himself on to ropes or canvas is illegal. Handling, or "handiwork," as it is called, is permitted in certain given conditions, but these are not such as allow of drop-kicking.

There is also another kind of football played in House-yards which is called "Up Game."

Cricket, of course, is much in favour at Winchester and has

its own special terms. Thus, "watch out" is to field; also, in a special sense, of juniors, sweated to field at nets, or to throw back balls into canvas at football. "Tight" means fast, when applied to a bowler; "slice" is to throw; a "ramrod" is a ball bowled along the ground; "croquets" is either cricket, or a score of 0; and "bartering" is fielding practice.

Of money, the Wykehamist speaks of a five-shilling piece as a "bull"; a weekly allowance of a shilling is "battlings"; if a man is rich he is "bulky," but when he is broke he is "dead brum." "Cargo" is food brought or sent from home; a "baby" is the bundle of unwashed linen which a man takes home at the end of the Half, and his sheets are "straw."

To obtain anything is to "raise" it; i.e. to "raise quills" is to please a person. And there are some quaint personal terms, such as "cud," pretty; "to spot oneself," or to be conceited; to be "spree," or impudent. To "junket" is to gloat, and "pitch up" is the term for one's relatives. "Lobster" is to weep, and "blow" is to blush.

ST. PETER'S, YORK

IN *Early Yorkshire Schools*, Vol. 1, Mr. A. F. Leach states that St. Peter's School, York, is "an institution older than the House of Commons, older than the Universities, older than the Lord Mayor, older even than the throne or nation itself."

The claim that the School was established in A.D. 627 is, however, purely inferential and is based upon the assumption that Paulinus, pupil of Gregory the Great and member of the Latin Mission to England, who was sent into the North in A.D. 625, must have set up a school when he began to make converts to Christianity two years later. There would, in fact, appear to be evidence that a Song School was established at York at that time, and it is considered that a grammar school would have been a necessary adjunct thereto. The Master of the first Song School was James the Deacon, who is mentioned by Bede as being a man of great zeal.

The Mission of Paulinus ended in A.D. 633, when Cadwalla defeated and killed Edwin, the newly converted King of Northumbria, in the Battle of Hatfield. James the Deacon stayed on in the North, but, again, there is no direct evidence that he carried on even the Song School. But, if the first school at York lasted no more than six years, it seems certain that it was revived by Bishop Wilfrid, after the Council of Whitby in A.D. 664. Under Wilfrid the sons of secular princes and nobles were educated to enter the priesthood or to serve the king as soldiers.

After that time it appears to have been the custom for the Archbishop of York to appoint a Master of the School. The first of these appointments was made by Wilfrid II, c. A.D. 705, who gave the post of Schoolmaster to Egbert, and when he, in his turn, was raised to the Archbishopric, there was appointed Albert, c. A.D. 750, whose memory is perpetuated by that

famous scholar Alcuin, who sat under him as pupil and succeeded him in A.D. 782 as Master, at which time the scholars of St. Peter's, York, were educated in grammar, rhetoric, law, poetry, music, astronomy, natural history, geometry, the Ecclesiastical Calendar and Divinity.

After leaving York, Alcuin became tutor to Charlemagne, and by A.D. 796 had opened a school in Tours. At the time when Alcuin passed over to France, to serve Charles the Great, England was in a state of unrest unfavourable to learning, and we find no further mention of the School of York until about A.D. 849. Even this is only a passing glimpse, and the records of the School do not begin again until Laurentius, or Sirius, became Master of the School in 1094. This, however, does not mean that the School had ceased to exist. The reason for the gap in its history is to be found in the destruction by the Normans in 1069 of the famous Library which Albert and Alcuin had collected. Hard upon his act of vengeance, in laying waste the North, William the Conqueror appointed Thomas of Bayeux to the ruined See, and he at once re-established the School at York. In this connection it is interesting to remember that the office of Master of the School of York is older than any other existing office. The name of only one scholar of that period is preserved. He was Thomas, a nephew of the Archbishop, and in due course succeeded his uncle in the Archbishopric (1108-14).

The first mention of any endowment of the School occurs during the Archbishopric of Rodger de Pont l'Éveque (1154-81), who gave to the fees of the School one hundred shillings a year. It is possible to determine, more or less, where the early Norman School stood, because, when the building of the present nave of York Minster was begun in 1289, we are told that it was necessary to pull down the School building to make room for the new developments.

In those days many of the boys attending the School were housed in the Almonry of St. Mary's Abbey, and this boarding-establishment is believed to have been founded by William Rufus.

School life was stern and austere, with both rod and birch

in frequent use. We hear of disputations and orations by the elder scholars, and grammatical contests among the younger boys, but no mention is made of the games they played.

The mediæval period opened with three schools at York, i.e. the Chancellor's Theological School, the Grammar School, and the Song School. Towards the end of the thirteenth century the Church of York fell upon hard times, and in 1271 Chancellor Wickwaine wrote to Archbishop Clifford to complain that the Schoolmaster's salary had not been paid for five years. This brings us to 1289, when, upon St. Stephen's Day, the house of the Prebend of Dunnington was assigned as a new home for the York School, and, right at the end of the thirteenth century, it would appear that the number of boys educated at York Grammar School was considerable.

Up to the coming of the Black Death the tenure of office of the Schoolmaster of York had been for three and in some cases for five years. Latterly we find head masters appointed, in some cases, "until they shall obtain ecclesiastical promotion," for the period of their life, and, in the time when there was no certainty as to whether a man really favoured the Protestant or the Popish faith, we find a head master appointed for "so long as he shall behave himself."

St. Peter's, York, has not been unaffected by the rivalry of other schools. As far back as 1341, an opposition grammar school was being carried on in St. Leonard's Hospital, and we find, in this connection, the Chancellor and Master John of York, Master of the York Grammar School, asking the Chapter to inhibit the Master of the Grammar School of St. Leonard's from holding his office upon pain of excommunication.

Late in the fourteenth century York School was named, for the first time, "The St. Peter's School," and, at that period, there are notable accounts of the activity of the York Boy-Bishop, who was appointed annually at the Feast of St. Nicholas, patron saint of schoolboys; he was elected sometimes from St. Peter's School, but more frequently from the Song School. It is interesting to note, also, that at the beginning of the fifteenth century some of the older boys at the School were already in minor orders, but they seem to have spent their time in playing

unlawful games and frequenting taverns rather than in attending to their studies.

In 1486 fresh attempts were made to inhibit the holding of grammar schools within ten miles of York, and James Sheffield was appointed to the Mastership of St. Peter's. This was the last appointment made by the Chancellors of York Minster.

A great blow fell upon the School in 1540, when St. Mary's Abbey was surrendered to the King. The School was thus deprived of fifty scholars. Within the space of the next ten years, however, a royal licence was issued by Philip and Mary for St. Peter's to be housed in the Horsefair Hospital. This grant was confirmed by King James in 1621.

John Pullen, who was appointed Head Master in 1575, created a great love of acting and instituted the St. Peter's Players. It is in his days, too, that we first hear of football being played at the School, the doyen of that sporting era being Thomas Morten, that famous scholar who afterwards became Bishop of Durham. In this connection we learn, also, that the boys were severely punished about 1565, when, at the instigation of Christopher Dobson, they played football in the Cathedral Church.

Although Pullen was, ostensibly, an orthodox churchman, there is reason to suspect that he was a Papist at heart, for of the thirteen men who took part in the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, Guy Fawkes himself, John and Christopher Wright, and Oswald Tessimond were all educated at St. Peter's under Pullen. Incidentally, the site upon which the present St. Peter's School stands was one of the pieces of property sold by Guy Fawkes in 1591.

Yet another famous man who sat under Pullen was Edward Oldcorne. He was arrested after the Gunpowder Plot, but, although put to the torture of the rack five times—on one occasion for no less than seven hours—maintained his courage and revealed nothing.

The beginning of the Stuart period produces a legend beloved by Peterites, but, unfortunately, unprovable, that Nevinson, or Nevison, much better known as "Dick Turpin," was educated at the School. He is said to have been found

guilty of stealing both at School and at home and to have received a double flogging for his sins ; in consequence of which he stole a saddle and bridle from his father and the famous mare "Black Bess" from his schoolmaster.

At that time the School was drawing an excellent class of scholar from all parts of Yorkshire, among whom may be mentioned Sir Thomas Herbert, who served the Parliament in the Civil War, was chosen to wait upon Charles I after his capture, and accompanied that unhappy monarch to the scaffold, where he received the King's last words and his watch on January 30, 1649. Two other famous Peterites of the same period were the great preachers, Thomas Calvert and his nephew James.

Right through the history of St. Peter's School the boys have seen stirring incidents, and it is recorded that during the Civil War many of them rode out to witness the Battle of Marston Moor in 1644. During the siege of York, in the same campaign, the old School House in the Horsefair was demolished, after the boys had taken refuge within the city walls, and between 1653 and 1654 the government of the School passed into the hands of the Corporation of York. In 1647, as in 1617, and again in 1831, strenuous efforts were made to elevate St. Peter's School at York to the dignity of a University, but without success. Shortly after this period the School began to decline. We know that the age of entry was between nine and ten, but we know little else about the life of the School, except that the boys seem to have taken a very active part in the anti-Popish riots.

The beginning of the eighteenth century is distinguished by the fact that the School produced, in the person of Laurance Eusden, its one and only Poet Laureate, and then, about 1730, the School was moved from its old quarters in the Bedern to the disused church of St. Andrew. It did little good, however, for there were many competitors, and St. Peter's itself was hidden away in a small back street. The staff at that time consisted of a head master and an assistant master, and there is evidence that "Cocky" Hills, the usher, was a cruel brute.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were but

twenty boys in the School. Better times were, however, in store, for tithes falling in increased the income from £50 to £1,200 per annum and a new Grammar School, or College, was erected on the site of the old Deanery. Dean Cockburn and Stephen Creyke were the main movers in this matter. Creyke was appointed Head Master in 1827 and a year later issued a prospectus of the School, which was then styled "The Royal Grammar School of the Cathedral of St. Peter, York." The tuition fees are given as £10 per annum and the boarding fee at £45 per annum, while the number of free scholars, to be elected by examination, was limited to ten.

When Creyke took over the Head-mastership the School was reduced almost to vanishing-point, but when he left, in 1838, there were over a hundred boys on the roll, and there were two boarding-establishments, Creyke's House and the Rev. James Butler's House, at 69, Low Petergate.

In Creyke's time, and perhaps even earlier, the School numbered among its customs a mock political election, in which all the candidates were of strong Conservative principles. Among the boys who sat under Creyke was William Vernon Harcourt, of whom it is said that his school-fellows, apprehending him as a future Radical leader, tried for sport to hang him during one of their elections, and nearly succeeded in doing so in dreadful earnest.

After Creyke's Head-mastership the School seems to have fallen upon such evil times that the Dean and Chapter found it necessary to appoint a Select Committee of Inquiry. The findings were unfavourable to the existing school management, but the Head Master refused to resign, and Tommy Richardson, an under-master, who is said to have saved the life of the Prince of Wales on one occasion, is believed to have been the man who brought the School through a very hard time.

Despite all disabilities, the School of that period produced John Richardson, president of the C.U.B.C. in 1845, who rowed No. 7 in the winning boat of that year, when the Boat Race was first contested over the Putney to Mortlake course. A year earlier the Dean and Chapter had taken over the premises of the Collegiate School at Clifton, and there the School of St. Peter's,

York, still remains; St. Peter's and the Proprietary School having been amalgamated in the midsummer of 1844.

For a period of forty-four years Thomas Richardson, who originally had a school of his own, remained a tower of strength to St. Peter's. He was a square, squat and bow-legged individual, with a strong Yorkshire accent, and he had peculiar ideas of his own concerning teaching, which culminated in the famous "Tommy Card," which, although measuring only five inches by three, contained a wealth of information, which was repeated regularly in class.

Prior to the building of the School Chapel in 1861, St. Peter's boys attended service in St. Olave's Church. On the scholastic side, it is noteworthy that, between 1845 and 1865, St. Peter's gained 108 honours at the Universities. Of that period it must be mentioned that Charles Hudson, an Old Peterite, was killed on the first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865.

The School has always enjoyed a good sporting reputation. It was among the first to adopt the athletic cult, and probably at an earlier date than 1860, when the local newspapers published their earliest report, in which year a boy called Abbay achieved a standing long jump of 10 ft. 5½ in., which would have won the British Olympic trial in that event as recently as 1908. Football, under the then obtaining Rugby code, which allowed hacking but did not permit of the ball being taken up after the first bound, was played according to printed rules in the early 'fifties of the last century, and, in 1873, the "rig and furrow" were levelled for orthodox cricket. Rowing was also practised as far back as 1840. The School theatricals, which had been started in Pullen's time, were abandoned in 1870, but only remained in abeyance for six years, and, in 1878, incidentally, the School Magazine, which had been circulated in MS. form in 1876, was given another start, and the School Debating Society came to birth. Ten years later the Old Peterite Club was founded.

One matter of note is that, although there had been an old Volunteer Corps at the School in 1860, there was no such body in existence when Mr. S. M. Toyne took over the Head-mastership in 1913. Mr. Toyne, incidentally, was the first layman to

occupy the Head Master's chair since John Pullen educated Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators. An Officers' Training Corps came into being just before the period of the Great War.

In August 1936 Mr. S. M. Toyne resigned from the Head-mastership, which he had held since 1913. His tenure was characterized by a long period of expansion which culminated in 1935 in the opening of the new buildings, which mark the biggest scheme in the history of the School. Incidentally, the 1300th anniversary of St. Peter's, York, was commemorated in 1929 by the opening of a new Library Block.

Mr. Toyne's head-mastership was in all ways remarkable. He taught history and enabled his pupils to win University Scholarships. He played and coached at all games and even acted in and produced the School plays.

One of the most famous sportsmen the School ever produced was the journalist, Frank Mitchell. He captained international sides at two sports, and there have been only two others who have ever done this, A. N. Hornby and A. E. Stoddart. Mitchell was captain of cricket, of Rugby football and of the boats at St. Peter's; he captained Cambridge at Rugby and cricket, England at Rugby and South Africa at cricket. At the last game he made a century on the same day as his son, apart from which he made two other records by captaining England at Rugby when an undergraduate at Cambridge and playing for the champion county (Yorks) at cricket and the champion county (Kent) at Rugby football.

Of a later generation, N. W. D. Yardley has been hailed as one of England's greatest all-round sportsmen. At Cambridge he gained Blues for Cricket, Hockey and Squash Racquets and was three times Northern Champion at the latter game. As a cricketer, he made record scores for the Public Schools against the Army and also when playing for the Young Amateurs.

Distinguished Old Peterites of more recent years have been E. J. Walton, Oxford University blue and English Rugby International 1901-2, N. R. Dobree, Cambridge athletic blue 1928-9, and W. H. Buchanan, Cambridge cross-country blue 1928.

